Occupation, Wages, etc.
Postman 29 Years, Retires
Angeles 1-8-32

Occupation, Wages, etc.

FILIPINOS GET JOBS; WHITE WOMAN BLAMED

Efficiency Wins Work For Many In Other Places

NEW YORK—The Olympic Village in California where the participants in this year's Olympiad will be housed is scheduled thus far to have only one Negro employee—a shoe shiner—according to information received here in the office of T. Arnold Hill, director of the National Urban League's department of industrial relations.

Filipinos will be used to care for the cottages in which the participants will live, the supervision of which has been contracted for by a woman of the white race.

Floyd C. Covington, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League, and Clarence R. Johnson, executive secretary of the Dining Car Cooks and Waiters Union of that city, are working vigorously to secure Negro waiters in American kitchens in the Olympic Village at Los Angeles.

Efforts thus far to secure their employment have failed and very little hope is held out for eventual success.

Bright Job Features

There are bright features in the Los Angeles occupational picture, however. Perhaps the most noticeable of these is the employment of a very large group of warehouse employees, clerks, and porters by the "Pay'n Takeit" Stores. The clerks and porters have just gone to work in the "Pay'n Takeit" service located at 51st Street and Central Avenue.

The manager of the new store is Paul Hoskins, with whom Mr. Covington some two or more years ago placed the first Negro clerk working in full capacity on Central Avenue. At that time Mr. Hoskins was working for another chain store corporation.

Efficient Service

The efficient services of his colored employees led Mr. Hoskins to consider Mr. Covington's plea for colored employees in connection with this new verture.

Through the efforts of Mr. Johnson, the Los Angeles Urban League has recruited eleven men who are employed as waiters in the San Gabriel Dam section.

SAN DIEGO, CAILF
SUN

OCT 8 1932

Open Forum For Readers Of The Sun

The Sun welcomes letters from its readers on any subject of general interest, but reserves the right to limit the length to 200 words. All letters must be written on only one side of the paper and must bear the writer's correct name and address, which will be withheld from publication is so requested.

NEGRO DEPRESSION

Editor, The Sun:

The Negro is making a great economic contribution to San Diego, yet he is woefully depressed by the business concerns which receive most of his support. He purchases thousands of pairs of shoes yearly, and yet practically no Negroes are given jobs in the shoe stores of San Diego. Carloads of men's suits, women's wear, and children's clothing are paid for in cash from the Negro's pocket, yet the dry goods departments of San Diego business offer him no employment.

He drinks thousands of gallons of milk, but is not allowed to feed the cattle. Tons of groceries are consumed by him monthly, yet he is given no chance to work in the stores. He is not hired by the baker though he purchases millions of loaves. Negroes can find no employment in a laundry, in an undertaker's establishment, nor even in the cemetery. How can the Negro prosper under these conditions?

Negro women are still laboring in the few kitchens open for their employment. Many of the men of the race have been without work for months. No wonder race children, poorly clad and under-fed, occupy seats in the public schools of San Diego. If the fathers of these unfortunate children were even allowed to mow the grass on school grounds, these conditions could be somewhat alleviated.

Negroes, as a whole, are patient, faithful workers, performing the most menial labor, and often drudging overtime. He has no kin to support in foreign lands. The money he makes freely circulates through the business of the city. The prejudice that is exercised to prevent the employment of Negro workers not only impoverishes worthy citizens, but hinders almost every form of business in the city. MRS. J. H. BROWN.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

HIGH STANDARD SHOWN BY NEGR IN CONNECTICU

Journal
6-10-32

(CNS)—Figures released by t' Bureau of Census on Connecti indicate a comparatively hig standard of living for thte "Nu meg State's" 29,354 Negro popul tion. An analysis of the figur shows the Negro family on a average to be small, to live i homes of high standard. Striking ly significant was the fact that comparatively small number of th women homemakers in tthe famil found it necessary to absent them selves from their homes workin at gainful employment.

According to the Bureau of Cen sus there are 7,174 Negro familie in the State, 1,087 of whom ow their homes. The average valu of these homes was $4,739 as com pared with an average value o $7,460 for homes of whites. On significant fact was that only 5 Negro homes were valued at less than $ 000 and the largest single number had the estimated value o from $3,000 to $5,000. Eighty nine homes were repo'te ' to range in value from $10,000 to $14,999 21 ranged from $15,000 to $19,999 7 were reported to have a value o over $20,000.

There were reported to be 5,95 rented dwellings occupied by Ne gro families. Only 195 such ten ant families paid a rental of les than $10 a month. The larges single group, 2,458 paid a monthl rental ranging from $20 to $29 The average rental for Negro ten ant homes was $22.02, while th similar average for white home was $32.13. Only four families however, occupied dwellings in th State for which a monthly renta off $100 was paid.

The size of the Negro family i the State was smaller on an aver age than that of white families The median figure for Negro fami lies was 2.81,while that for al families was 3.45. Of the 6,50 homes having homemakers, 2,40 of them worked at various occupa tions, the mayority of them, 1,47 were engaged in domestic work with only 22 engaged in profes sional work and 11 in office work

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

D.C.

Red Day in Washington

I: The Keys to the City

THE WAILING of sirens. Hens and dogs scurrying across the road. The roar of the escorting motorcycles. Movie trucks, their cameras perched on their tops like machine guns, lurking at points of vantage. Observation planes droning overhead. White faces peering out of the parked cars that lined the way. Dispatch riders tearing back and forth. And thus a cavalcade of 1,200 hunger marchers, lurching their way in trucks along the road from Baltimore, approached the capital. New Republic 12-21-32

The sacrosanct beehive there was being threatened and the whole district around Washington was alive with defenders. A cordon of cops shunted the trucks down New York Avenue, along which they proceeded a mile or so until they reached another cordon of cops lined up to bar them. There the hunger marchers found themselves bottled up with a steep bank to their left, a freight yard to their right and in front of them the cops, backed with machine guns and a gas squad of seventy-five trained men.

At the end of the avenue among his men was Major "Duck Legs" Brown, waddling about encouraging his braves, or every now and then stuffing himself into his blue coupe to be whisked down the avenue on mysterious missions. Newspaper men, photographers, movie camera men (hopefully lugging around gas masks), stood about calling each other "comrade" and longing for the marchers to start some trouble. The gas squad, with all their bombs slung in aprons on their stomachs (they had a new one that makes you puke if you get a whiff of it), were lined up and patiently waited while a frantic young man went rushing about to find the staff photographer for The Washington Times.

Meanwhile the hunger marchers, who had been riding standing in their trucks for two hours, waited quietly where they were until the leaders gave them the order to dismount. They were determined men and women in shabby clothes. While the leaders conferred, the band they had brought along with them played "The International" and other Communist songs. After a long conference among the leaders a whistle was blown and the marchers clambered out of their trucks to stretch themselves on the bleak avenue which the District of Washington had generously offered as a shelter and a home.

At once there appeared, almost out of the air, a swarm of furtive and lipless men in felt hats and spring overcoats who strolled ominously up and down the avenue. Many of them were disguised as marchers, the disguise consisting in not having shaved that morning or in carrying a copy of The Daily Worker. There were scores of them. With the uniformed police the marchers were matched almost man to man.

Darkness finally descended. The cordon of police across the avenue relaxed their vigilance and gathered in little groups chatting with reporters or among themselves. Major Brown, a contented smile on his face, had been wafted home to supper. Reporters, photographers, camera men, stood about grimly waiting for the story to break. Someone among the marchers had produced a mandolin and a group was singing. Someone else had organized a march, and the comrades were parading up and down the avenue singing the "International." Silhouetted against the darkening sky stood the gas squad on the crest of the cliff, while in the far distance, bathed in flood lights, glowed the dome of the Capitol. Washington, the city of white collars and red tape, slept peacefully, inviolate against hunger.

SLATER BROWN.

"Buy Where You Can Work" Campaign Launched Against Northwest Grocery Stores

Seeks to Place Negroes as Clerks Where Most Patronage Is Colored

STORES THAT REFUSE TO COME UNDER BAN

Official Claims Southern Whites Won't Work

Washington Tribune Washington, D.C. 12-16-32

A "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign was launched by members of the Pleasant Plains Civic Association following a meeting of that body Friday night at Bruce School, Sherman Avenue and Kenyon Street, Northwest.

The association discussed at length its movement to have colored clerks placed in stores where the patronage is predominately colored. A delegation which called on officials of chain stores last week received little encouragement when they were told that Negroes did not fit in stores where Southern white men were employed.

Truck Drivers and Cleaners Only

The delegation was told that Negro labor in their organization was confined to truck drivers and cleaners in the company's warehouse. An official of one chain of stores stated that most of their clerks and managers came from Virginia and the South and Southern white men did not care to work with Negroes.

The official is alleged to have said that Negroes would not make good as managers, and also that the employment of Negroes as clerks and managers would upset their present scheme of organization and would necessitate the removal of some of the present managers. He said that patrons protested when managers were removed and new ones substituted.

To Give Cause for Removal

The official admitted that for sufficient cause a manager was removed. The spokesman for the delegation, A. S. Pinkett, local secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said "a sufficient cause would be given for the removal of managers where from 90 to 100 per cent of the patronage is colored."

Members in the delegation, besides Mr. Pinkett, included Mrs. Janie C Bradford, chairman; J. A. Sutton, James W. Williams, and M. Anderson.

Residents in the neighborhood are being instructed to spend their money where they can get employment and are asked to refuse to patronize stores where colored people are denied employment. It was suggested by members of the association that pickets might be employed to advantage on Saturdays to inform the public of the unfairness of the stores in Pleasant Plains district which may be put under the ban.

Calm Ending of the "Hunger March" Scare

"'RIGA CHIGA BOO.

Riga chiga boo. Ra, ra, ra.'

"A rather handsome girl, in short green skirt and white football sweater, leads the lusty cheering.

"A thousand voices join in the noise-making at this unprecedented 'pep meeting' in the windy winter dusk with the sun setting across the railroad yards in faint patches of orange-red through an all-pervading cloud of locomotive smoke.

"Over the leafless branches of the stately oaks on the hillside, a pale crescent moon is rising—and the police with gas-masks unslung are deploying. They are rather irritated by this stuff."

Here we have the "national hunger marchers," hemmed in by police in their desolate Washington camp, as they were seen by Thomas R. Henry of the Washington *Evening Star*. There were 3,000 of them, from many sections of the country, including 1,500 from New York and New England. And they had "marched" by motor-truck and automobile to "demand" unemployment insurance and cash relief for the jobless.



Copyright by International

"Some Relief From Their Misery—Some Cash Relief"

That is what the unemployed demand of Congress, says Herbert Benjamin, Communist "hunger march" leader. Here he is seen addressing the marchers in desolate camp where the Washington police kept them under iron control.

Now they are gone, these "delegates" of the unemployed, who make no secret of their Communism, and the country is wondering what will happen next in the way of pilgrimages to the Capital.

Washington relaxes from the strain of keeping a rigid guard over the marchers in the greatest massing of police strength in the city's history. And the marchers, returning home disgruntled by the close surveillance, are glad they could lay their petition before Congress and stage a parade before 75,000 to 100,000 watchers—even tho it was, as the Universal Service correspondent says, a virtual "parade of prisoners."

The most dramatic incident of the whole episode—a clash with Vice-President Curtis—came when a delegation of marchers called on him to present their demands, including a $50 payment to each jobless worker and $10 for each dependent.

"The delegation, a motley aggregation of white and colored marchers," says *The Evening Star*, "some drest in ragged overalls, and all bearing evidence of being down and out, entered the Vice-President's office in the Senate wing of the Capitol," and:

> "The Vice-President, visibly angered by what he took as an insulting remark from William Reynolds, chairman of the Unemployed Councils of America, threatened to have the delegation ejected if they 'cast any reflection' on him.
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> "The committee leader attempted an apologetic explanation, but Mr. Curtis cut the delegation short with a curt warning against 'speeches,' received the written petition handed him, and dismissed the group summarily. The Vice-President, a short while later, presented the petition to the Senate.
>
> "In the meantime, another committee, led by Herbert Benjamin and Miss Anne Burlak, members of the marchers' board of strategy, was having a quieter conference with Speaker Garner, to whom a similar petition, demanding unemployment insurance, a cash dole to the unemployed, and other 'reforms,' was presented. The verbal clash between the Vice-President and Reynolds occurred when the latter told the Vice-President:
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> "'We know there is no use in presenting a petition to you—'
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As in the case of the "Bonus Expeditionary Force," the hunger march discloses a division of opinion among editors.

"The way to get rid of such disturbances is to head them off at the sources," advises the Indianapolis *Star*. "If every community and every railway will do its duty there will be no more 'marchers' in Washington."

The Capital "has never seen a more ignoble mob in all its history," declares the Washington *Post:*

> "The fact that this wave of flotsam from the economic storm caused no major disturbance is a tribute to the police who supervised its every movement.
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But "what needs to be remembered," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* reminds us, "is that basically this demonstration grows out of conditions for which the hunger marchers are not responsible"—

> "No doubt their leadership includes exploiting politicians. No doubt a large proportion of them have a primary-grade conception of government. But nobody could have induced these people to march on Washington unless they were in desperate straits.
>
> "The underlying fact out of which this whole protest springs is unemployment. If there were no such unemployment as we have, there would be no hunger march, no petitioning of Congress, no problem for Washington police.
>
> "The contrary is also true: so long as we do have such unemployment, we are going to have protests, demonstrations, and demands—and the country will be lucky if it has nothing else. Washington needs to keep such truths before its officials.
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> "Force can sweep these people out of the District of Columbia any time a frightened Government orders force. But force will not supply food and clothing to those in need, and will not relieve unemployment. The circumstances being what they are, it is not merely wise tactics, but it is just and righteous statesmanship to go to extreme limits in leniency and forbearance."

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Only 300 Colored Clerks Among 75,000 U. S. Employees in D.C.

Via African-American

Civil Service Started Jim Crow Under Taft and Reached its Worst Under Coolidge, Years Ago when Washington Had 25,000 Federal Employeers, 2,000 were Colored.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Forty-one years of service in government service before retiring, last October, has given Edward F. Arnold, 69, of 419 Q Street northwest, a wealth of information how seldom reported discriminatory measures and the photograph system have dwindled the colored clerical forces to less than 300 out of a total of 75,000 U.S. employees here.

Mr. Arnold, a spry little man, secured optional retirement on October 23, past, after more than forty years in the pension bureau. His intimate knowledge of the treatment meted out to colored government employees was made use of by the recent non-partisan convention of Congressman Oscar DePriest when he summed up some of his experiences.

Reminiscing for the AFRO-AMERICAN, Mr. Arnold related how the first colored man reached the $1,600 salary. "Years ago when General Black was Commissioner of Pensions and the 'merit system' was in vogue, two white clerks got into a controversy with the chief of their division as to which was entitled to promotion. The chief favored one; the other appealed to the commissioner.

"In a hearing, the chief admitted that neither of the whites had the highest rating in their division, but a colored man. The chief was rebuked and the proper certification ordered given the man which increased his salary from $1,400 to $1,600."

Reclassification

That the reclassification act of 1923 was a sore disappointment to the group was also related by Mr. Arnold. "Promotions in the old days from one grade to another carried an increase of $200 per year. Under this act, the low salaried colored clerks with salaries from $1,200 to $1,400, were prevented from receiving the $100 to $150 increases that the 'higher ups were able to get on a fixed rate basis. Later, under the Welch act, the low salaried clerks fared better when the matter was taken from the personnel classification board and put in the hands of Mr. McCarl, comptroller of the treasury. They were able to get increases of $120 per year.

"The classification act provides money for promotions only by way of re-allocation. Naturally, there was a mad scramble among the colored clerks to get re-allocated to higher grades and classes which entitled them to more pay.

Examiners Dwindle

"In the past twelve years, there has been only one colored man allocated to a desk as examiner in the pension office. Today, there are only three examiners in this office, two of them belong to the old regime and will soon be retired. I have seen colored examiners dwindle from about forty to only three."

Photograph System

In speaking of how the photographic system was used against the group, Mr. Arnold told of a friend of his who recently visited one of the chief clerks in a government bureau. Remarking that he needed a good clerk or typist: "I can help you out," the chief clerk said, pointing to a pile of papers. "Look through that pile of papers and you can find any kind of clerk you want." The papers were the civil service examination papers of 40 or 50 colored applicants who had been certified to the bureau at various times.

Messengers

"Most of the colored clerks got in through the messenger service," Mr. Arnold continued, when they had no chance in taking the clerk's examination. They got into clerkships through this plan when vacancies occurred. Too many qualified in this way and now the messenger service has been reduced to his lowest terms. These clerks have now been drafted to continue to do the messenger work they did urior to becoming clerks."

Coolidge Worst

Segregation began to creep into the government departments under the Taft administration when the photograph system was adopted through an executive order. "It grew under the Wilson administration, but it took the Coolidge administration to put the capstone on when ten divisions of the pension office were stripped of their colored clerks, about 50, huddled into a segregated group known as the files division."

Neval Thomas

Mr. Arnold eulogized the late Neval H. Thomas, who helped win the fight to have the department reverse its order.

"The retirement law, deaths and resignations, together with the photograph which must accompany the tests have reduced our representation to less than 300. When there were 25,000 federal employees, we had about 2,000 in all the grades. Today, with more than 70,000 employees, we have less than 300.

Passing Forecasted

"With the passing of the colored waiter, the colored maid, the colored barber, we are also witnessing the passing of the colored clerk in the federal service in Washington. They are like it was said of the poor Indians, 'slowly and sadly they are climbing the distant mountains and reading their doom in the setting sun.'"

John L. Hughson, Who Saved Lives of Wife and Daughter of Secretary to Pres. Harrison, Retired Dec. 31

1-9-32

New York

Heroic Deed Done During Johnstown Flood in 1889, When Hughson Was Pullman Porter on Sleeper Trapped in Canyon of Water

Washington, D. C.—The retirement of John L. Hughson veteran chief messenger of the Bureau of customs, which occured at the end of December, brings a recrudescese of the tragic Johnstown flood which occurred on May 27, 1889.

Hughson, who was a Pullman porter at the time, saved the lives of the wife and daughter of Col. Elijah Halford, secretary to the then President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, when the train to which his car was attached was trapped in the flood at South Fork, three miles away from Johnstown.

As a result of the heroism displayed by Hughson, President Harrison by executive order, a few days later, had him placed on the civil service rolls as a skilled laborer assigning him to the office of the Secretary of Treasury.

Commissioner of Customs F. X. A. Eble, in speaking of Hughson, whose feat brought him the nickname of "Johnstown John", described the aged and dignified messenger as a faithful and modest government employee. So modest is he, said the commissioner, who himself has been in the government service for many years, that he did not know until a few days ago of Hughson's heroism.

Describing the incident of what he termed his "most terrible night," he related the incidents as follows:

"That day (May 27, 1889) my train reached Pittsburgh, on the Chicago-Washington run, two hours and fifty-five minutes late. It was raining. We pulled into Johnstown, still losing time, and out again. At South Fork, three miles away, we found a landslide from hill to hill, blocking the tracks. The conductor decided to pull back to Johnstown and was about to give the order when we heard a roar, and there was a landslide back of us. The train was trapped.

"Just at 1:01 p. m.—I looked at my railroad watch—there was a blast from the roundhouse whistle, the distress signal. A man came running along the tracks, shouting, 'Get to safety, get to safety.' Water came pouring down the narrow valley, and back of the first rush we could see greater waves coming toward us.

"The South Fork dam had burst. Thousands of persons who had climbed on a bridge to be out of danger were drowned when the flood twisted the bridge away. Nobody knows how many in all were drowned in the flood.

"I ran through my car—the Hebron, No. 428—and found all the passengers out except two ladies in the drawing room. One of them, the older one, was ill. Her daughter and I got her to the vestibule and then all three of us stepped off into this raging water waist-deep.

"Bodies of drowned people were floating by; dead horses and cattle came by in numbers; wreckage of all descriptions was smashing into the Pullman car.

"To get to the hill and safety we had to travel more than 100 yards, and most of that distance was through water twenty and thirty feet deep; men and women were drowning all around us; I took the older lady first and swam with her to the hill and then I went back for her daughter. I carried them to a minister's house and left them on the porch."

John stayed there five days, helping to bury the victims. Then the Pullman Company ordered him and other surviving porters to Altoona. There he met the woman he had rescued.

JOB RECOGNITION DRIVE GIVEN IMPETUS

1-30-32

Afro-American

WASHINGTON.—The struggle to obtain recognition for the racial group by employment in white stores and business establishments catering to and seeking colored patronage, particularly in the northwest section, was given a sharp impetus through the recent stand taken by Joseph Makover, president of the Republic Theatre Company, it was learned by the AFRO, this week.

One of the stores in the theatre building has been rented by Mr. Makover to the "Spic and Span Cleaners" under a lease which contains the specific provision and stipulation that its office must be operated by a colored personnel.

Mr. Makover stated to a representative of the AFRO that several concorns were anxious to rent the premises and even offered a higher rental than that now received, but while they indicated a willingness to employ colored office help, they would not agree to sign a lease containing such a provision.

The cleaning office was opened recently with two colored girls as branch manager and assistant.

Mr. Makover's attitude has received widespread commendation and the approval of those interested in the economic situation which confronts our boys and girls. This move is regarded as an opening wedge in the fight to force the employment of colored help by firms deriving a large share of their revenues and profits from business done with the group.

73,122 NEGROES EMPLOYED HERE SAYS HALL

Published

Nearly Half Are In Domestic And Personal Service

6-10-32

By CHARLES E. HALL
(For The Associated Negro Press)

As a general topic of discussion, "the depression" continues to force itself to the front as the most important subject for consideration in every strata of Washington's cölored citizenry. Possibly for the first time in years our local politicians, high-hatters- low-brows, schemers and general hustlers found something that requires their attention to a greater degree than they have been faithfully and joyfully giving to their favorite pastime of trying to unload a President of Howard University or an assistant superintendent of the public school system. The depression keeps them busy in efforts to balance their personal budgets and to keep one or two jumps ahead of the grocery bill and the second mortgage payments.

To the fact that Washington is not an industrial center but rather the center of all governmental activities can be attributed the lack of an acute unemployment condition with its attendant distress. But even so, conditions are bad. There are no vacant jobs to be filled and it is easier to walk on the water than to borrow a ten spot. The majority of government workers are helping the folks back home and have nothing to spend or lend. Just how hard the depression has hit colored Washington can not be very accurately guaged, but possibly not a hard as in other cities, due to the fact that nearly fifty-two per cent of our gainfully employed are engaged in domestic and personal service work as servants, etc.

The following table indicates the number of persons, male and female ten years of age and over, who are gainfully employed at the last Census taken in 1930. While a few additions or losses may have occurred in each industry the data are sufficiently accurate to fairly represent the general trend or conditions among our gainfully employed in the District of Columbia at the present time.

Industry	Persons Empliyed
Domestic and Personal Service	37,783
Manufacturing and Mechanical	12,685
Transportation and Communication	7,169
Trade	4,226
Public Service	3,888
Clerical Occupations	3,647
Professional Service	3,403
Othre Occupations	321
	73,122

Our total population in the District is 132,068, of whom 111,224 are ten years old and over. Of this number 73,122, or nearly 66 per cent are gainfully employed as compared with approximately 55 per cent of the native whites and 57 per cent of the foreign-born whites.

A study of the data shows there is one colored school teacher for each group to 101 persons of all ages; a retail dealer for every 206 colored inhabitants; one clergyman for 491; a physician and surgeon for every 691 persons; and a stenographer and typist for 738. Lawyers follow in number with one for every 1,346 persons of all ages; dentists with 1,887; undertakers with 2 001; and bookkeepers and cashiers with one for each group of 3,002 persons of all ages.

As compared with ten years ago increases were made in the number of bakers, builders and building contractors, carpenters, compositors, linotypers and typesetters, electricians chauffeurs and truck drivers, retail dealers, barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists, and laundry operatives. There was an increase of 6,400 servants but the waiters and waitresses just barely held their own. Slight decreases were indicated for the number of persons working as laborers in the public service and we lost 830 messengers, errand and office boys. In all industries, however, there was an increase of 8,669 colored workers in the District.

Of course some of our dentists, doctors and lawyers claim that the depression has hit them rather hard but it is generally believed that because these professions are greatly overcrowded here, the depression is not altogether responsible for their thin and vanishing bank rolls.

PLEADS FOR NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONGRESS

Published

Prof. Murchison Pleads For 750,000 Negroes Before Sub-Committee

6-3-32

Upon invitation of the sub-committee of the House of Representatives committee on labor, John P. Murchison, assistant professor of economics at Howard University, testified last Monday morning, on behalf of Negro unemployed in relation to the pending bill offered by Rep. Loren Black, Jr., of New York.

Washington Tribune

Other persons presenting testimony before the committee included Prof. John D. Black, of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, also chief economist of the Federal Farm Loan Board; Bernard McFadden, publisher; Hugh McRae, of North Carolina; Charles L. Richardson, representing Secretary William M. Doak, of the department of labor, and Miss Mae Schnurr, of the reclamation bureau in the department of the interior.

The bill authorized that the sum of $10,000,,000 be appropriated to be expended by the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of providing farming opportunities to destitute and unemployed persons who were formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits and are now located in towns and cities of the United States.

In 1930, Prof. Murchison, represented the United States Department of Agriculture in its summer schools for farm demonstration agents as a special lecturer. These schools were held at State colleges of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The text of Mr. Murchison's testimony before the committee follows:

"As a student of Economics I am interested in the so-called Black Bill as an emergency measure, that will give some relief to the 750,000 Negroes estimated by the National Urban League to be unemployed at the present time in urban centers of this country; and I may add here that it is estimated further that more than 450,000 of this number are Negroes who have migrated from Southern farms since 1921. This unemployment is found principally in the field of unskilled labor in the transportation, mining construction, and automobile industries.

The Bill authorized that the sum of $10,000,000 be appropriated to be expended by the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of providing farming opportunities to destitute and unemployed persons who were formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits and are now located in towns and cities of the United States.

"The Bill has for its main purpose, I believe, the encouraging of such persons as will be provided for to grow for themselves and to supply themselves with most of the foodstuffs and feedstuff and live stock and poultry products necessary for family and farm consumption the year round. It means generally balanced and diversified farming on a small scale. It, therefore, can serve only as an emergency measure.

"Such persons as are provided for by this Bill, even as an emergency, cannot be independent of production for the market, because they must have cash for many necessities other than those necessities they are able to provide for themselves. In their homes they will need furniture and other furnishings as well as fuel, medical attention and supplies, and educational and recreational opportunities. Even some of their food must be bought. They will need cash for rent and interest on such indebtedness as they may incur.

"A permanent solution of the problem of unemployment would require a more equitable apportionment of income among workers generally, the creation of new industries, and the restriction of population growth, especially among unskilled workers as well as adequate co-ordination and control of the entire system of production through master long-range planning and guidance.

"Now, as to the definite practical procedure involved in putting the plan embodied in the Bill into operation the following suggestions may provide at least a working basis:

"1. A central administrative agency would have to be set up.

"2. This agency would lease for a suitable period of time desirable tracts from the owners of the foreclosed farms.

"3. This agency would be responsible for the divisions of these tracts into the required small units and for the provision of suitable facilities, equipment, and quarters thereon.

"5. This agency would be responsible for the investigation and selection of persons to be provided for through the plan and for the sub-leasing of the units to these persons, on such terms as could be cared for out of the earnings of the farm itself.

"5. This agency might also be responsible for the provision of adequate expert supervision and guidance in buying, producing, preserving, and selling as well as for the provision of co-operative tractor plowing, nursery stock and plants, power, light, fuel, and all other common services at cost.

"Finally, if and when the Bill is passed, whatever the modification and whatever the plan of administration, it is here earnestly urged that the 450,000 or more Negroes that have migrated from Southern farms since 1921 and are now unemployed and destitute in urban centers be equitably provided for along with others that have migrated from farm and now are to be found in distress in urban centers."

Labor—1932

Florida.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

OCALA, FLA.
EVENING STAR

SEP 15 1932

THAT LABORER'S WAGE

As much has been said, pro and con, about the wage scale to be paid labor employed by contractors constructing roads authoried under the emergency relief act, it is well to get all the facts before jumping at conclusions.

Recently a Jacksonville labor union entered a protest with the state road department against the minimum wage scale of twenty cents an hour for common labor on projects which are to be built under provisions of the emergency act. Complaint was made through George B. Hills, of Jacksonville, member of the board. In answering the labor union, Mr. Hills gave out the following statement:

> So far as possible, both common and skilled labor shall be permitted to work not more than 30 hours per week on any job paid for by money furnished by the government through the act in question. Further, the highway departments of the several states shall establish a minimum wage scale which contractors will be required to pay all labor upon such work.
>
> g the scale at 20 cents do. t mean that 20 cents per hou. ill be the figure paid to labor. It does mean that no contractor engaged upon such will be permitted to pay labor less than that figure.

The purpose of the emergency road building program was to give employment to as many men as possible, both skilled and unskilled workers. The minimum wage scale of 20 cents per hour is from eight to ten cents more than contractors on Florida road work are now paying. Setting the maximum work week at 30 hours will give employment to nearly twice as many men as would otherwise be used in highway construction. Skilled labor on road work will be paid $3 for a six-hour day, which is slightly less than skilled workers are now earning by putting in longer hours. Nothing is to prevent a skilled or unskilled laborer from working on another job after his six-hour shift with the contractor executing an emergency road contract; there is nothing in the act to prevent a contractor from paying above the scale in both instances.

The preponderance of labor employed in road building is common labor and in Florida that means negroes. As there are thousands of idle negroes in the state who would be overjoyed to find employment at a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a day for a ten-hour day, it naturally follows that this opportunity to work six hours and earn $1.20 five days in the week will be a godsend. Negro laborers as a rule do not belong to labor unions and that Jacksonville union's protest was not advanced in their interest.

As skilled labor on road work will be paid three dollars a day or more depending on the character of labor and the contractor, the labor union protesting the wage scale established by the emergency act, seems to be out of order. As has already been shown by the statement of the chairman of the Georgia highway commission, the wage scale established in the emergency act, higher than wages now being paid by Georgia contractors, will reduce that state's road building program from $5,000,000 to $4,000,000, criticism of the wage scale to be paid on federal and road projects is unjustifiable in considering the facts.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

MIAMI, FLA.
HERALD

FEB 6 1932

DEPRESSION, unemployment—huh! For a week appeals have been made for 1,000 negro workers on sugar cane plantations of United States Sugar Company in Florida Everglades. But only 50 have reported. Although many in area are living on charity. Sure! Why labor when meals are free?

Charity Sees 1,000 Jobs Go Begging

Courier
2-20-32
Pittsburgh, Pa

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18—(By ANP)—Penniless persons are feasting well on charity hereabouts and, therefore, 1,000 jobs offering $3 a day with free room and bath have gone begging. The United States Sugar Company at Azucar, deep in the Everglades, needs that number of men to harvest its sugar-cane crop.

A week ago company officials sent a call to West Palm Beach for laborers. Less than 50 colored people in this city responded.

The appeal was then broadcast up and down the Florida east coast as far north as Jacksonville, and even preachers in their pulpits admonished their flocks to accept the jobs.

Labor-1932

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

DEMAND JOBS OF HOOVER

Argus

N. A. A. C. P. Telegram To the President Asks a Just Share of Employment on Government Public Work Projects For the Colored American.

10-16-32

St. Louis Mo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, Walter White, Saturday caused to be forwarded to President Herbert Hoover at Washington a telegram asking that the Government pass "definite word to contractors on public work that a just porportion of the employment thus provided must be given to colored workers." The action was taken following the announcement of an immediate Government public work program of $1,000,000,000.

The Telegram sent by Mr. White Saturday stated:

"Records on file at the United States Department of Labor show that Negro Americans are unemployed out of all proportion to their numbers," the telegram said. "In some cities Negroes are only 5 per cent of the population but are as high as 40 per cent of the unemployed. To date contractors on Federal projects have shown an unmistakable tendency to ignore Negro artisans who apply for work.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully urges the Chief Executive of the nation personally to see that word is passed from the government to the contractors that no discrimination on account of color shall be exercised in the granting of employment on Federal projects."

Want Work Shared

The association only recently won a concerted fight to get Negroes in employment on the Government's largest public work job—the Hoover Dam at Boulder City, Colo.

Congress before ending its last session passed a measure providing for the starting of construction work on road and building projects throughout the country to aid in the relief of unemployment.

400,000 ON U. S. BUILDINGS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—About 400,000 persons are employed on Federal buildings under construction at the present time, F. K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury said in a radio talk Monday. A total of 100,000 men are actually engaged working on the buildings and 300,000 in fabricating and material plants according to his talk.

U. S. TO GIVE 25,000 JOBS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The War Department this week approved a vast flood control and rivers and harbors construction program calling for the expenditure of $41,577,260 to advance the Government's employment relief efforts. It is expected 25,000 persons will be removed from the ranks of the jobless by the move.

SOME APPALLING FIGURES

President Hoover's heart must have been gladdened the other day when he was presented with a check for $40, the contribution of an African tribe of natives toward the relief of unemployment in this country. A missionary made the presentation and with it told the Chief Executive:

Adv. Dept.

"These simple, kindly people to whom I have been ministering, feel genuinely sorry for the people of the United States, and can hardly realize the citizens of this country are hungry when they have so much to eat, so they took up this collection."

10-15-32

That's returning pity a thousandfold and is commendatory, but $40 will not go very far when it is considered the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been authorized to lend States or localities $300,000,000 for the same purpose, and has already advanced more than $50,000,000, the lowest amount, $30,000, going to Georgia, and the largest, $16,000,000, to Illinois, with Alabama having so far secured $225,000.

Montgomery Ala.

In addition the R. F. C. has been authorized to lend $1,500,000,000 more to State and local governments for the construction of self-liquidating public works to provide for much employment, as well as $322,224,000 for other public building. Yet all this will hardly begin to cover the entire cost of the relief which will be necessary this Winter in the absence of a great and sudden change for the better.

The Christian Science Monitor has just published some appalling figures regarding the matter. It shows that California has 151,000 unemployed in Los Angeles, of whom 60,000 are heads of families, and that San Francisco has 40,000 unemployed and 12,000 families on relief with a daily food and housing allowance of 28 cents a person. Last month's relief expenditures in Los Angeles were $638,207, in San Francisco $564,737, in Oakland $100,734, with more than $300,000 spent for relief work in camps.

In Connecticut $767,000 has so far been directly distributed for personal relief, and in Georgia more than $2,500,000 has been similarly expended by private charities and local governments, Atlanta having 6,000 families on relief, and in June last, 20,000 people without aid of any sort, fifteen families having banded together to keep going on a total weekly income of $10.

Illinois reports it will need not less than $36,000,000 more to relieve the destitute this Winter, Indiana $14,000,000, while Louisiana in spite of a $96,000,000 construction program has 20,000 out of work in New Orleans, Maryland has spent $3,000,000 so far this year for relief, May relief expenditures in Baltimore alone totaling $300,000. Massachusetts has spent $60,000,000, while Michigan has 223,000 unemployed, the roll including 45 ministers, 30 bank tellers, 14 lawyers, 42 dentists and "two families after whom streets are named in Detroit."

There are 600,000 persons destitute in New Jersey and the State has appropriated $10,000,000 for this Winter's relief New York leads all others as might be expected with a legislative appropriation of $25,000,000 and a bond issue of $30,000,000, and 1,160,000 needy persons alone in New York City who will need $75,000,000 for their care before next year. In Pennsylvania the condition is the same, 1,250,000 being unemployed and $52,000,000 already having been expended.

The situation is serious and the figures cited are but partial. State by State reports the same conditions, the total number of persons in the United States at present unemployed being more than 11,000,000, which must mean that the regular source of livelihood has been cut off for 27,500,000 people.

If we consider those now at work on part time the total of those without adequate income will be 34,000,000, but some have savings on which they are depending so that a conservative estimate of the problem of next Winter's relief is the problem of caring for 25,000,000 souls.

It is to be hoped Mr. Hoover will wisely distribute the $40 African gift.

AGRICULTURE STILL IS MAIN OCCUPATION OF GROUP, REVEAL

Courier

1-21-33

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(CNS)—There were 5,503,535 Negroes gainfully employed in the United States in 1930, according to the occupation statistics recently issued by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. This number includes 3,662,893 Negro men, or 80.2 per cent of the Negro males 10 years of age and over. and 1,840,642 Negro women or 38.9 per cent ofmales gainfully employed at the the Negro women in this agetime of the 1910 census. At that group.

Pittsburgh Pa

time 87.4 per cent of Negro males

Although the number engaged in0 years of age and over were gainagricultural pursuits has decreasedfully employed, as compared with nearly 8 per cent during the pastthe 81.1 per cent for 1920 and 80.2 decade, agriculture is still the mainper cent for 1930.

occupation of the Negro men of The occupation statistics for Nethe country, 1,492,555 men or 40.8gro women are still more interestper cent being engaged in farm-ing. First, the per cent of Negro ing.

women gainfully employed has re-

Distribution of the men workersmained unchanged during the past in the ten occupational classes intodecade, there being 38.9 per cent which the occupations have beenemployed in 1930 as in 1920. The grouped, reveals that the manufac-statistics, however, reveal that turing and mechanical industrieswomen workers have decreased by employ the next largest group ofnearly 16 per cent since 1910. At Negro workers. There are 923,586that time 2,013,981 women or 54.7 men representing 23.6 per cent inper cent of the women adults were this occupation group. gainfully employed as compared

Domestic and personal servicewith the 1,571,289 in 1920 and the ranked next with 423,645 men or1,840,642 in 1930. In both 1920 and 11.5 per cent so employed in 1930.1930 the Negro women gainfully The transportation and communi-employed represented 38.9 per cent cation occupations group followsof the adult group.

with 395,437 or 10.8 per cent so en- Ninety per cent of all the Negro gaged. Four and one-half per centwomen employed in the United or 169,241, are engaged in tradeStates are in domestic and person-and 2.0 per cent or 74,919 in theal service and agricultural pursextraction of minerals. The pro-suits; domestic service giving emfessional group of 72,898 men com-ployment to 1,152,560 or 63.3 perprised about 2.0 per cent of thecent of the women, and agriculture Negro men gainfully employed into 495,284 or 26.9 per cent of these 1930. There were 49,273 represent-workers. These figures reveal a ing 1.3 per cent in public service. decrease of nearly 13 per cent for

While the percentage of men 10agriculture, and a gain of nearly years and over employed in 1930 13.3 per cent for domestic service represents only slightly less than during the decade between 1920 the per cent employed in all occu-and 1930. In 1920, about 38.9 per pations in 1920, it is decidedly less cent of the Negro women employed than the percentage of Negro were in agriculture pursuits and 50.2 per cent were in domestic and

personal service.

The manufacturing and mechanical industries rank third in importance giving employment to 101,070 women or 5.4 per cent of the Negro women gainfully employed. Women in professional service have increased in number during the decade, from 39,127 in 1920 to 63,027 in 1930, an increase of nearly 38 per cent. This group representing 3.4 per cent of the women employed in 1930 as compared with the 2.5 per cent in the preceding decade.

There are 14,568 Negro women in trade, 10,862 in clerical occupations, 2,207 in transportation and communication, 930 in public service, 80 engaged in forestry and fishing and 53 in the extracton of minerals.

The manufacturing and mechanical industries include operatives and skilled and unskilled labor of all kinds save farm and dairy employes. Transportation and communication occupations include mail carriers, postmasters, railroad employes, chauffeurs, draymen boatmen, longshoremen, etc. Under public service are classified those employed as laborers in public service, probation officers, policemen, soldiers, sailors and marines guards, firemen, etc.

Professional service includes teachers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, actors, architects, editors, authors, musicians engineers, nurses and those in semi-professional recreational pursuits. Under domestic and personal service are grouped hairdressers, manicurists, boarding housekeepers, charwomen, elevator tenders, hotel keepers, janitors, laundrers, mid-wives, porters and servants.

WOMEN EARN MORE AS RIVALS OF MEN

Also Hold Positions Longer When They Have Dependents, Vocational Expert Shows.

11-2-32

SOCIAL WORK OFFERS JOBS

New York, Nov

Stenography Still Good Way to Get Into Business—Need for Experts Is Stressed.

MANY FIELDS ARE CROWDED

Especially School, Library and Nursing Work—Southern Women Hear Success Factors Listed.

The factors contributing to the economic success of women, placement trends in college appointment bureaus and the occupational outlook for women in a dozen major professions were summarized yesterday by a group of vocational experts at the final session of the annual convention of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance at the Hotel St. Regis.

Stenography is still the most "usable" woman's entry to a business office, and trained social workers are in steady demand, while statistical clerks are the worst hit by the depression, in the opinion of Miss Katherine S. Doty, assistant to the dean of Barnard College. Advanced professional and technical training individual initiative and versatility are becoming increasingly necessary for the woman employe, according to her report.

Success Factors Listed.

The following factors making for woman's economic independence were enumerated by Miss Harriette Houghton, director of the general service department of the American Woman's Association:

Understanding of the importance of good health.
Emotional balance.
Desire and capacity for hard work.
Appreciation of high standards of workmanship.
Ability to do objective, scientific thinking.
Ability to see one's work in relation to that of others.
Belief in the integrity of one's self and one's work.
Generous attitude toward the ability and work of others.
Courage.

Elaborating on the measurement of success in terms of earnings and holding a job during the depression, Miss Houghton stressed that women, when in competition with men, earned larger incomes, and that the principal contributory factors to retentions and advancement were stability, education and vocational choice. Women with dependents, it was shown, were more successful in keeping their positions, two-thirds of those earning $6,000 to $8,000 a year having dependents.

It was pointed out further that women with four or more years of remuneration were more likely to retain their jobs, with a close relation between the length of service and earnings up to $5,000. The median salary of the non-graduate of high school was estimated at $2,655 whereas that of those with graduate degrees was $4,105. Miss Houghton emphasized that salaries were higher in occupations having relatively few women, with medicine, law, the stage and finance providing 50 per cent higher incomes than the average in all professions. Occupations overcrowded with women, such as librarian, nurse and other non-executive careers, paid correspondingly lower salaries.

Teaching "Desperately" Crowded.

Miss Doty said there had been a tremendous drop in number of placement orders and in salaries, but that most employment requests had been filled. The teaching profession, overcrowded before the depression, is "desperately" so now for the beginner, she explained, with academic subjects the least required and commercial subjects, home economies and physical education more in demand. Secretarial and clerical workers are badly hit, merchandising is holding up better with a tendency toward part-time openings for beginners, while laboratory work has decreased recently, according to Miss Doty.

Occupations reported on by committee chairmen, half of which were not generally open to women thirty-five years ago, were art, dentistry, education, health education, home economies, journalism, library work, music, public health nursing and nursing, office work, social welfare, religion, museum duties and radio.

Miss Florence N. Levy, supervisor of the vocational service department of the National Alliance of Art and Industry and founder of the American Art Annual, called attention to the demand for originality in decoration, landscape architecture, illustration, design and advertising copy. Dentistry eventually will be equally profitable for women as for men, in the opinion of Dr. Lillian Barkann, regional chairman, Association of American Women Dentists.

Oversupply of Nurses.

An oversupply of nurses, with a 97 per cent increase during the last decade, while the general population rose only 16 per cent, was reported by Dr. May A. Burgess, director of the grading committee, American Nurses' Association, who said there were not enough nurses with specialized training and these were unevenly distributed.

Others presenting brief summaries were Miss Pauline Brooks Williamson, director of the school health bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who spoke on health education; Miss Lita Bane, editor of the modern homemaker department of the Ladies Home Journal and past president of the American Home Economics Association, who spoke on home economies; Dr. H. Paul Douglass, director studies of church unity movements, Institute of Social and Religious Research, who said the call for women in foreign missions was decreasing, and Miss Winifred E. Howe, editor of publications, Metropolitan Museum of Art, who stressed the slight material remuneration of the museum worker.

Miss Lillian Gilbreth spoke of the large number of unemployed in the engineering professions because of curtailed production but said opportunities for women with scientific training who were adaptable to other fields was growing. The large gathering of distinguished women from many walks of life was presided over by Dr. O. Latham Hatcher, president of the alliance. Mrs. Jouette P. Singleton, president of the New York branch, welcomed the convention.

RADICALISM AND THE NEGRO.

The daily press made repeated reference to the presence of Negroes in the ranks of the "National Hunger marchers." Few pictures were published in which dark-skinned radicals did not prominently figure. On the day the "marchers" paraded about Washington and presented a petition to Congress demanding the passage of a measure providing for unemployment insurance, the following dispatch was sent to a New York newspaper:

New York, Nov

> "An official of an organization interested in the rights of the marchers estimated that 60 per cent. of the men and women were native-born citizens. Observers estimated that 'nearly half' the visitors were Negroes."

The number of marchers from the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is said to have totaled 3,000. A conservative approximation is that nearly one-third of the participants were Negroes. The general assumption is that the demonstration was staged by Communist leaders. Funds for transportation alone, amounting to $5,000 for the rental of trucks; were furnished from some unknown source. Communists supplied the food in Washington and at the various stops enroute.

Most of our financiers, industrial and political leaders have been disposed to take lightly any statement that radicalism is beckoning the Negro and is receiving a response. Probably not as spontaneous or from as many as had been anticipated, but deemed sufficiently worth while to continue friendly gestures, nevertheless.

The "National hunger marchers" were reported to have been comfortably clothed and intelligent. Negroes who are embracing Communism and other radical schools of thought of today are usually educated. They are young men and women from schools and colleges who have grown sour and bitter over the lack of opportunity to earn a living commensurate with their ability and years of preparation. All are not professional agitators as is often presupposed.

The most effective method of fighting radicalism is to give employment, and what the leaders of the nation should not overlook is that no program designed to bring about the country's economic recovery would be complete and effective if the Negro, representing one-tenth of our population, is not considered on an equitable basis. No longer must he be treated merely as an afterthought.

When young Negroes graduate as machinists, plumbers, steamfitters, bricklayers and carpenters, they do not want to find themselves barred from labor unions on account of their color. And when young men and women of the race acquire technical training otherwise burning the proverbial midnight oil, they expect to be encouraged in their fight for recognition and not have their progress impeded by the color bar.

It would be unreasonable and height of absurdity for Negroes to ex-

pect placement in most of the positions sought, but it is reasonable to urge that their proportionate share be meted them.

The wholesale discrimination against Negroes in the welfare and progress of America is questionable.

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Professional service includes teachers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, actors, architects, editors, authors, musicians engineers, nurses and those in semi-professional recreational pursuits. Under domestic and personal service are grouped hairdressers, manicurists, boarding housekeepers, charwomen, elevator tenders, hotel keepers, janitors, laundrers, mid-wives, porters and servants.

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Courage.

Elaborating on the measurement of success in terms of earnings and holding a job during the depression, Miss Houghton stressed that women, when in competition with men, earned larger incomes, and that the principal contributory factors to retentions and advancement were stability, education and vocational choice. Women with dependents, it was shown, were more successful in keeping their positions, two-thirds of those earning $6,000 to $8,000 a year having dependents.

It was pointed out further that women with four or more years of remuneration were more likely to retain their jobs, with a close relation between the length of service and earnings up to $5,000. The median salary of the non-graduate of high school was estimated at $2,655 whereas that of those with graduate degrees was $4,105. Miss Houghton emphasized that salaries were higher in occupations having relatively few women, with medicine, law, theater, stage and finance providing 50 per cent higher incomes than the average in all professions. Occupations overcrowded with women, such as librarian, nurse and other non-executive careers, paid correspondingly lower salaries.

Teaching "Desperately" Crowded.

Miss Doty said there had been a tremendous drop in number of placement orders and in salaries, but that most employment requests had been filled. The teaching profession, overcrowded before the depression, is "desperately" so now for the beginner, she explained, with academic subjects the least required and commercial subjects, home economies and physical education more in demand. Secretarial and clerical workers are badly hit, merchandising is holding up better with a tendency toward part-time openings for beginners, while laboratory work has decreased recently, according to Miss Doty.

Occupations reported on by committee chairmen, half of which were not generally open to women thirty-five years ago, were art, dentistry, education, health education, home economies, journalism, library work, music, public health nursing and nursing, office work, social welfare, religion, museum duties and radio.

Miss Florence N. Levy, supervisor of the vocational service department of the National Alliance of Art and Industry and founder of the American Art Annual, called attention to the demand for originality in decoration, landscape architecture, illustration, design and advertising copy. Dentistry eventually will be equally profitable for women as for men, in the opinion of Dr. Lillian Barkann, regional chairman, Association of American Women Dentists.

Oversupply of Nurses.

An oversupply of nurses, with a 97 per cent increase during the last decade, while the general population rose only 16 per cent, was reported by Dr. May A. Burgess, director of the grading committee, American Nurses' Association, who said there were not enough nurses with specialized training and these were unevenly distributed.

Others presenting brief summaries were Miss Pauline Brooks Williamson, director of the school health bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who spoke on health education; Miss Lita Bane, editor of the modern homemaker department of the Ladies Home Journal and past president of the American Home Economics Association, who spoke on home economies; Dr. H. Paul Douglass, director studies of church unity movements, Institute of Social and Religious Research, who said the call for women in foreign missions was decreasing, and Miss Winifred E. Howe, editor of publications, Metropolitan Museum of Art, who stressed the slight material remuneration of the museum worker.

Miss Lillian Gilbreth spoke of the large number of unemployed in the engineering professions because of curtailed production but said opportunities for women with scientific training who were adaptable to other fields was growing. The large gathering of distinguished women from many walks of life was presided over by Dr. O. Latham Hatcher, president of the alliance. Mrs. Jouette P. Singleton, president of the New York branch, welcomed the convention.

RADICALISM AND THE NEGRO.

The daily press made repeated reference to the presence of Negroes in the ranks of the National Hunger marchers." New pictures were published in which dark-skinned radicals did not prominently figure. On the day the "marchers" paraded about Washington and presented a petition to Congress demanding the passage of a measure providing for unemployment insurance, the following dispatch was sent to a New York newspaper: New York, N.Y.

"An official of an organization interested in the rights of the marchers estimated that 60 per cent. of the men and women were native-born citizens. Observers estimated that 'nearly half' the visitors were Negroes."

The number of marchers from the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is said to have totaled 3,000. A conservative approximation is that nearly one-third of the participants were Negroes. The general assumption is that the demonstration was staged by Communist leaders. Funds for transportation alone, amounting to $5,000 for the rental of trucks; were furnished from some unknown source. Communists supplied the food in Washington and at the various stops enroute.

Most of our financiers, industrial and political leaders have been disposed to take lightly any statement that radicalism is beckoning the Negro and is receiving a response. Probably not as spontaneous or from as many as had been anticipated, but deemed sufficiently worth while to continue friendly gestures, nevertheless.

The "National hunger marchers" were reported to have been comfortably clothed and intelligent. Negroes who are embracing Communism and other radical schools of thought of today are usually educated. They are young men and women from schools and colleges who have grown sour and bitter over the lack of opportunity to earn a living commensurate with their ability and years of preparation. All are not professional agitators as is often presupposed.

The most effective method of fighting radicalism is to give employment, and what the leaders of the nation should not overlook is that no program designed to bring about the country's economic recovery would be complete and effective if the Negro, representing one-tenth of our population, is not considered on an equitable basis. No longer must he be treated merely as an afterthought.

When young Negroes graduate as machinists, plumbers, steamfitters, bricklayers and carpenters, they do not want to [illegible]emselves barred from labor unions of the positions to urge that be meted them. nation against nt of their colo so is playing adicalists whose and progress of

on account of their color. And when young men and women of the race acquire technical training otherwise by The wholesale discrimination burning the proverbial midnight oil, they expect to be encouraged in their fight for recognition and not have their progress impeded by the color bar.

It would be unreasonable and the height of absurdity for Negroes to ex- interest in the welfare and America is questionable.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THE REAL ISSUE AVOIDED

The politicians are happy. In both parties the mob has furnished the excuse for sidetracking economics and for making liquor the center of attention. Yet one cannot buy beer except he earn wages. President Hoover holds that charity is better administered by local authorities and private individuals than by the federal government. Agitators favoring the bonus would have the nation go on the dole. Either way there must be money in hand before there can be any liquor buying. Yet both platforms are sketchy indeed on economics, in spite of one man in ten being idle.

Our country is not going to regain prosperity on vagueness. If we are to get economies in administration, platforms must give the most positive assurances, set forth in detail. Politicians are notoriously nimble in interpreting everything to their own advantage. So long as parties are built up on honors—and emoluments—it is hopeless to expect the men who profit by public office to cut themselves off the payroll. So long as inequalities exist whereby one citizen gets less and another gets more than his share, the one is too weak to get his rights, and the other points to long continued custom to justify his taking all he can get. Only the utmost insistence will get this condition to the public's notice, and then it will be in spite of, not through the politicans.

If ever economics were due to be a major political issue, it was this year, when we are all financially minded. Yet such is the folly of the masses that when they need bread they talk about beer and the politicians, very accomodating for once, let them do it and were glad. The postponement of our recovery from the depression is of our own making. The politicians will remind us of that fact in due time.

FORD TOURS TOWNS OF STARVATION

Communist Campaign for Insurance Sweeps Into Dead Cities

HUNGER IS EVERYWHERE

New England Jobless Roused to Struggle

WORCESTER, Mass., June 27.—Five hundred workers of this steel town came to hear James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, condemn the starvation and wage cut plans of the employers and their Republican and Democratic and Socialist Parties. Ford placed the demand of the Communist Party for unemployment insurance and against wage cuts before workers who know these things in all their bitterness.

The giant factories of the American Steel and Wire Co. are practically shut down in this "Hooverian Age," and only about 600 work out of the 10,000 formerly employed in them.

Norton's Grinding Machine Co. here used to employ 7,000 and now only 1,500 are working there. In this town of less than 200,000 population, there are 25,000 workers, many with families, totally unemployed.

Only the married workers get regular relief, and they are forced to work for it on the poor farm and on city jobs. Last autumn the welfare budget was cut by $400,000 and since then there have been ten per cent cuts in the budget.

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Speaks in Rain

CONCORD, N. H., June 27.—In the midst of a drizzling rain, quarry workers, farmers, and workers at the Rumford Press gathered at the state house plaza Saturday to hear Ford for an hour. In his speech Ford assailed the war plots, and pointed to the Communist platform plank for defense of the Soviet Union, and for struggle against imperialist war.

In Concord, the Rumford Press and other big property owners are tax exempt, whilethe poor farmers carry the tax burden, and are robbed by the big milk companies. Most of the quarries around here are shut down.

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Boston and Lynn

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—Ford spoke here Sunday at the Camp Nitgedaiget picnic for the state campaign of the Communist Party, and again in the evening to 200 workers at Lynn. Lynn's General Electric plant where formerly 18,000 worked, now has jobs for only 1,000. The world's biggest shoe factories are here, and they are closed. Everywhere there is hunger and misery. Ford campaigns for unemployment insurance at the expense of the state and the employers, and gets a big response.

THE AWAKENING GIANT

Slowly the giant begins to awaken!
One by one, the bonds begin to break!

First in New York, then in Detroit, the Negro discovers his potential power as a consumer, and there springs up in Negro trade areas in those cities, co-operative food stores in which Negro housewives concentrate their purchases, and in which Negro boys and girls, men and women GET JOBS.

And now the epidemic reaches Cleveland. The East End Board of Trade and the Housewives League join hands to marshall the buying power of Negroes and direct it into channels that will put Negro capital to work for Negroes and make JOBS FOR NEGROES.

And all Negro Cleveland should rally round the banner that has been raised by these two groups, all elements of the community should get behind the movement that it may have even greater success here than the similar movements in New York and Detroit.

And not only should the movement be encouraged by Negroes. The entire city should welcome and encourage it. For whatever will help the Cleveland Negro will help all Cleveland.

Truly the Cleveland Negro faces a new day.

A new spirit is born—a spirit of "self-help."

A Giant heretofore without knowledge of his power, begins to test his strength, and once discovering it, will step forth and shoulder his share of the burden of making Cleveland a bigger and better place in which to live, and work.

And the Giant is the Negro consumer.

NEGRO MEN IN ALL GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS SAVE FIVE

(CNS(—On April 1, 1930, male Negro gainful workers, numbering 3,662,892, or 80.2 per cent of the Negro men ten years of age or over, were engaged in practically all of the gainful occupations listed in the report recently compiled by the Bureau of the Census bases on the returns of the Fifteenth Census.

Only four occupations in which white males were engaged had no Negro workers. There were no street railroad superintendents or officials, no manager or officials of air transportation, no proprietor of stockyards or of grain elevators (although in 1920 three Negroes owned grain elevators), and lastly no apprentices of dressmakers and milliners, although there were 16 male white in this occupation, and there were six Negro male dressmakers and seamstresses.

This reflects definite occupational progress for the decade since 1920. Not only have the numbers of men employed in the several occupations increased but Negroes are listed in increasing numbers in supervisory positions and positions requiring skill and training. They are also employed in each of the large number of occupations which appear in the list for 1930, but which have not been a part of the occupation statistics in former censuses.

For example, of the large number of occupations which have evolved with the development of the modern means of transportation and communication, there is only one of these new occupations—manager and official of air transportation mentioned above—which had no Negro worker in 1930. In this group of occupations there were 8 radio operators, 4 radio announcers, directors, managers or officials, 9 aviators, one foreman in air transportation, and 8,424 laborers in air transportation. Greasing stations and car laundries, a new industry which has developed since 1920, in conjunction with garages gave employment to 24[illegible] foremen. There were 23,750 Negro men employed as laborers around garages as compared with the 5,983 so employed in 1920.

Negro men are represented in all of the agricultural pursuits and occupy all types of jobs in the forestry and fishing industries, 61 being owners and proprietors and five managers and officials of log and timber camps, and 92 foremen of logging camps.

In the extraction of minerals nine Negro men were engaged in all types of mines, there being nine mine managers and officials listed.

The manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to 23,586 Negro men, and while the great majority were laborers and unskilled operators, the representation in the group requiring skilled labor had increased and was highly creditable. Many in this classification were foremen or persons in highly technical positions.

The trade group is particularly interesting, practically every occupation showing a great increase over the number so engaged in 1920. There were 68 bankers, 21 commercial or commission brokers, and 90 stockbrokers, 3,577 real estate agents and officials, 108 retail dealers in automobile accessories. Advertising agents, not listed in 1920, incldue 86 Negro men.

Practically all of the Negroes employed in Forestry and fishing and the agricultural pursuits were in the ten Southern States. Missis-

sippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee. Of the 1,492,555 Negro men in agricultural pursuits approximately 1,350,000 are in these ten States and 150,000 in the remaining 38 States. Idaho, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming each had less than 100, and Colorado Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, each had less than 200.

West Virginia leads in the number of Negro men employed in the extraction of minerals, with 22,408 miners and operators. Alabama is second with 17,065. Pennsylvania had 8,172, and Kentucky 7,891.

OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WOMEN

THE recent census statistics show that Negro women are by no means a silent factor in the United States' scheme of business. During the last ten years they have made enormous strides in a field that had long been reserved for men only.

The census shows that 1,562,560 Negro women are, or have been employed in the fields of domestic and personal service. This number represents 63.3 percent. of the total number of women employed in those fields when the census report was compiled, and which covered the period from 1920-1930.

During that decade, also, 14,568 Negro women were engaged in trade; 10,862 in clerical occupations; 2,207 in transportation and communication; 930 in public service; 80 in forestry and fishing; and 53 in the extraction of minerals.

Under "domestic and personal service" are grouped hairdressers, manicurists, boarding housekeepers, charwomen, elevator tenders, hotel keepers and owners, janitors, laundresses, mid-wives, porters, and other small business owners.

There are still fields, however, in which Negro women may enter and make progress. What is needed most is the pioneering spirit. Don't be afraid to ask for positions as court clerks and stenographers. In all departments controlled by civil service examinations you have a right to qualify, apply and be appointed.

Flora Ind
SEP 9 1932

AIDING JOBLESS NEGRO

Mississippi associations, white and black, take steps to aid the wandering Negro to come home to the land. Fertile areas are being divided into small parcels, to be farmed under intelligent crop and sanitary supervision such as the Negro has not had. Railroad tickets are being arranged for carload parties. From Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit the plaintive wail of the unemployed, homesick colored families has gone up. They are expected to love their recovered native soil as never before—white man interest making it dearer even than black man's dreams said it would be.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
STANDARD
SEP 8 1932

Future of the Negro

A despairing view of the future of the American Negro was that taken by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University at the recent conference at Gay Head.

"The Negro's plight in the present depression," he said, "is his future in miniature." Economic competition, plus the color prejudice, will eventually force the Negro to the wall. The farm is his only refuge and "the ultimate haven of the race."

It is interesting to note that Dr. Hancock's views were expressed at a time when the national administration had been stirred to action by charges that Negro laborers on Mississippi flood control projects are being shamefully exploited. The assertions of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have yet to be proved, but they are probably true. The flood control jobs were let to contractors who doubtless figured on using local labor at the going price for such labor. In Mississippi this would mean Negro labor under the conditions that govern the use of it, whether on public or private jobs, in that state. That they are underpaid, overworked and subject to compulsion is believable, because that is the way Negroes in Mississippi are usually treated. The abolition of slavery did not make them free agents in the labor market. Whether the War Department, in awarding contracts, took all proper precautions to protect the workers, remains to be seen. The usual stipulation is that contractors on public works must observe the prevailing hours of labor and pay the prevailing wages, and it may be they are doing that.

The scarcity of labor in manufacturing industries during the war led to a considerable migration of southern Negroes used only to farming to northern industrial centers. Dr. Hancock thinks this was a mistake, and events may bear him out; yet at the time it seemed the sensible thing to do and it was felt by many that by opening up new fields of employment to them in other parts of the country, it would compel the South, so largely dependent upon Negro labor, to improve the conditions under which it had been employed.

This hope was not realized. The plantation hands fared badly in northern industrial centers, especially after the close of the war released millions of white workers. Despite flourishing Negro colonies in Chicago and New York, Dr. Hancock is probably right in saying that for the majority of the Negroes the only present hope is in the South and on the farm. Dr. Hancock's view of their future is a despairing one, but he does hold out this chance. Some day the Negroes, descendants of men and women brought here against their will and sold into bondage, will get their due, but the solution of their problem calls for the utmost patience on their part and for a greater degree of sympathy and justice than the dominant white have yet shown. The greatest hope lies in what so many members of the race have accomplished in business and industry, in these professions, and in the arts. Given a fair opportunity the race will attain a better status than Dr. Hancock holds out for it.

CHANGING SERVANTS

The Grand Rapids Morning Herald in its issue of Oct. 1 carried an editorial headed "Why This Change?" The subject matter had to do with the Pullman company changing from Race men to Filipinos in the service as railroad porters on the Pere Marquette line. After discussing at some length the time and good service these Race porters had given, the editorial says: "For many years Sam, Bill and Cal and other colored boys have been as much a part of the Pere Marquette between Grand Rapids and Detroit as have been the locomotives and the trains themselves. Many a man, many a woman and many a child owes a load of gratitude to the kindly services of these old porters. Some of them have been on the run more than 30 years. Four of them are residents of Grand Rapids, own homes here and pay taxes. Moreover, they are good citizens having the respect of the entire community."

This is fine. We join with the Morning Herald in defense of these men who have so faithfully served both their employer and their city. It is regrettable that those who handle and operate large concerns are so thoughtless when it comes to the care of those who make possible their success.

There is another viewpoint which can be taken without in any sense reflecting on either the good name or the respectability of the Filipinos, and that is that the Race man is a citizen of this country, a founder of its traditions and a sustainer of its principles. The Filipino government has expressed a desire to throw off American supervision and stand on its own feet in the great struggle for national existence. It has even gone so far as to question, in some instances, the sincerity of the American government in matters having to do with their independence. In spirit and in truth the Filipino is a foreigner to the principles of this country. Their only interest is to obtain wealth in this country and return to the land of their birth. The difference being that we are a part of this government in national spirit.

When her national honor is imperiled we answer the call. No historian can truthfully speak of us in the language of treason. Instead of displacing Americans for other racial identities, there should be a united effort to devise means for the care and protection of American citizens.

Labor-1432

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COLORED RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS PROVE EFFICIENT

Angus 1-8-32

Host Of College Graduates Seek Employment With Government In Good Paying Jobs. Measure Up To Standard

St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —According to the results of investigations made here, it is shown that colored railway clerks who handle the responsible task of helping to distribute Uncle Sam's mails in various Railway Post Offices thruout the United States, show an extremely high efficiency rating.

Keep Forces Going

National officers of the Postal Alliance represent some of the best brains in the race, and incidentally hold some of the most responsible positions on the road. Roy O. Wilhoit, of St. Louis, national president is a clerk in the St. Louis and Omaha R. P. O. one of the heavy western trunk lines, which handles a heavy bulk of coast bound mails; Sidney M. Jackson, national secretary, Washington, D. C. is a clerk-in-charge in the Washington and Florence (S. C.) R. P. O., on the finest and fastest train running southward, the "Havana Special." In this same R. P. O. are several other Negro clerks-in-charge, Richwhich they live. A goodly number re in the Railway Mail Service.

To college graduates who are finding themselves faced with the prosects of jobs with lesser remuneraon than those for which thew are rained the Railway Mail Service, with its maximum of Post Office Deartment salaries is becoming a very ttractive field. But due to Civil Serice regulations which govern enrance into this work there is a difficulty in getting into the Service, ther than through the regular exminations.

Many substantial contributions were made to national life, by Negroes during the past year, and the postal service men, of the Negro group, have played their part in these contributions. With their own national organization, the National Alliance of Postal Employes, endorsed by high postal officials, who attend their national conventions each year, the group is making active contribution towards the standarization of the branch of service which is beginning more and more to recognize the Negro as a potent factor.

Play Important Parts

There are approximately 29,000 colored men and women in the U. S mail service as a whole, representing a yearly average of $40,000,000 in salaries which make them a substantial factor in the economic existence of the country. Representing such an income they are well capable of exerting an influence upon the financial condition of the group in different sections of the country in ard A. Lee, and Garfield Chapman, Mr. Chapman, has served as a district president of the Alliance; Mr. Jackson has a crew in which also run several white clerks. There are also several second clerks, whose responsibilities rank next to those of the clerg-in-charge. This line is pointed out mainly because it is one of the heaviest mail lines in the Service, and also the longest run in the Service being well over 400 miles in distance of clerk runs.

At Philadelphia, Harold L. Pilgrim, formerly nat'l. v-pres. of the Alliance, is also head of the Mutual Post Office Association; Joseph B. Brown, Jr., at St. Louis, editor of the official Postal Alliance organ, is also a clerk, as well as being a writer for A. N. P.

William J. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga., is a district president, and a clerk-incharge in the Atlanta and Jacksonville R. P. O. another heavy line, which is a through trunk from Chicago and Cincinnati to Florida. There are countless other instances of colored men who are serving the United States in responsible R. M. S. positions.

South Has Large Number

The South, despite the ideas of Jim-Crowism, shows a larger number of colored R. P. O. clerks, in proportion to other sections of the country. Several lines in the south have a heavy ratio of colored men. The Wilmington (N. C.) and Augustus (Ga.) R. P. O. has ten clerks-in-charge, and nine of them are colored clerks-in-charge and nine of them are colored, with the majority of the second clerks being colored also. The Charlottee (N. C.) and Augustus R. P. O. also has a higher proportion of colored clerks-in-charge and second clerks than white. As a matter of fact

this line, which hauls a heavier number of passengers than many through lines in the south, and is the heaviest passenger traffic line in the south other than main lines.

Georgia has more colored R. P. O. clerks than any other state in the south. Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio and North Carolina, along with South Carolina all have their numbers of colored railway postal clerks. There are still some lines which are considering "non-colored" lines, in that they have no Negro clerks assigned to them, and the policy of segregation is beginning to be felt. For instance, the Goldsboro (N. C.) and Greensboro (N. C.) R. P. O., which has only three colored clerks now, where there were at one time eight or ten, and only two colored clerks-in-charge. Two of these men are veterans of the Service, John H. Lewis, who lives at Greensboro, and W. T. Wallace, of the same city. Both have been in the Service for periods exceeding twenty-odd years, and have spent practically all of time in the same R. P. O.

Chicago has over 3500 colored postal employes, New York City has nearly six thousand. Philadelphia 1600, and other larger northern ities show a similar ratio, without ny substantial decrease in the numer of employes yearly, which indicates that the service of the colored clerks must be efficient, or else hey would be dispensed with.

R.R. MAIL MEN HAVE WON HIGH SERVICE RATINGS

1-9-32

14,000 Colored Men and Women in P.O. System.

WASHINGTON, D.C.— (ANP) — A survey of railway mail clerks by postal officials shows that colored employees of the service hold an exceedingly high rating.

There are approximately 14,000 colored men and women in the U.S. mail service as a whole, representing a yearly average of $40,000,000 in salaries which make them a substantial factor in the economic existence of the country.

Many substantial contributions were made to national life by colored persons during the past year, and the postal service men of the group, have played their part in the contributions. With their own national organization, the National Alliance of Postal Employees, endorsed by postal officials, who attend their national conventions each year, they are making active contribution towards the standardization of the branch of service which is beginning more and more to recognize colored persons.

Other Officers

National officers of the Postal Alliance represent some of the best brains in the race and incidentally hold some of the most responsible positions on the road. Roy O. Wilhoite, of St. Louis, is a clerk in the St. Louis and Omaha R.P.O., one of the heavy western trunk lines, which handles a heavy bulk of coast bound mails; Sidney M. Jackson is a clerk-in-charge in the Washington and Florence (S.C.) R.P.O., on the finest and fastest train running southward, the "Havana Special." In this same R.P.O. are several other clerks-in-charge, Richard A. Lee, and Garfield Chapman. Mr. Jackson has a crew in which also run several white clerks. There are also several second clerks, whose responsibilities rank next to those of the clerk-in-charge. This line is pointed out mainly because it is one of the heaviest mail lines in the service, and also the longest run being well over 400 miles in distance of clerk runs.

More Clerks

William J. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga., is a clerk-in-charge in the Atlanta and Jacksonville R.P.O., another heavy line, which is a through trunk from Chicago and Cincinnati to Florida. The South, despite the ideas of Jim-Crowism, shows a larger number of colored R.P.O. clerks, in proportion to other sections of the country. Several lines in the south have a heavy ratio of colored men. The Wilmington (N.C.) and Augusta (Ga.) R.P.O. has ten clerks-in-charge, and nine of them are colored, with the majority of the second clerks being colored also. The Charlotte (N.C.) and Augusta R.P.O. also has a higher proportion of colored clerks-in-charge and second clerks than white.

Georgia Leads

Georgia has more colored R.P.O. clerks than any other state in the south. Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio and North Carolina, along with South Carolina all have their numbers of colored railway postal clerks. There are still some lines which are considering "non-colored" lines, in that they have no colored clerks assigned to them.

Negro Left Out On Job Issue

Misplaced

WASHINGTON.—Despite the fact that one-seventh of the unemployed workers in the country are Negroes, the Senate Committee on Manufactures, which held hearings last week on the bills for direct Federal grants for unemployment relief introduced by Senators Costigan and LaFollette, no Negro organizations or welfare executives were among the score or more called to testify as to unemployment conditions throughout the country. 1-23-32

Communist Was Only Representative

Advices received from the office of Senator LaFollette, who is chairman of the committee, were to the effect that no Negroes had been called before the committee and none were contemplated. Thus far the only evidence relating to the sad conditions of Negro unemployment workers given at the hearing were those introduced by Herbert Benjamin, white Communist leader of the "hunger marchers," who came here recently. Mr. Benjamin, accompanied by a Negro Communist, demanded to be heard on the unemployment problem.

Misplaced 1-23-32

The Senate committee was subjected to criticism for its failure to investigate unemployment conditions among Negroes from varied sources. It was pointed out that the hearing was being conducted to determine the full extent of unemployment and that inasmuch as Senator LaFollette, the sponsor of the bill, was labelling himself as a "progressive" he had shown lack of vision in not calling on such national agencies as the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Business League and similar organizations, which are best fitted to give a true picture of the real conditions facing such a large group of American citizens.

See Third Party Ambition

Charges made by Mr. Benjamin, that the Wisconsin Senator and his colleagues were simply using their advocacy of the bill to further their own political hopes for a "third party" movement seemed substantial by this failure to consider the welfare of Negro citizens.

Political observers recalled last week that at a conferences of progressives called by Senator Norris of Nebraska last year, the Negro was also left out of the picture, although every other imaginable subject was under discussion.

Colored Railway Mail Clerks Show High Efficiency

Courier 1-9-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—(A. N. P.)—According to the results of investigations made here, it is shown that colored railway mail clerks who handle the responsible task of helping to distribute Uncle Sam's mails in various Railway Post Offices throughout the United States, show an extremely high efficiency rating.

There are approximately 14,4000 colored men and women in the U. S. mail service as a whole, representing a yearly average of $40,000,000 in salaries which make them a substantial factor in the economic existence of the country. Representing such an income they are well capable of exerting an influence upon the financial condition of the group in different sections of the country in which they live. A goodly number are in the Railway Mail Service.

To college graduates who are finding themselves faced with the prospects of jobs with a lesser remuneration than those for which they are trained the Railway Mail Service, with its maximum of post office department salaries is becoming a very attractive field. But due to Civil Service regulations which govern entrance into this work there is a difficulty in getting into the service, other than through the regular examinations.

Many substantial contributions were made to national life, by Negroes during the past year, and the postal service men, of the Negro group, have played their part in these contributions. With their own national organization, the National Alliance of Postal Employes, endorsed by high postal officials, who attend their national conventions each year, the group is making active contribution towards the standardization of the branch of service which is beginning more and more to recognize the Negro as a potent factor.

National officers of the Postal Alliance represent some of the best brains in the race, and incidentally hold some of the most responsible positions on the road. Roy O. Wilhoite, of St. Louis, national president, is a clerk in the St. Louis and Omaha R. P. O., one of the heavy western trunk lines, which handles a heavy bulk of coastbound mails; Sidney M. Jackson, national secretary, Washington, D. C., is a clerk in charge in the Washington and Florence (S. C.) R. P. O., on the finest and fastest train running southward, the "Havana Special." In this same R. P. O. are several other Negro clerks in charge, Richard A. Lee and Garfield Chapman. Mr. Chapman has served as a district president of the Alliance; Mr. Jackson has a crew in which also run several white clerks. There are also several second clerks, whose responsibilities rank next to those of the clerk in charge. This line is pointed out mainly because it is one of the heaviest mail lines in the service, and also the longest run in the servine, being well over 400 miles in distance of clerk runs.

At Philadelphia, Harold L. Pilgrim, national vice president of the Alliance, is also head of the Mutual Post Office Association; Joseph B. Brown, Jr., at St. Louis, editor of the official Postal Alliance organ, is also a clerk, as well as being a writer for A. N. P.

William J. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga., is a district president and a clerk-in-charge in the Atlanta and Jacksonville R. P. A., another heavy line, which is a trunk line from Chicago and Cincinnati to Florida. There are countless other instances of colored men who are serving the United States in responsible R. M. S. positions.

The South, despite the ideas of Jim-Crowism, shows a larger number of colored R. P. I. clerks, in proportion to other sections of the country. Several lines in the South have a heavy ratio of colored men. The Wilmington (N. C.) and Augusta (Ga.) R. P. O. has 10 clerks-in-charge, and nine of them are colored, with the majority of the second clerks being colored also. The Charlotte (N. C.) and Augusta R. P. O. also has a higher proportion of colored clerks-in-charge and second clerks than white. As a matter of fact, there are only two white clerks on this line, which hauls a heavier number of passengers than many through lines in the South, and is the heaviest passenger traffic line in the South other than main lines.

Georgia has more colored R. P. O. clerks than any other state in the South. Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio and North Carolina, along with South Carolina, all have their numbers of colored railway postal clerks. There are still some lines which are considering "non-colored" lines, in that they have no Negro clerks assigned to them, and the policy of segregation is beginning to be fe For instance, the Goldsboro (N. C.) and Greensboro (N. C.) R. P. O., which has only three colored clerks now, where there were at one time eight or ten, and only two colored clerks-in-charge. Two of these men are veterans of the service, John H. Lewis, who lives at Greensboro, and W. T. Wallace, of the same city. Both have been in the service for periods exceeding 20-odd years, and have spent practically all of that time in the same R. P. O.

Chicago has over 3,500 colored postal employes; New York City has near 2,000; Philadelphia, 1,500, and other larger northern cities show a similar ratio, without any substantial decrease in the number of employes yearly, which indicates that the service of the colored clerks must be efficient, or else they would be dispensed with.

Senate Committee Leaves Negro Out Of Unemployment Plan

Courier 1-9-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(CNS)—Despite the fact that one-seventh of the unemployed workers in the country are Negroes, the Senate committee on manufactures, which held hearings last week on the bills for direct federal grants for unemployment relief introduced by Senators Costigan and LaFollette, no Negro organizations or welfare executives were among the score or more called to testify as to unemployment conditions throughout the country.

Advices received from the office of Senator LaFollette, who is chairman of the committee, were to the effect that no Negroes had been called before the committee and none were contemplated. Thus far the only evidence relating to the sad condition of Negro unemployed workers given at the hearing were those introduced by Herbert Benjamin, white Communist leader of the "hunger marchers," who came here recently. Mr. Benjamin, accompanied by a Negro Communist, demanded to be heard on the unemployment problem.

The Senate committee was subject to criticism for its failure to investigate unemployment conditions among Negroes from varied sources. It was pointed out that the hearing was being conducted to determine the full extent of unemployment and that inasmuch as Senator LaFollette, the sponsor of the bill, was labeling himself as a "progressive," he had shown lack of vision in not calling on such national agencies as the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Business League and similar organizations, which are best fitted to give a true picture of the real conditions facing such a large group of American citizens.

Charges made by Mr. Benjamin, that the Wisconsin senator and his colleagues were simply using their advocacy of the bill to further their own political hopes for a "third party" movement, seemed substantiated by this failure to consider the welfare of Negro citizens.

Political observers recalled last week that at a conference of Progressives called by Senator Norris, of Nebraska last year, the Negro also was left out of the picture, although every other imaginable subject was under discussion.

SCHUYLER PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE

Courier

Prophesies Little Hope Of Unemployment Improvement For Negroes In Near Future.

1-23-32

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(CNS) — Speaking under the auspices of the local council of the Young Negroes Co-operative League, in the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School here last Monday, George S. Schuyler, journalist and founder of the League, painted a gloomy picture of the present unemployment situation among Negroes and held out little hope for a change of this condition in the future. "By 1950 we will have a more or less stationary population of 150,000,000," said Mr. Schuyler, "and a static number of between five and ten million unemployed."

Pittsburgh Pa.

In such a state of economic dispair the Negro worker is bound to prove the greatest sufferer, said the journalist. Not only will the economic situation prove a grave one, but a serious social problem among the Negroes will result. With the Negro who is employed there will always reside the fear that he may be thrown out of work, if he takes a straight-forward stand on the race problem. This fear will make him hoard his money instead of spending it, and he will be more docile towards segregation at the very time when increased courage is necessary to solve our problems, said Mr. Schuyler.

The reason chiefly urged by the speaker as a cause for this grave condition, indications of which are already to be seen, was the use of labor saving devices on a large scale, where Negro labor was hitherto used. "The Negro is no longer indispensable to the production and manufacture of cotton," said the speaker. "He is gradually being displaced by labor saving devices which are casting him on society as a charity ward and not as a producer."

Although the outlook was dark, the speaker urged as a solution the formation of Consumers Co-operative Leagues, where the person who bought shared in the profits of those who sold.

He contrasted the present economic order with the new one which he proposed. "In the present method of running business," he said, "the business man rents his store, stocks it, employs his help and then advertises for purchasers, before he takes in a single dollar. All this necessary outlay must be expended, and there is no assurance of success. Under the system of Consumers' Co-operatives, the first step is to organize the very people who will buy. Thus success is assured, where otherwise failure might result."

"The colored person who dreams of getting a lucky break, and getting to the top of the ladder individually, is fooling himself. We aren't going to succeed individually. It is only by group action that the Negro may hope to survive in complex American life."

Mr. Schuyler traced the success of co-operative movements in England, Denmark and other European countries, and showed the possible applications of these organizations to the peculiar problems confronting the American Negro.

Giving a brief history of the founding and growth of his own organization, he urged the fairly large audience to aid in the formation of Co-operative Councils all over the country, as the only way out for the Negro in this country.

General.

Labor - 1932

Occupations, Wages, etc.

RECORDER AIDS IN SURVEY OF NEIGHBORHOOD

Indianapolis Recorder

Blanks Have Been Mailed to All Merchants Requesting Needed Information

11-19-32

In response to request from national survey concern for assistance in learning the number of Negroes gainfully employed in communities inhabited in part or entirely by colored persons, The Indianapol's Recorder has mailed questionnaires to leading community business concerns. These blanks request the number of colored employed by the individual mercha

Indianapolis

According to the report received by The Recorder, Negro newspapers throughout the country have received thousands of letters from readers asking what can be done to relieve certain evils that exist in most every Negro district.

"Their complaints in most every instance are iedntical stating in substance that in the beignning they are forced to live in restricted districts. . .that there are numerous merchants who do not employ or spend their money with the ones who make it possible for them to operate their business. . .that since they have been first dismissed from their old jobs and will be last put back it is necessary that they get a fair consideration from their community business men.

"Through organization of Colored Merchants Association of Grocers in New York and other eastern cities, with co-operation of live-wire house wife leagues, the National Negro Buesiness league has taken the initiative in diplomatically combatting the grocery evil and are successfully competing with chain stores in over a score of metropolitan cities. The C. M. A. organization is gradually developing toward the west. Branches are being established as fast as groups can be organized.

Manufacture Products

"The C. M. A., in addition to furnishing direct empolyment for Negroes is being felt profitably in manufacturing channels in that they now manufatcture a score or more products under the C. M. A label which means atditional employment.

"The fact must not be overlooked that in every colored business men and women of other races who never fail to overlook their obligations to the communities from which they derive their support. However they are in the minority and it is our intention to expose "Community Leaches" who, while singing hard time swan songs, operate their fine cars, reside in exclusive white neighborhoods, send their offspring to college while the projects of the Communty go in want."

"In some leading cities where ownship trustee system are operating to furnish assistance to the needy," says the report "backed by taxpayers' money, only certain groups of grocers are given this business which is now of tremendous volume. Only in rare instance are Negro grocers receiving a small portion of this patronage and we have yet to find one single instance where they get their just portion."

As fast as reports come in from Indianapolis community merchants The Recorder will advise its readers through its columns.

Daily Leads Struggles of Negro Masses

Weekly Worker 12-9-32

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

THE American working class and the toiling masses are passing through the most critical period in the class struggle in America. Mass unemployment and mass starvation have reached almost unbelievable proportions and show no visible signs of decreasing. The preparations of the ruling class to smash the National Hunger March, The Bonus March, the march of the impoverished farmers to their conference in Washington, and local struggles for immediate winter relief and unemployment insurance, are becoming more open and are characterized by their utter ruthlessness. This is a clear expression of the determination of the Wall Street government not to yield an inch in its policy of placing the burdens of the crisis upon the working class, except under mass pressure.

Terror is, however, one of the weapons of reaction. National and racial chauvinism are as effective weapons. These effect a splitting of the working class from within and prevent it from developing successful struggles. It is precisely because of this that today the ruling class and its agents increase the incitement and provocation of white against Negro and native-born against foreign-born workers. The growing unity of the masses, conditioned by their growing misery, determines the haste with which the ruling class seeks to create a more intense hatred of the Negro masses. Yet, despite and because of this, the united front of the exploited masses is assuming higher form, more definite shape and organization than ever before.

THERE can be no question of the fundamental role of the Daily Worker in the development of this united front of the masses. It has come forward exposing the historical roots of national and racial hatred created by the ruling class. The Daily Worker has launched a relentless attack upon those who in the labor movement are the bearers of this deadly working class poison. This exposure and attack have laid bare the united front of reaction and the role assigned to its several sections. This united front includes the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, of the Socialist Party, the Negro reformists (particularly in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People), the American Legion and the Klu Klux Klan.

The last three years have been marked by a tremendous spread of the idea of class unity and struggle. The Daily Worker has been the chief bearer of these ideas which have struck root even in the most backward section of the American working class. This is not an accident. The Daily Worker is a leader of the class struggle against American imperialism, its chief task is the creation of a united front of all forces struggling against Wall Street exploitation.

THE Daily Worker has precisely for this reason been the champion of the liberation struggles of the Negro masses. It has raised this struggle to a higher political level around the slogans of "full economic, political and social equality for the Negro masses", and "the right of self-determination for the Black Belt." The Daily Worker has seriously called upon white workers to take their place in the front ranks of struggle to give life to these slogans. This it correctly proclaims as a road to working class solidarity. In these struggles, the illusion of white superiority, flowing from false theories of national and racial chauvinism, will be smashed and the consequent distrust of the Negro masses of the white workers overcome. Thus will revolutionary working class unity be achieved.

It has not been accidental that beginning with the almost spontaneous unity of Negro and white farmers in struggle against starvation in England, Arkansas, in 1929, we have passed on to consciously-led struggles uniting thousands of Negro and white workers and poor farmers.

* * *

THROUGH the columns of the Daily Worker, the exposure of these struggles are passed on to workers in every part of the country. These experiences of struggle have proved the correctness of the position of the Daily Worker on the Negro question. It was therefore possible for the Daily Worker to initiate the defense struggles for the freedom of the nine innocent Negro boys of Scottsboro, Alabama.

Under the guidance of this organ of the working class in this struggle, the workers have won glorious victories. International working class solidarity has been raised to new high levels.

Against the special forms of the oppression of the Negro masses, the Daily Worker stands as a mighty weapon. The present critical moment demand one hundredfold greater use of this weapon. It must find its way into homes of hundreds of thousands of Negro workers. The Negro masses must know it as their leader. Through the day to day struggles to which it gives direction, the struggle against the special oppression of the Negro masses must be inseparably united with the struggles of the working class as a whole.

The Daily Worker must therefore systematically and consistently seek to clarify and popularize the Negro question. The task of forging the unity of the Negro and white workers is the acid test of the American revolutionary movement. The Daily Worker is destined historically to play a leading role in meeting this test.

SOUTHERN MARCHER SPEAKS

(From the speech by Anna Williams, Negro delegate from North Carolina, at the National Conference on Unemployment on the Washington-Baltimore Highway, outskirts of Washington, Dec. 5, 1932.)

* * *

By ANNA WILLIAMS

AS one of the backward Negro workers from the South, I am here before you to let you know that the workers in the South might be "backward," but they have sense enough to know that they have hunger. And, after getting hungry, the workers in the South **are not willing to starve** and they have proven it by organizing and fighting for relief.

You know how the working class suffers in the South—the Negro and white workers. We in the South are in the majority. Here in the South the boss class has a new way of oppressing the workers. You find he has an easy way in order to lower living conditions of each worker—he uses the Negro against the white and the white against the Negro. But, fellow-workers, I am glad to think how that sheet which the boss class has been holding up between us—there is a big hole torn in that sheet. Here in the South, fellow workers, this Jim-Crow, where the Negroes are not even allowed to be caught sitting in a room with the white workers, the Negro and white workers have broken through by organizing.

UNITY GROWS

The white worker is not willing today to leave the Negro worker on the outside. So, fellow-workers, down here in the South, where you know that the working class as a whole has always been scared to death of the policeman and jail house, today they realize that the jail house is built for—for the workers. And so today when the boss yells jail house, the workers shout back they are not afraid any more.

* * *

IN Charlotte, the biggest city of North Carolina where there are 19,000 unemployed workers, here where they tell the workers that the government is providing for them to live—this is the same place where the worker gets his "food," where we are forced to work for 50 cents a day. And then we do not get the 50 cents a day. We only get free coal after working five days and standing in line on the sixth day for this miserable sum of 50 cents a day.

We might be backward down here, but the workers are organizing and burning to fight for the means to live. And the workers down here know that when you call a Hunger March we will always be with you.

LOSING OUT IN NORTH, SOUTH, TOUR REVEALS

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—That the Negro is becoming less and less of an economic factor in American life, and that his position therefore is more precarious than ever before, is the conclusion of George S. Schuyler, author, journalist and president of the Young Negroes' Co-operative League, after a 3,000-mile tour which ended here today.

Interviewed here at the temporary headquarters of the Y N. C. L. at 2370 Seventh avenue, Mr. Schuyler seemed unusually concerned over the present predicament of the race. "Since the 18th of July," he declared, "I have traveled South as far as New Orleans and North as far as Buffalo, and I must say that never before have I been so depressed by a tour through America. Negroes everywhere are poorer, more ragged, and obviously in worse health than they have ever been before. No laborious collection of data is necessary to prove this. It is obviously as clear as anything could possibly be.

"Everywhere, without exception, the Negroes are bearing the brunt of unemployment, and everywhere they are losing their jobs to white labor, whether North or South. Very soon they will have nothing. The situation has become serious, so much so that erstwhile unthinking Negroes who formerly condemned my *pessimism* are now in agreement with me that something drastic must be done at once.

"It is extremely unfortunate that in spite of this need for drastic action, to save the Negro from further economic slavery and social degredation, nothing fundamental is being done. The Negro is not organized as a producer, either for the sale of his products or his laboring power; he is not organized as a consumer, save the small groups we of the Y. N. C. L. have organized or inspired throughout the country; and he is not organized as a voter to profect his peculiar interests as a citizen. He is only organized in unproductive and ineffectual capacities as a fraternalist, a religionist, and for the purposes of recreation. Meanwhile the money received from philanthropists of the white race is dwindling to alarmingly small amounts, and relief agencies, especially in the South, are telling him to take care of his own unemployment by furnishing odd jobs. Formerly the upper class Negroes—the doctors, dentists, school teachers and small business men—were only slightly untouched by business depressions, but now these people are also feeling the blow. There are two or three times more school teachers than will be able to get jobs next fall. Right now the only Negroes who seem to be making money are the undertakers and the underworld barons.

"With the exception of the few remaining insurance companies and banks, Negro business is hardly a ripple on the troubled economic ocean. Foolishly confining itself to Negro districts and afraid to compete with white business except in the Black Belts, its days are obviously numbered. As an outlet for Negro labor, it is laughably pathetic. Its only hope of survival seems to lie in segregation, and the day when hard-pressed white business starts bidding for Negro cadavers, for Negro tonsorial work, and for Negro beauty culture, that day will mark the passing of three-quarters of our remaining business. Already most of the eating places where Negroes congregate are owned and operated by white people, and the same is true, to a lesser extent, of places of recreation, with the exception of pool rooms and gambling dens.

"A race of people whose only hope lies in the Lord and in the 'numbers' is in a sad predicament."

Mr. Schuyler on his tour visited Philadelphia, Washington, Newport News, Norfolk, Charlotte, Columbia (S. C.), Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Meridian, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Pittsburgh, New Brighton (Pa.), Cleveland, Buffalo, and Syracuse, meeting and conferring with cooperative groups.

THE HUNGER MARCHERS vs. THE POLICE.

Major Brown, superintendent of the police department of Washington certainly made a deplorable showing of his men and his department in his treatment of, and attitude toward, the visitors here early this week labeled "Hunger Marchers."

Those people came to Washington for the specific purpose of presenting a petition to their President and to their Congress.

They were peaceful, unarmed citizens. Certainly they had the fundamental American right to come to Washington to present a petition to their government.

No man, whether he be a police officer or not, has any right to treat peaceful citizens as Major Brown and many of his policemen treated those people.

It is to Washington's everlasting shame that President Hoover drove the "Bonus Army" out of Washington by fire and force. It is also to Washington's shame that the visitors this week to our city were manhandled by our police force. The display of tear gas bombs, even machine guns, was a discredit to our law enforcement ability. It was a clear demonstration that our police force was frightened out of its wits by a few hundred peaceful, unarmed citizens seeking their fundamental right to petition their government. Where was the need for all this display of brute force?

Washington sadly needs a man of sound reasoning, good judgement and a spark of humane treatment in him for police superintendent.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ADVERTISER
ELMIRA, N. Y.

APR 1 - 1932

A DOLLAR A DAY

Stories of cheap living come from the South and they have a strong appeal for many. The Charleston News and Courier declares that if Congress would provide $1 a day for each of the unemployed throughout the country, "we can assure the development of a group of 1,200,000 unemployed in the Southern states who will manage to live gorgeously each with his family on that $1 a day. The colored families on the farms are not getting $1 a day and they are living. Why should a colored farmer work if he have a $1 a day? The realization of it would be decidedly more luxurious than the 40 acres and a mule of the 1870s."

Older ones can recall when many considered $1 a day enough. A certain university president not so very long ago stirred up a tempest when he declared that $1 a day was enough for any workingman. He was wrong at that time although he would have been right a generation or two earlier.

All our ideas of money have grown since the century began and they grew tremendously after the war began in Europe. It would be rather Utopian now if we could go back to the $1 a day standard but we don't want to go back. No readjustment can ever take us back to that standard, or if it could, it would not keep us there long. Standards have changed too much. It may be said that it costs the average man at least $1 a day for his car.

Dining Car Service Heads on the Pennsylvania Road Charged With Unfair Attitude Toward Waiters

Chefs Also Suffer as Department Officials Exhibit Prejudice Against All Negro Employees; Hundreds Now Unemployed

(By Rienzi B. Lemus)

Conditions in the Pennsylvania Railroad's dining car service are deplorable, beggar description, increase with the days. The graveness of the situation, from Harlem's sound viewpoint, is reflected in the increasing number of its residents—hitherto regularly and profitably employed cooks and waiters—thrown out of work to add to the community's unemployed.

Among Railroads, the Pennsylvania has been the most liberal employer of colored men in the New York area, perhaps throughout the railroad world. But this liberality of the railway company's general management never has been spiritually grasped by the successive dining car service heads; to the contrary, each has devoted himself almost wholly to the task of separating the cooks and waiters from those worthwhile prerogatives conceded and established for them by the highest officials.

Clerk Criticizes Relief

For several years it has been possible for colored employees to insure themselves income during illness, and their families against immediate want after their deaths, through the Pennsylvania Railroad's relief association. Last month the Pennsylvania paid to the sister-beneficiary of a deceased waiter $2,500—with a smile, but when a brother reported the death, a dining car department clerk had a lot to say about "such a big death benefit" for a waiter's kin. And it was this spirit of the dining car service management that has made the best railroad's dining car service the worst among its big-time competitors.

About January, 1930, the Pennsylvania operated out of the mammoth Sunnyside Terminal Yards in Long Island City approximately 110 dining cars, each requiring a crew of ten persons—four cooks six waiters. Most of the diners required a seventh waiter. On the rolls were over eleven hundred cooks and waiters, most of whom lived in Harlem. There were sixteen waiters-in-charge of cafe cars, whose monthly pay ranged from $110 to $125, according to years of continuous service. Fifteen chefs received the highest monthly rate of $175; twenty-four were in the next bracket at $170, and the rest ranged from $160 down to the beginner's rate of $125, all employed on the 240-hour-month, and overtime, basis.

Put on Green White Men

The dining car superintendent established the post of assistant steward at $150 a month in 1929, and put green white men on to be trained for the posts. The president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees—the writer of this article—made a presentation to the Pennsylvania's traffic vice-president Mr. J. L. Eysmans, in which was set forth the economic advantages of promoting trained, experienced waiters to the posts created for untrained assistant stewards, and the colored men were given the places at $125 a month—over the stubborn opposition of the dining car department, which vainly sought to fix the pay at $90, and insisted upon them serving food outside of the dining car ,thereby providing them a better job than that of steward (conductor) because they earned tips and got the $125, too.

Then, the depression began to be seen and felt. Called upon for economies, the dining car department reduced the operating employee personnel, but left undisturbed its own needless and top-heavy group. That is why the Congressional Limited between New York-Washington is operated with three cooks and five waiters, as its Baltimore and Ohio Competitor's Columbian still carries "four and six," and the New York Central's 20th Century Limited is operated without reduced crews, while Pennsylvania's Broadway is not.

Sees Chaos Impending

And now it seems as though the bottom has dropped out altogether. With dining car department mismanagement and "no business" combined, chaos impends. Chefs, in many instances, welcome the opportunity of steady work as second-cooks, and even then are not assured of it. Other cooks report for duty assignment only to return home, and repeat the process day by day. Waiters, many of seven, eight years continuous service, find themselves in a disbanded crew whose car have been cut off altogether, and must await, without pay, while sign-out clerks, overwhelmed by the confusion of mismanagement, finally get a place for them, very likely on another car making its last trip; and cooks and waiters of less than three year's seniority are told each when completing a trip in another's stead, to "report for further duty at your convenience." A year ago such persons were steadily employed on regular runs.

How many diners are standing idle on storage tracks nobody knows or wants to count. There must be thirty, while the 1930 number of regular cooks and waiters has been reduced by approximately 35 per cent, and is still going down, creating a mostly unemployed horde, which exudes an atmosphere of gloom and doom in the crews' waiting-room at Sunnyside. Demoralization is threatened, affecting the entire service, largely on account of the depression, but chiefly because of the attitude always taken toward the cooks and waiters by the dining car management.

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

APR 26 1932

'WHITE COLLAR' NEGRO PRESENTS A PROBLEM

Urban League Secretary Discusses Difficulties of This Class.

What to do with the "white-collar colored person" is one of the most pressing problems confronting those interested in the advancement of the Negro race in America, T. Arnold Hill of New York City, Negro secretary of the National Urban League, told a group of St. Louis industrial leaders and social workers at a luncheon at Hotel Jefferson yesterday.

"Formerly all Negroes in this country were engaged in farming or domestic service," Hill said, "but this condition has gradually changed until Negroes are now listed in every occupation given in the census classifications. But the number of openings in these occupations has not grown in proportion to the amount of training now being given. Money gifts to Negro educational institutions have increased tremendously in recent years and so have enrollments; consequently, we in the field of social work are forced to find new lines of work where the educated Negro may be employed.

Field of work Limited.

"It is frequently a sad thing the way our young people view their future. They are forced early to recognize the limitations to which they are subject because of their color. During the presidential campaign of 1928, my young son asked me if a Negro could be President. His school work had been rather unsatisfactory of late so, to encourage him, I said, yes. However, I don't think he believed me because his grades did not improve at all.

"A few months later, when public attention was attracted to the sinking of the Vestris, he asked me if a Negro could be captain of a

ship. This represented his gradual realization of the limitations to his possible attainments. I fully expected him to ask me if it were possible he could be a barber or a porter.

"But I am not pessimistic. Conditions are undoubtedly improving. New lines of activity are opening up everywhere. The comment white people used to make that 'Negroes just haven't the capacity,' is seldom heard now. I don't believe hatred is responsible for the failure of the Negro to gain employment on higher levels. It is simply tradition—custom. It has been proved that this barrier can be broken down. White employers have not hesitated to employ Negroes as strike-breakers, or when economic conditions have forced them to seek workers at a lower wage scale.

"Negroes, however, have not been the only offenders in the matter of accepting lower wages. During the current period of unemployment, in cases where Negroes have been replaced by white workers, the latter have invariably accepted lower wages.

"One of the most disturbing problems we in New York are now facing is the alienation of the minds of Negroes by Communist agitators from a feeling of loyalty to the United States. The Negro is traditionally loyal and patriotic, but there is unquestionably a feeling among not only the ignorant, but the better educated, that they would like to 'better our deal.' The Communists realize this and are taking full advantage of it. We are asking employers everywhere to help us counteract this activity of the Communists.

In a brief open forum following his talk, Hill was asked about the efforts at colonization of Liberia by American Negroes. "I do not believe the movement will ever gain much force," he replied. "The Negro is traditionally a part of this country."

Hill also spoke last night at an open forum at the Bishop Tuttle Memorial, sponsored by the Community Council, on employment problems of Negroes.

ployed in family relief organizations in the largest cities thru out the country and used the material successfully here as a basis for insisting on the employment of an adequate, trained group of Negro workers in both municipal and privately maintained relief work.

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS
APR 25 1932

NEGRO JOBLESS SEEN OFFERING WIDE PROBLEM

National Ideal Undermined by Present Discrimination, Survey States

By JAMES H. BAKER JR.
Executive Secretary of the Albany Inter-Racial Council

This is the last of a series of articles in connection with the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the Albany Inter-Racial Council. The object of the campaign is to bring into the light some of the workaday problems of the Negro and to appraise the significance of these problems to the community at large.

In the foreword to the already quoted survey "How Unemployment Affects Negroes" issued by the National Urban League the following statements appeared:

"We come forth again with the subject of unemployment not to keep a distasteful subject before a despondent public nor to make a case for Negro workers, as much as they need courageous friends at court. We give this picture so that employers, social workers, philanthropists, inter-racial committee members and all who are concerned with health, home ownership and good government may see how far short of standards the Negro must fall when in cities like New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Atlanta and Memphis from 20 to 30 per cent of the working Negro population is unemployed and has been for a year or more."

There is the issue—citizenship. The conditions outlined reveal how a group composing 10 per cent of our national population is rendered helpless to maintain even fair standards of citizenship. Low incomes, mean, inadequate housing, poor health, insufficient education and vitiating amusements. Long continued charity means demoralized spirit and ultimate pauperization.

The effects of these conditions can be illustrated by noting how rapidly the group is losing the already very inadequate insurance protection it had.

One insurance company reports: "Applications for policy loans have shown an increase of at least 33 per cent during the past year. Our records also show an increase of 50 per cent in applications for surrender value on contracts carried. Each of these items demonstrate in our minds the rigid financial depression experienced notably by reason of the unemployment of the (Negro) group."

Another says: "The amount of our policy loans has increased from $18,590.84 at Dec. 31, 1929, to $48,580.20 at Dec. 31, 1930. The amount of our loans is not so noticeable now, because the average loan is a little over $50. The number of such loans however, has increased about 300 per cent during the past year . . . and the number is growing from week to week. We had an increase of death claims during the past year, and it appears to me that a great deal of the additional mortality may have been induced by lack of food, or worry, or improper medical attention."

A third company makes the following observations: "Our new business for 1930 was $13,735,480 and our lapses $3,572,245. You may draw your own conclusions from these figures."

It is not special pleading to say that these conditions, and the complex of problems involved in these conditions, are too much for this group to handle. They are bound up in the all seemingly insoluble problems facing the nation and the world. The danger is that in our preoccupation with "Billion Dollar Credit Corporations," with "Baby Bonds," with "Anti-Hoarding Campaigns," and the like we will wholly forget to give attenttion to steps for reducing Negro unemployment at least to its proper ratio with the general unemployment and for seeing to it that Negroes secure more work and less charity.

No program for handling the unemployment situation yet announced has recognized these problems. No program that ignores them can be wholly effective. Such critical economic factors relating to 11,000,000 of people transcend racial bounds. Certain fundamental questions, of course, face the group itself as to its future: (a) What strategy can it pursue when normal times return to regain the ground lost in the present crisis? (b) Should it content itself with and plan for the prospect of permanent status on the margin between economic competence and economic ...nce? (c) Is a more radical philosophy and tactic necessary to enforce its claims upon a neglectful nation? These and many other serious questions are bound up in the life or death issue now confronting the Negro group.

More ultimate still, however, is the issue confronting the community at large, and summed up so admirably by Dr. Albert Barnes: "The choice is not between one way for the Negro and another for the rest, but between American institutions frustrated on the one hand and American ideas progressively fulfilled and realized on the other."

Negro Jobless Set At 750,000 In Report Of Urban League Survey

NEW YORK April 27—CNS—There are more than 750,000 unemployed Negroes in the United States, representing a higher percentage than in any other racial group, says the annual report of the National Urban league, an organization for social service among Negroes, which was made public last week.

The department of industrial relations of the league made a study of Negro case workers em-

Equal Labor Rights Bill Proposed

Courier
Pittsburg Pa
7/9/32

WASHINGTON, July 7—(CNS)—An attempt to prohibit discrimination on account of race or color in employment under contract for public buildings or public works in the United States was begun Tuesday with the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Representative Joe Crail, Republican, of California.

The bill requires that every contract for or on behalf of the United States or the District of Columbia for the construction, alteration or repair of any public building or public work in the United States or the District of Columbia contain a provision by which the contractor agrees that in the hiring of employes for the performance of work under a government contract or sub-contract, no contractor, sub-contractor or other persons acting on behalf of such contractor shall discriminate against any citizen of the United States by reason of race or color, if he is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates.

The intimidation of any employe hired for the performance of work under any government contract or sub-contract, on account of race or color, by any contractor or sub-contractor engaged on public works is prohibited.

The penalty for the violation of the provision of the contract prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color would be the deduction from the amount due the contractor by the government of $5 per calendar day for each person so discriminated against or intimidated.

Negroes Spend $3,000,000,000 Annually

East Tennessean News
7/11/32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly three billion dollars passes thru the hands of Negroes who have salaried jobs each year, according to estimates based upon figures released by the United States census bureau for 1930.

The number of Negroes 10 years of age or over, gainfully employed in the United States, in 1930 was 5,503,535, or 59.2 per cent. At the rate of $40 a month these gainful workers earned $2,641,696,800. If these same persons could be said to average $50 a month their yearly income was $3,302,121,000.

MANY NEGROES IN BUFFALO GROUP

Daily Worker
11-28-32

13 Year Old School Girl Is Delegate

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov 27. — Fifty-seven National Hunger Marchers launched Column 7 on its nine day trip to Washington yesterday. They started out in the highest spirits despite the cold weather. Forty percent of the delegation are Negro unemployed workers all eletced delegates.

Forty-eight men, eight women and one child delegate left Buffalo in two trucks and four cars. The youngest marcher is a girl 13 years of age, her father has been jobless two years, and she has no shoes to go to school in. The oldest delegate is 57.

Buffalo marchers were given a fine banquet Friday night and a crowd of Buffalo workers pledged them full solidarity.

City Provided Hall

Column 7 reached its first night stop over, here in Rochester, last night, and found scout cars waiting them outside Rochester for hours on the coldest day.

The jobless of Rochester had forced the city administration to provide Convention Hall for the marchers reception last night. Rochester workers cheered the delegates when they exposed the city administration's grafting fake relief bill and called for united front struggles for real relief.

The marchers had expected to sleep in the hall, but Rochester insisted on taking them home and giving them their own beds.

Thirty elected delegates joined the marchers in Rochester, and the total

elegation from the northwestern New
ork area will be 150. The leaders of
e delegation of Column 7 are Rap-
oport, Hill and Starkins.
Tonight's stop over is in Syracuse

General

Labor-1931

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Jobless Army to Grow, Says Secret Report

Daily Worker
1-21-32
New York, N.Y.

A. F. of L. Organizations Represented at Minn. Conference for Jobless Insurance

Negro Workers In St. Paul Declare They Will Work for Big Feb. 4 Demonstration

BULLETIN.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 20.—A mass delegation of 500 unemployed stormed the City Council meeting here demanding the endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, demanding Federal Relief and immediate city provision for the unemployed.

Lightning fires in the streets to keep them warm, the unemployed waited outside while a committee presented the bill, and demands. The police shoved them around.

A permit was granted for a February 4th demonstration here on February 4th at Telegram Square.

• • •

NEW YORK.—Reports coming in to the Daily Worker show that the capitalist governments in the various cities are tense in expectation of huge demonstrations on Feb. 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

In every city the local relief has been slashed mercilessly and February 4th will be the first nationwide, organized mass mobilization of the workers this year against the new hunger program. Hundreds of cities will have demonstrations under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S., backed by the Trade Union Unity League, the Communist Party, and dozens of other working class organizations.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—That unemployment will grow infinitely worse and that the federal government plans no relief is admitted in a confidential circular issued by the Kiplinger agency here which privately circulates "The Kiplinger Washington Letter," containing information for the bosses which usually does not reach the capitalist newspopers.

Under the heading of "unemployment" the latest copy of this letter says:

"UNEMPLOYMENT—bad, growing worse, but a local problem, and there are still plenty of local stretchings of resources to be done. One reason that administration is so strong against federal funds for direct relief is that unemployment situation NEXT winter is expected to be bad; states and cities must perfect their systems and they will not do so if they think the burden can be shifted to the federal government."

The reference to the local stretching refers to the fact that all the cities will stil further cut their already meagre relief alotmentsl. So far as the Federal government is concerned, the Hoover policy is to grant no relief at any time, unless forced to do so by the growing powerful strugles of the workers. February 4th will be an important step in the direction of forcing immediate unemployment relief, and pressing on the struggle for unemployment insurance.

Negro Workers in St. Paul for Feb. 4

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 0.—On last Friday, a United Front Conference to prepare for the February 4th demonstration was held. Beside the three branches of the Unemployed Council a number of other organizations including a few locals of the A. F. of L. were represented. Preparations were made to raise funds, issue leaflets and to mobilize the workers for the demonstration.

The best result of the conference was the presence of a number of Negro delegates, representing organizations. One after another took the floor and pointed out how the city administration is discriminating against the Negroes in giving relief, and pledged support for the February 4th demonstration.

The Unemployed Council of St. Paul found good response amongst the workers, especially on the West Side where Negroes and Mexicans, the most oppressed groups amongst the workers live. They plan a march from the West side to the Court House, the center of the February 4th demonstration.

GAZETTE
Indiana, Pa
JAN 13 1932

THE COLORED FRATERNITIES TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN

During this period of unemployment the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief reports that the Negro Fraternal Orders are actively engaged in taking care of their own unemployed.

Those fraternities have gone at the work in a systematic manner that would be extremely difficult for the white man to improve upon.

The Organization tells of those activities as follows:

Negro Fraternal Orders Urge Local Cooperation In Relief

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—National officers of the Negro fraternal orders of Masons, Elks and Woodmen are urging all local units to cooperate in unemployment relief, particularly in the matter of finding either temporary or permanent work for unemployed members of their respective orders and for non-members as well, according to advices received by the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

All members of these organizations have been urged to remember the less fortunate and to exercise extra diligence in seeking work for unemployed persons in order that they may retain their self-reliance and self-respect.

Each local unit is urged to maintain an Honor Roll on which the names of all members finding employment for others will appear. Members finding work for five or more persons will have their names engrossed on a permanent Honor Roll to be displayed in the lodge rooms.

The local lodge will forward to state headquarters the name of the member who finds the largest number of jobs in his community. The member standing highest on the list at state headquarters will be awarded a silver medal, the second highest a bronze medal and all others on the state list will receive certificates of merit.

National officers of the Elks plan to award a suitably inscribed gold medal or other jeweled token of appreciation to the member standing highest in number of jobs found as shown by the records of State headquarters. The final award will be made during the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Los Angeles next summer.

Members are urged to make special efforts toward finding employment for others during the six-month period beginning January 1. Should business conditions improve materially meanwhile, national officers of the organizations may direct a discontinuance of this activity at the end of any intervening month. In the latter event, awards will be made on the basis of the record up to the date of termination of the effort. Some Negroes belong to more than one fraternal order. Allowing for duplication, it is estimated that the three organizations have approximately 500,000 individual members.

CHICAGO HAS 400 STORES HIRING 4,100 CLERKS

47 Other Cities Have Chain Stores with Colored Workers.

1-6-32

700 GROCERS, 100 FAIRS, 300 HOTELS

Commerce Dept. Reports 1,100 Undertakers

WASHINGTON—Figures recently compiled for the U.S. Department of Commerce by James A. Jackson, business specialist, show that Chicago, with 400 business, employing 4,100 clerks, leads all cities in the development of business enterprises.

Throughout the country there are

about 30,000 commodity-selling enterprises and about 70,000 personal-service forms of business, such as barbers, undertakers, hair dresser, et cetera. The oldet known business of a trictly commodity character is a feed store in Washington, which has been in one family for three generations, and which is still doing business.

300 Hotels Listed

There are 300 colored hotels in the country, while more than one hundred fairs and two score food and style shows, represent with the newspapers and magazines, definites approaches to the large group of consumers. Carded information discloses that there are more than 1,500 manufacturers in the country and that more than 30 per cent of these are engaged in the production of hair and facial preparations. However, a substantial number are producing commodities which find a market with the general public without regard to racial lines.

The list shows more than six hundred druggists, 1,100 undertakers, 700 grocers, 300 manufacturers, 35 wholesalers and jobbers and more than one hundred dealers in women's wear articles. In all there has been found to be a substantial representation in 183 different lines of business.

68 Insurance Companies

Financial interests, such as are not being cared for through the more general agencies, include: 28 banks, 68 insurance companies, 82 finance and investment companies, 10 credit unions and six farm loan societies. There are 50 building and loan associations listed, though there are known to be more in the country. The funds of about forty benevolent societies and a score of burial aid associations constitute other sources of financial support.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

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It is true that in 1918 a bonus of $200 per annum was added to our salary and on July 1, 1919 an additional $150 per annum was added, making the maximum salary $1,550, but the average salary from 1914 to 1919 was only $1,400, while the average salary of a carrier who had served from 1909 to 1920 was only $950 per annum. These bonuses were granted only in the hopes of the Government to stop the wholesale exodus of trained employees who could get higher wages in commercial life. Surely the letter carriers suffered during this whole period. Why make him undergo punishment again?

After years of clean-cut but persistent efforts on the part of our organization officials and our friends in Congress and the Senate, which realized our plight, legislation was passed which became effective January 1st, 1925, which provided the salaries in force, but which amounted to only 50 per cent of the amounts requested in the bills presented. These salaries now range from $1,700 minimum to $2,100 maximum, from this sum 3 1-2 per cent is deducted for the retirement fund, which in the case of a $2,100 salary amounts to $73.50, leaving a net salary of $2,026.50 per annum.

If the maximum salary of $2,100 is reduced by 10 per cent and 3 1-2 per cent is then deducted for the retirement fund, the net salary will be $1,823.85 per annum. The question now arises—Can the average family live in what we are pleased to term the American standard of living on a salary of that kind? It is true that thousands are living (?) on much less than that at the present time, but I do not fear contradiction when I say that neither yourself nor the Government desires such conditions to spread or continue.

I am appealing to you to give thoughtful consideration to our claims before pressing for a reduction in our salaries and while this is a personal appeal, I know that there are hundreds, yes thousands, of cases similar to my own. It must be remembered that all letter carriers must purchase their own uniforms.

Thanking you to give this communication your earnest consideration and not bring further distress upon a loyal and patriotic group of employees, I am

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KEARNEY, NEB
DAILY HUB.

JAN 30 1932

The Negro Problem.

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Unemployment is a problem for all elements of the American public, but particularly so for the negroes, of whom millions in recent years have migrated from the south to the industrial centers of the eastern states and the middle west.

Thrown from employment by depression in basic industries, hundreds of thousands of negroes have neither abundant personal funds nor the advantage of long-established residence, Many of them cannot go back to the Old South because agricultural and industrial conditions there have radically changed during the last two decades.

In broad and simple terms, the sequence of developments effecting the colored population of America in recent years has been as follows:

(1) Soil depletion in some of the cotton and tobacco sections of the original southern states and the opening of new lands suited to cotton culture in the west led to a migration of negroes westward from the Mississippi river in the decades before the World War.

(2) With the curtainment of immigration from Europe during and after the World War, the trend of negro migration turned northward to the industrial centers. This trend was extraordinarily stimulated by the adoption of quota immigration restriction in 1924, which abruptly stopped the wholesale migration of nationalities such as the Italian, Austrian and Hungarian which had been the chief source of industrial unskilled labor.

From 1915 to 1928, 1,200,000 negroes moved from the south into the industrial centers of the north. They were engaged in steel manufacture, in stock yards work, at automobile factories, on railway maintenance, and on building construction.

(3) The northward negro tide still flowed heavily northward when in 1929 the great depression began, soon felt most drastically in the basic industrial enterprises where the negroes were extensively employed. Thousands of negroes moved from city to city seeking new employment; some—but perhaps not as many as commonly believed—turned again to the agricultural areas of the south.

Now, one-seventh of the approximately 7,000,000 unemployed in the country are said to be negroes, although they represent only one-tenth of the total population.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

MAR 13 1932

The Negro in the Cities

If we have in Charleston some hundreds or a thousand able-bodied negroes, unskilled laborers, and no employment for them, how long can we support them in Charleston? We do not think that it is practicable that they be placed on the municipal payrolls and given permanent work. No one thinks that. If we have for them neither public jobs nor private jobs and there be no prospect of the opening of fertilizer factories or other mills of any kind to employ them, what, if anything, is to be done for them or about them? It may be that the longer they are supported in idleness the longer they will be idle.

A negro can live for less in the country than in town. About 600,000 colored people who are living in the rural districts of South Carolina are subsisting on a great deal less money than about 200,000 who are living in towns and cities.

The difference between the cost to the negro of a cabin on a farm and a cabin in the city is immense.

If the negro's rental in town is $8 per month or $100 per year, he must earn that money in cash or the rent will not be paid. The rent for the cabin on the farm is nominal or nothing.

Unless there be a prospect of the return of permanent employment for able-bodied negroes in Charleston, what is to be gained by giving them temporary employment?

If one sees a negro hungry and distressed one helps him of course. Decent Southern white people have always done that when they have had the money. That is no solution of the problem of the able-bodied negro out of a job with no job in the offing.

Bought in the South

The packing house of Swift says that in the South it spends more than $72,000,000 a year. A study of its pictorial map shows that in South Carolina cotton seed and cotton seed oil are bought; in North Carolina, lumber, peanut oil and cotton seed oil; in Georgia, peanut oil, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, poultry, dairy products, resin, turpentine, fertilizers, cattle and swine; in Alabama, coal, steel, poultry, dairy products, peanut oil, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, coal, steel, barrel shooks, fertilizers, cattle and swine; in Florida, lumber, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, resin, turpentine, cattle and swine; in Mississippi, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, poultry, dairy products, wood for smoking, barrel shooks, lumber and boxes; in Louisiana, wood for smoking, cotton seed, no lumber, no barrel shooks, no resin, no cotton seed oil, boxes, barrel shooks, resin, turpentine, lumber, sugar and salt. It appears that in the South no sheep are bought, other states quan-

The pictorial map reveals that in South Carolina cotton seed and other stuffs that could and should be produced in the state, South Carolina is not selling these stuffs in great quantity because it has not enough for itself. South Carolina could sustain itself, but it does not. From South Carolina annually loses great sum of money because it buys from other states quantities of things it should be taking from its

about 30,000 commodity-selling enterprises and about 70,000 personal-service forms of business, such as barbers, undertakers, hair dresser, et cetera. The oldest known business of a trictly commodity character is a feed store in Washington, which has been in one family for three generations, and which is still doing business.

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MAR 13 1932

The Negro in the Cities

If we have in Charleston some hundreds or a thousand able-bodied negroes, unskilled laborers, and no employment for them, how long can we support them in Charleston? We do not think that it is practicable that they be placed on the municipal payrolls and given permanent work. No one thinks that. If we have for them neither public jobs nor private jobs and there be no prospect of the opening of fertilizer factories or other mills of any kind to employ them, what, if anything, is to be done for them or about them? It may be that the longer they are supported in idleness the longer they will be idle.

A negro can live for less in the country than in town. About 600,000 colored people who are living in the rural districts of South Carolina are subsisting on a great deal less money than about 200,000 who are living in towns and cities.

The difference between the cost to the negro of a cabin on a farm and a cabin in the city is immense.

If the negro's rental in town is $8 per month or $100 per year, he must earn that money in cash or the rent will not be paid. The rent for the cabin on the farm is nominal or nothing.

Unless there be a prospect of the return of permanent employment for able-bodied negroes in Charleston, what is to be gained by giving them temporary employment?

If one sees a negro hungry and distressed one helps him of course. Decent Southern white people have always done that when they have had the money. That is no solution of the problem of the able-bodied negro out of a job with no job in the offing.

Bought in the South

The packing house of Swift says that in the South it spends more than $72,000,000 a year. A study of its pictorial map shows that in South Carolina cotton seed and cotton seed oil are bought; in North Carolina, lumber, peanut oil and cotton seed oil; in Georgia, peanut oil, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, poultry, dairy products, resin, turpentine, fertilizers, cattle and swine; in Alabama, coal, steel, poultry, dairy products, peanut oil, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, coal, steel, barrel shooks, fertilizers, cattle and swine; in Florida, lumber, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, resin, turpentine, cattle and

own lands. What part of the more than $72,000,000 spent in the South in a year by Swift is spent in South Carolina? The fault is in South Carolina.

swine; in Mississippi, cotton seed, cotton seed oil, poultry, dairy products, wood for smoking, barrel shooks, lumber and boxes; in Louisiana, wood for smoking, cotton seed, no lumber, no barrel shooks, no resin, no turpentine, no peanut oil, no dairy products, no poultry, no swine; in South Carolina cotton seed, cotton seed oil, boxes, barrel shooks, resin, turpentine, lumber, sugar and salt. It appears that in the South no sheep are bought. other states poultry, dairy products, cattle,

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COMMENTS ON NEGRO EDUCATION

By CARTER G. WOODSON

(Director, The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.)

How to Get Out of the Bread Line

Yesterday I saw two Negro boys peddling vegetables from door to door. Having failed to find employment as waiters, they had to take up this sort of work. I asked them how they were getting along with the task.

"It's a hard job," said one of them, "but it is better than begging. We are a little tired at night after doing this all day, but I have the satisfaction that I am making my living honestly."

"I get something else out of it," said the other boy. "Every day I succeed in coming out alright I feel more confident that I can do something to make an opportunity for myself. I am looking forward to doing this work on a larger scale."

I found in town the other day also a Negro who connects with farmers in Maryland and Virginia and enables them to dispose of their fresh produce at a fair price to families preferring this to that which has lost its life by long exposure in passing through so many hands. This man finds his task more desirable than holding a job by precarious tenure, when he has to wonder whether the next appropriation will be cut or whether he will be dismissed from the service to make provision for someone else.

In a small city I found a Negro with an up-to-date dying establishment with every equipment that a modern plant needs. Prepared to do the work thoroughly, he is making money while rendering satisfactory service by showing Negroes of diminished income how they can dye their cast off clothing and remake it in the fashion of today for just a fraction of what less valuable garments, of the sort would cost new.

An enterprising fellow in an Eastern city is planning to open a small factory to produce handkerchiefs, neckties, aprons, and house dresses which do not require as much outlay as more expensive garments, and he is working out a sales agency force to peddle these from door to door just as other oppressed elements have done when excluded from the established commercial channels.

Another Negro, still more ambitious, is already making a living by selling desirable ladies' apparel. He is fortunate in knowing not only the art of making such garments, but he has also some knowledge of how to market his products. With proper encouragement and patronage he will succeed. He does not handle costly clothing; but he is selling useful garments at a fair price, and he is thus making it possible for other Negroes to earn a living without begging someone else for an opportunity.

While these enterprising people are thus making efforts to get Negroes out of the bread line there are others who are apparently doing everything possible to hold them in it. Such are the Negroes drawing high salaries and spending their money foolishly for the gewgaws and toys of life. Women who invest all they have in feathers and furs, men who drink, smoke, and "joyride" in their expensive automobiles are the leaders of this class. These persons, moreover, are not the Negros who have never had the chance to learn better, but too often they are the so-called highly educated Negroes who, in school, never learned anything else. Although they have some boog learning they are still in the playful, childilke stage. They long for this finery as children crave for toys. They play with these toys and develop therefrom a sort of intoxication which destroys their reason.

Children must have toys, but persons lingering in the puerile stage should be deprived of leadership. Such persons are nolding us back and forcing us downward at the same time; but we are keeping them in the position to drain the multitude of what surplus the race has when they are turning it over immediately to the traducers of the race who use it to keep us in serfdom.

The Negroes' point of view, therefore, must be changed before we can set up a leadership which will bring us out of the wilderness. For example, no good can be expected from one of our teachers who said that she had to give up her class in Sunday school to accept an extra job of waiting table at that hour because she had bought a twenty-four hundred dollar coat and her husband had purchased an expensive car. Such a teacher has no message for the Negro child. Her example would tend to drag the youth downward, and the very thought of having such a person in the schoolroom is most depressing.

I feel equally discouraged when I see a minister driving up to his church on Sunday morning in a Cadillac. He does not come to feed the multitude spiritually. He comes to fleece the flock. The appeal he makes is usually emotional. While the people are feeling happy the expensive machine is granted, and the prolonged vacation to use it is easily financed. Thus the thoughtless drift backward toward slavery.

When I see a physician drive to one's door in his Pierce Arrow, I do not get the impression that he has come to treat the patient for a complaint. He has come to treat him for a dollar. Such physicians, as a rule, know less and less medicine as the years go by, although they make much money by learning human psychology and using it for personal gain. With leeches of this type feeding upon an all but impoverished people and giving them nothing back there can be no hope for advancement.

No people can go forward when the majority of those who should know better have chosen to go backward, but this is exactly what most of our leaders do. Not being learned in the history and background of the race, they figure out that there is no hope for the masses; and they decide, then, that the best thing they can do is to exploit these people for all they can and use the accumulations selfishly. Such persons have no vision and therefore perish at their own hands.

The Negro race will never move forward until the man who has a few thousand dollars learns to feel dissatisfied until he has helped some other member of the race to earn as much, until the man who has been enlightened dedicates himself to the task of leading others out of darkness, until the man who sees a needy cause will learn to die for it. The path of such men will not be strewn with roses. They must count on sacrificing all they have for the good of their people; and, like Mordecai W. Johnson at Howard University, they must expect to be crucified as a reward. They have this consolation, however, in remembering that "For me to ilve is Christ, and to die is gain."

No Economic Adjustment with Racial Bar, Says Thomas

Country will Suffer Periodic Slumps as Long as Job Discrimination is Practiced, Socialist Presidential Canddate Tells Hopkns Lberal Conference.

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS
APR 21 1932

Declaring emphatically that there could be no permanent prevention of depressions as long as the country continued to discriminate against workers along racial lines, Norman Thomas, titular head of the Socialist party, urged equality of distribution and complete socialization of industry, at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Hopkins Liberal Club, Saturday.

For the immediate relief, he advocated immediate dircet Federal aid to the unemployed.

"Starve, Steal or Shoot"

Workers in Maryland and many other states are almost up against the proposition of starving stealing or shooting. Whatever plans the parties or government makes for the alleviation of the country must take under consideration American race prejudice, he said.

In touching upon the Communists in America he declared that their tactics were playing into the hands of the capitalists who were certain to use them to the fullest extent in spreading propaganda to perpetuate their grip upon the country.

J. B. Matthews white, secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation, praised the Russian Five-Year Plan, declaring that it was the greatest experiment in human brotherhood and cooperation the world has ever known.

Delegations from Howard University, Morgan College, Cheyney, Va. State were among the 175 delegates who participated in the round table discussions with students, from such colleges as Vassaar, Hood, University of Pennsylvania, Denver University, Goucher and Bryn Mawr.

There was complete freedom from any form of discrimination and the personal arrangements for the colored delegates were handled in the same manner as those from the white institutions. Joel Seldman, white, was chairman of the committee in charge.

The Intercollegiate Liberal Conference was organized four years ago at Hopkins by students who wanted to approach the problem of life from the liberal viewpoint. It was based from the first on the proposition that all races and points of view would be welcome.

Colored delegates included the following:

Howard University—George Butler James N. Ward, Wilbur D. Moore and Frank Davis;

Morgan College—Seth C. Edwards Theodore G. Wood, Tinson Monk Verger Henry and Professor Howard W. Cornish;

Virginia State—H. Louis Armstead H. Venable Turner, and James B. Copeland;

Cheyney—Miss Katherine Russell.

NEGRO LABOR DISCRIMINATION CAME AFTER 1865

'Incapacity' Suddenly Found in Real Competition with Whites

By JAMES H. BAKER JR.
Executive Secretary of the Albany Inter-Racial Council

This is the second in a series of articles in connection with the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the Albany Inter-Racial Council. The object of the campaign is to bring into the light some of the work-aday problems of the Negro and to appraise the significance of these problems to the community at large.

HIS CONSTANT PROBLEM

The problem of the Negro in the present crisis is the same in kind if not in degree, as the one that has confronted him from the beginning. Restricted opportunity to work has been the ever present problem of the Negro since his emancipation, and contemporary conditions have merely accentuated it.

It is interesting to note that this state of affairs did not exist during slavery. Negroes then were found in every class and rank of work; they were in agriculture and in industry; they were in unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled jobs. Not only did they rear the cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar on which the wealth of the South—and of the nation—was based, but they were wheelwrights and masons, painters and tanners, millers and weavers, shoemakers, harness makers and coopers.

The explanation is simple. The

owners realized that the more skilled their slaves were the more productive they would be, and so they gave them the opportunity to acquire training. Moreover they could be hired out, as was extensivelyd one, and earn a good income for the owner.

It wasn't until they became free that the nation suddenly discovered the "incapacity" of the Negro for any of the higher and more lucrative kinds of work. And then the "Problem" struck him full force, in the form of persistent and determined opposition of white labor, discrimination as to pay, and closed avenues of advancement.

National labor organizations have contented themselves with passing liberal resolutions, while locals have nullified these by day to day discrimatory actions. For example, The National Labor Union in 1896 resolved that it would know "no north, south, east, west, neither color nor sex on the question of the rights of labor." In the same year the District of Columbia assembly of this organization called a convention of "every white trade or labor society." Four white men found at work with Negroes were unanimously expelled from the garment workers local of the assembly. Particularly in the matter of apprenticeships have the unions exercised their power to prohibit Negro labor from improving its status by acquiring skills. There is no wonder that in 1931 only 2 per cent of the Negro workers were members of labor unions and one-sixth of these in independent Negro unions.

It is chiefly in the South that dual scales of wages obtain. In Virginia, for example, the average wage for white carpenters over a period of 23 years exceeded that of the Negro carpenter by 50 per cent. This practice is not unknown in the North, however, especially where Negroes compose a complete department, as an all Negro force of janitors.

The status of the Negro worker during the decades between the slave era and the World war is best revealed however in the statistics of his job distribution. Almost without exception during this entire period they have done the dirty menial, unhealthful, least remunerative jobs. Composing about 10 per cent of the population, Negroes contribute 19 per cent of workers in blast furnaces, 21 per cent of building laborers, 24 per cent of chemical laborers, 60 per cent of tobacco laborers, 14 per cent of iron and steel workers, 89 per cent of turpentine laborers. If there were equitable distribution of work among Negroes there would be one-half as many farmers, three times as many in the trades, twice as many in manufacturing, one-third as many domestics and five times as many clerical workers. There would be fewer in the hazardous, physically debilitating occupations just mentioned and more in machine shops, automobile assembly plants, electrical manufacturing establishments, in shoe factories, department stores and public utilities.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

APR 7 1931

A Country Problem

BISHOP R. E. JONES, colored, of New Orleans Methodist Episcopal Church, reports that unless organized relief is supplied for the negro population of Mississippi and Alabama and of parts of Louisiana, there is going to be a great deal of suffering. He says that in many sections of these states only 40 percent of the available negro labor is employed; that he finds that less than one-third of the lands are under cultivation and that there has been a cut of from 25 to 80 percent in the wages of negro laborers.

During the period of inflation and high wages following the war there was a great exodus of negro labor from the South. The great industries of the North were unable to get enough white labor and they imported the negro laborer. He was the last to be put on and when hard times came he was the first to be laid off. The result has been suffering among the negroes in the North with a considerable return migration to the South. These come back broke for the most part and they find that conditions here have resulted in the unemployment of a good deal of negro labor.

So the problem is serious and is apt to grow more serious. One reason is that with very low prices for agricultural products and with the exhaustion of credit, many of our farmers and planters have to get along short-handed and are planting a short crop.

In the large cities and towns, while the conditions are bad, some effort is made to provide food, shelter and enough sustenance to keep things going. Bishop Jones reports in the country district that there is plenty of food and food stuff, but that the colored people are short on credit, cash, clothing and other necessities.

WE have no specific remedy to suggest for this situation, and are commenting on Bishop Jones' statement because we view sympathetically the condition of the negroes in our part of the world, and we hope our comment will induce others who have resources of one kind or another, to interest themselves in aiding these negroes so they may be able to keep themselves in food, clothing and shelter.

There is plenty of land available for cultivation and most of these negroes are perfectly willing, if they can get seed, to plant and cultivate food crops enough to keep themselves going for another year.

The problem of the unemployed negro in the city is more difficult. We know that the white population of our part of the world is well disposed towards the negro. We know that they would help them more if they could. It seems to us that there is a field here for organization on the part of all well disposed whites who can interest people with lands to stake as many negroes as they can with seed and farming implements to enable them to cultivate patches of land.

Let's remember that there are plenty of houses available in the country. If a house is vacant and can't be rented for money in the country it is better occupied by a negro family. If land is growing up in weeds it is better in cultivation. And in the matter of relief there is no reason why leading whites should not join with the leaders of the negroes in a concerted effort to find some means of providing the necessities of life for all of our people—black as well as white—until better times come.

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS

APR 2 3 1931

Depression's Let Down Hard On Negroes Having New Hope

Turn About in Industrial Situation Difficult—Comparative Figures Reveal Discrimination in Many Cities

This is the fourth in a series of articles in connection with the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the Albany Inter-Racial Council. The object of the campaign is to bring into the light some of the workaday problems of the Negro and to appraise the significance of these problems to the community at large.

By JAMES H. BAKER JR.
Executive Secretary of the Albany Inter-Racial Council

The plunge from the upgrade of the war period has made the Negro worker's fall to new low depths all the harder. To be bereft so completely of new born hopes adds bitterness to despair.

Contrast the picture depicted yesterday with the following.

In New York City where Negroes represent about 3 per cent of the population they contribute about 10 per cent of the families receiving assistance from the relief agencies. It is estimated that over 25,000 Harlemites, constituting about 11 per cent of the group, are out of work. Over 600 janitor jobs that they formerly held have been closed to them—many to be turned over to white workers.

In Buffalo the report is that "the greatest proportion of unemployed white." Here also Negro workers have been excluded from the man-a-block system which provided a minimum of $15 a week a worker.

Englewood, N. J., reports a critical situation. The colored applicants for work constitute 38 per cent of the total though the Negro population is but 18 per cent of the whole. Ninety-six of the 117 families aided by the city between Oct. 1, 1930 and Jan. 1, 1931, were Negro. Of 137 families aided in January, 1931, 127 were Negro. It is significant to note however, that work relief has been divided not proportionately between the races in accordance with need, but equally.

An outstanding exception to the general rule that Negroes are being given money relief and refused work relief in Pittsburgh, where the report is that the effort is to include them in both schemes in proportion to their need.

Omaha reported an interesting situation. In January, 1931, more women were placed than during the

phy, pitcher from Washington, t Wilmington of the Piedmont League was announced while yesterday' game was in progress by Manage McCorry. Murphy would have bee retained as a rookie only for th fact that two years ago, pitchin under an assumed name, he pitche in organized ball in the south.

he fifth inning the Senators looke none too strong offensively, and de fensive flaws in the eighth inning coupled with a Norfolk break, a bac bounding ball, paved the way fo their downfall.

The hitting of McQuinn and Cote featured Albany's offensive each driving out three hits.

McCorry trotted out Lefty Tamulis, the youngster from Cumberland, and Walter Moson, the rookie from Fall River, to pitch against the Tars. Tamulis went six innings and left the picture with the score a tie after permitting six hits and issuing four bases on balls, one of which started the Tars on their way to the tie score in the sixth round.

Moson blanked the Tars in the seventh inning, pitching to only three hitters, but in the eighth he cracked along with his defense.

Roser was the first hitter. He sent what seemed to be a harmless grounder to McQuinn, who was set to field the ball when it took a big hop over his head and rolled into right field. Moson pitched so well to Tomka, up to sacrifice, that the Tar popped up to him in an attempt to bunt. Then Lake lined a drive into left field. Iarossi had no chance to make the catch, but he tried for a shoestring capture and the ball rolled to the wall for three bases and Roser scored. An outfield fly sent Lake home. A double by Calleran, pass to O. Rodriguez and another two-sacker by Jacobson produced another run and when Solters dropped Davis' loft two more tallies were recorded.

This one big Norfolk inning ruined a perfectly good ball game, although the inability of the Senators to do any damage to Bretts bender was anything but encouraging to Manager McCorry, who was tickled pink when they jumped on Grampp's offerings in the second and third frames.

The outright release of Bill Mur-

Occupation, Wages, etc.
MACON, GA.
NEWS

MAY 10 1932

Where the Money Goes.

IT has already been pointed out in these columns that in city after city and county after county throughout the United States drastic reductions have been made in those salaries which were under the control of city or county authorities, and where such salaries were protected by statute, the office-holders themselves, realizing the desperate need for retrenchment, have voluntarily returned a part of their salary to the public treasury.

While the period of depression has emphasized the need for economy in public expenditure, it has brought down the cost of living to a point where the salaried official can sustain reduction and yet have a purchasing power far greater than at the peak of prosperity in the spring of 1920 and even greater than in 1926.

The United States department of labor compiles a monthly and an annual report on the variations in the wholesale price of commodities.

For convenience of comparison the department has taken the year 1926 as a basis of 100 and it has figured the fluctuations before and since that time in terms of percentage.

This index is made up of 784 commodities. It includes farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, such as clothing, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous.

With 1926 representing 100, the index number of these commodities stood practically throughout the years 1913 and 1914 at 67.

It rose to a peak of 167 in May 1920. Then followed a gradual decline and reached the average figure of 73 for the year 1931. Since that time there has been a still further decline. In January of this year it stood at 67.3, in February at 66.3, and in March at 66.

The department puts the situation in another way by showing the actual purchasing power of the dollar before and after 1926 as measured by the wholesale prices of those 784 commodities.

The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar—not to mention the 1920 dollar—stood in February, 1932, at $1.508.

In order to bring the situation more closely home we may point out that the National Wholesale Grocers' association has taken a typical market basket filled with the following commodities: one pound of tub butter, 5 pounds of new potatoes, one dozen eggs, one pound of lard, one pound of Reo No. 7 coffee, one pound granulated sugar, one pound Blue Rose fancy rice, one can of peas, and one can of tomatoes, and figured the retail prices of these commodities in various cities.

In 1929 this basket of groceries in Minneapolis cost $1.98. In 1930 the price had declined to $1.71, a decrease of 14 per cent. In 1931, the price was $1.22, a decline of 38 per cent from the cost in 1929 and 28 per cent from the 1930 level.

We have not the space to enter fully into details, but in the five representative cities for which this calculation was made, the cost of this market basket, even in 1929, was least of all in Chattanooga, which is the nearest of the listed cities to Macon. There the cost was $1.79 in 1929. It dropped to $1.50 in 1930, or 14 per cent. It fell further to $1.12 in 1931, a decrease of 37 per cent from 1929 and 27 per cent from the cost in 1930.

This shows us that the cost of living here in the South was cheaper to begin with than in the country as a whole.

We have already seen, from the department of labor index, that there has been a steady decline in prices since the beginning of this year.

The point we wish to present to the taxpayers of Bibb county today is that the public official whose salary was $100 for a given period in 1926 today has a purchasing power as measured in 784 commodities, of more than $150.

Commodities do not tell the whole story and there are some items which perhaps have not been reduced in proportion. To be eminently fair, therefore, we propose to publish below the monthly salaries and wages paid to various Bibb county officials and employes, and, in brackets, show what the purchasing power is today if it has increased, not 50 per cent, but even 25 per cent.

For further convenience these officials and employes will be grouped according to whether their pay is fixed by the legislature, the county commissioners, the county commissioners with the approval of the grand jury or by the road board.

Beginning with those salaries fixed by the legislature, five county commissioners receive $50 each per month or $250 per month, which today has a purchasing power of $312.50.

MUNICIPAL COURT:		
Judge	$ 416.67	($ 520.83)
Clerk of municipal court	300.00	(375.00)
Deputy clerk and reporter	225.00	(281.25)
Deputy clerks, 2 at $175 each	350.00	(437.50)
Sheriff	300.00	(375.00)
Deputy sheriffs, 7 at $175 each	1,225.00	(1.531.25)
CITY COURT: Judge	500.00	(625.00)
Solicitor	300.00	(375.00)
Clerk	325.00	(406.25)
Deputy clerk	225.00	(281.25)
Special criminal bailiff	175.00	(218.75)
Official court reporter	100.00	(125.00)
Probation officer	250.00	(312.50)

In the SUPERIOR COURT, the salaries fixed by the legislature are:

Solicitor general	$ 550.00	($ 687.50)
Special criminal bailiff	200.00	(250.00)
Official court reporter	300.00	(375.00)
Probation officer	25.00	(31.25)
JUVENILE COURT:		
Judge	175.00	(218.75)
Probation officer	125.00	(156.25)
Case worker	100.00	(125.00)
Colored probation officer	50.00	(62.50)

The JUVENILE COURT fixes the following salaries:

Cook at detention home	$ 20.00	(25.00)
Washwoman	15.00	(18.75)
Helper	15.00	(18.75)
Helper	25.00	(31.25)
Superintendent	50.00	(62.50)
Matron	50.00	(62.50)

The following salaries are fixed by the county commissioners:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:		
Clerk	$ 325.00	($ 406.25)
Stenographer to clerk of county commissioners	175.00	(218.75)
County attorney	200.00	(250.00)
Permanent tax assessor	200.00	(250.00)
Property book keeper	150.00	(187.50)
County physicians, 2 at $150 per month each	300.00	(375.00)
County police, 4 at $175 per month each	700.00	(875.00)
Librarian	60.00	(75.00)
JAILOR (including day assistant)	375.00	(468.75)
Assistant night jailor	100.00	(125.00)
Keeper of jail books	50.00	(62.50)
Superintendent court house building	165.00	(206.25)
Elevator operator	60.00	(75.00)
Firemen	54.00	(67.50)
Janitors, 3 at $44 per month each	132.00	(165.00)
COUNTY ENGINEER	350.00	(437.50)
Assistant county engineer	260.00	(325.00)
Mixer operator	140.00	(175.00)
Form setter	130.00	(162.50)
Rodman	125.00	(156.25)
Rodman	65.00	(81.25)
Construction worker	65.00	(81.25)
Construction foreman	130.00	(162.50)
Shovel operator	130.00	(162.50)
ALMS HOUSE: superintendent, pensioned	75.00	(93.75)
Superintendent almshouse and county farm	135.00	(168.75)
Almshouse matron	50.00	(62.50)
Assistant matron	50.00	(62.50)
Nurse	50.00	(62.50)
Assistant matron	20.00	(25.00)
Assistant nurse	5.00	(6.25)
Truck driver	30.00	(37.50)
Utility man	20.00	(25.00)
Fireman	40.00	(50.00)
Orderly	30.00	(37.50)
Orderly	30.00	(37.50)
Maid	20.00	(25.00)
Laundry woman	15.00	(18.75)
Maid, Pest House	10.00	(12.50)
Cook	20.00	(25.00)

That part of the salary of the superior court judges paid by Bibb county and fixed by the county commissioners is:

Two judges at $83.33 each per month	$ 166.66	($ 249.99)
Collector in Superior Court	15.00	(18.75)

The County Commissioners also fix the following salaries:

County farm: 2 farm hands at $50 each per month	100.00	(125.00)
Three farm hands at $15 per month each	45.00	(56.25)
County dairy: dairyman	40.00	(50.00)
Milk truck driver	35.00	(43.75)
Bottle washer	25.00	(31.25)
Dairy helper	10.00	(12.50)

The salaries fixed by the county commissioners with the approval of the grand jury (including the county's payment to the tax officers, who are chiefly compensated by the state), are:

ORDINARY	$ 416.67	($ 520.84)
Assistant	200.00	(250.00)
Recording clerk	75.00	(93.75)
TAX COLLECTOR	50.00	(62.50)
Clerk	250.00	(312.50)
Chief deputy	200.00	(250.00)
Deputy	185.00	(231.25)
Deputy	150.00	(187.50)
Stenographer	105.00	(131.25)
Special deputy	150.00	(187.50)
TAX RECEIVER	125.00	(156.25)
Assistant	250.00	(312.50)
Assistant	200.00	(250.00)
Helper	50.00	(62.50)
SHERIFF	$ 625.00	($ 781.25)
Chief deputy	500.00	(625.00)
Clerk	250.00	(312.50)
Filing clerk	175.00	(218.75)
Minute clerk	105.00	(131.25)
Recording clerks, 4 at $90 each, per month	360.00	(450.00)

The salaries fixed by the road board are as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS (convicts)	$ 300.00	($ 375.00)
Deputies, 2 at $225 each per month	450.00	(562.50)
Deputies, 2 at $175 each per month	350.00	(437.50)
Helper	50.00	(62.50)
CLERK SUPERIOR COURT	416.67	(520.83)
Chief deputy	250.00	(312.50)

Occupation, Wages, etc.
MACON, GA.
NEWS

MAY 10 1932

Where the Money Goes.

IT has already been pointed out in these columns that in city after city and county after county throughout the United States drastic reductions have been made in those salaries which were under the control of city or county authorities, and where such salaries were protected by statute, the office-holders themselves, realizing the desperate need for retrenchment, have voluntarily returned a part of their salary to the public treasury.

While the period of depression has emphasized the need for economy in public expenditure, it has brought down the cost of living to a point where the salaried official can sustain reduction and yet have a purchasing power far greater than at the peak of prosperity in the spring of 1920 and even greater than in 1926.

The United States department of labor compiles a monthly and an annual report on the variations in the wholesale price of commodities.

For convenience of comparison the department has taken the year 1926 as a basis of 100 and it has figured the fluctuations before and since that time in terms of percentage.

This index is made up of 784 commodities. It includes farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, such as clothing, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous.

With 1926 representing 100, the index number of these commodities stood practically throughout the years 1913 and 1914 at 67.

It rose to a peak of 167 in May 1920. Then followed a gradual decline and reached the average figure of 73 for the year 1931. Since that time there has been a still further decline. In January of this year it stood at 67.3, in February at 66.3, and in March at 66.

The department puts the situation in another way by showing the actual purchasing power of the dollar before and after 1926 as measured by the wholesale prices of those 784 commodities.

The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar—not to mention the 1920 dollar—stood in February, 1932, at $1.508.

In order to bring the situation more closely home we may point out that the National Wholesale Grocers' association has taken a typical market basket filled with the following commodities: one pound of tub butter, 5 pounds of new potatoes, one dozen eggs, one pound of lard, one pound of Reo No. 7 coffee, one pound granulated sugar, one pound Blue Rose fancy rice, one can of peas, and one can of tomatoes, and figured the retail prices of these commodities in various cities.

In 1929 this basket of groceries in Minneapolis cost $1.98. In 1930 the price had declined to $1.71, a decrease of 14 per cent. In 1931, the price was $1.22, a decline of 38 per cent from the cost in 1929 and 28 per cent from the 1930 level.

We have not the space to enter fully into details, but in the five representative cities for which this calculation was made, the cost of this market basket, even in 1929, was least of all in Chattanooga, which is the nearest of the listed cities to Macon. There the cost was $1.79 in 1929. It dropped to $1.50 in 1930, or 14 per cent. It fell further to $1.12 in 1931, a decrease of 37 per cent from 1929 and 27 per cent from the cost in 1930.

This shows us that the cost of living here in the South was cheaper to begin with than in the country as a whole.

We have already seen, from the department of labor index, that there has been a steady decline in prices since the beginning of this year.

The point we wish to present to the taxpayers of Bibb county today is that the public official whose salary was $100 for a given period in 1926 today has a purchasing power as measured in 784 commodities, of more than $150.

Commodities do not tell the whole story and there are some items which perhaps have not been reduced in proportion. To be eminently fair, therefore, we propose to publish below the monthly salaries and wages paid to various Bibb county officials and employes, and, in brackets, show what the purchasing power is today if it has increased, not 50 per cent, but even 25 per cent.

For further convenience these officials and employes will be grouped according to whether their pay is fixed by the legislature, the county commissioners, the county commissioner with the approval of the grand jury or by the road board.

Beginning with those salaries fixed by the legislature, five county commissioners receive $50 each per month or $250 per month, which today has a purchasing power of $312.50.

MUNICIPAL COURT:

Judge	$ 416.67	($ 520.83)
Clerk of municipal court	300.00	(375.00)
Deputy clerk and reporter	225.00	(281.25)
Deputy clerks, 2 at $175 each	350.00	(437.50)
Sheriff	300.00	(375.00)
Deputy sheriffs, 7 at $175 each	1,225.00	(1,531.25)
CITY COURT: Judge	500.00	(625.00)
Solicitor	300.00	(375.00)
Clerk	325.00	(406.25)
Deputy clerk	225.00	(281.25)
Special criminal bailiff	175.00	(218.75)
Official court reporter	100.00	(125.00)
Probation officer	250.00	(312.50)

In the SUPERIOR COURT, the salaries fixed by the legislature are:

Solicitor general	$ 550.00	($ 687.50)
Special criminal bailiff	200.00	(250.00)
Official court reporter	300.00	(375.00)
Probation officer	25.00	(31.25)

JUVENILE COURT:

Judge	175.00	(218.75)
Probation officer	125.00	(156.25)
Case worker	100.00	(125.00)
Colored probation officer	50.00	(62.50)

The JUVENILE COURT fixes the following salaries:

Cook at detention home	$ 20.00	(25.00)
Washwoman	15.00	(18.75)
Helper	15.00	(18.75)
Helper	25.00	(31.25)
Superintendent	50.00	(62.50)
Matron	50.00	(62.50)

The following salaries are fixed by the county commissioners:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Clerk	$ 325.00	($ 406.25)
Stenographer to clerk of county commissioners	175.00	(218.75)
County attorney	200.00	(250.00)
Permanent tax assessor	200.00	(250.00)
Property book keeper	150.00	(187.50)
County physicians, 2 at $150 per month each	300.00	(375.00)
County police, 4 at $175 per month each	700.00	(875.00)
Librarian	60.00	(75.00)
JAILOR (including day assistant)	375.00	(468.75)
Assistant night jailor	100.00	(125.00)
Keeper of jail books	50.00	(62.50)
Superintendent court house building	165.00	(206.25)
Elevator operator	60.00	(75.00)
Firemen	54.00	(67.50)
Janitors, 3 at $44 per month each	132.00	(165.00)
COUNTY ENGINEER	350.00	(437.50)
Assistant county engineer	260.00	(325.00)
Mixer operator	140.00	(175.00)
Form setter	130.00	(162.50)
Rodman	125.00	(156.25)
Rodman	65.00	(81.25)
Construction worker	65.00	(81.25)
Construction foreman	130.00	(162.50)
Shovel operator	130.00	(162.50)
ALMS HOUSE: superintendent, pensioned	75.00	(93.75)
Superintendent almshouse and county farm	135.00	(168.75)
Almshouse matron	50.00	(62.50)
Assistant matron	50.00	(62.50)
Nurse	50.00	(62.50)
Assistant matron	20.00	(25.00)
Assistant nurse	5.00	(6.25)
Truck driver	30.00	(37.50)
Utility man	20.00	(25.00)
Fireman	40.00	(50.00)
Orderly	30.00	(37.50)
Orderly	30.00	(37.50)
Maid	20.00	(25.00)
Laundry woman	15.00	(18.75)
Maid, Pest House	10.00	(12.50)
Cook	20.00	(25.00)

That part of the salary of the superior court judges paid by Bibb county and fixed by the county commissioners is:

Two judges at $83.33 each per month	$ 166.66	($ 249.99)
Collector in Superior Court	15.00	(18.75)

The County Commissioners also fix the following salaries:

County farm: 2 farm hands at $50 each per month	100.00	(125.00)
Three farm hands at $15 per month each	45.00	(56.25)
County dairy: dairyman	40.00	(50.00)
Milk truck driver	35.00	(43.75)
Bottle washer	25.00	(31.25)
Dairy helper	10.00	(12.50)

The salaries fixed by the county commissioners with the approval of the grand jury (including the county's payment to the tax officers, who are chiefly compensated by the state), are:

ORDINARY	$ 416.67	($ 520.84)
Assistant	200.00	(250.00)
Recording clerk	75.00	(93.75)
TAX COLLECTOR	50.00	(62.50)
Clerk	250.00	(312.50)
Chief deputy	200.00	(250.00)
Deputy	185.00	(231.25)
Deputy	150.00	(187.50)
Stenographer	105.00	(131.25)
Special deputy	150.00	(187.50)
TAX RECEIVER	125.00	(156.25)
Assistant	250.00	(312.50)
Assistant	200.00	(250.00)
Deputies, 2 at $225 each per month	450.00	(562.50)
Deputies, 2 at $175 each per month	350.00	(437.50)
Helper	50.00	(62.50)
SHERIFF	$ 625.00	($ 781.25)
Chief deputy	500.00	(625.00)
Clerk	250.00	(312.50)
Filing clerk	175.00	(218.75)
Minute clerk	105.00	(131.25)
Recording clerks, 4 at $90 each per month	360.00	(450.00)

The salaries fixed by the road board are as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS (convicts)	$ 300.00	($ 375.00)

Gas shovel operator and foreman	185.00	(231.25)
Road overseer	180.00	(225.00)
Blacksmith	165.00	(206.25)
Foreman gas shovel crew	150.00	(187.50)
Foreman tractor crew (camp)	120.00	(150.00)
Foreman tractor crew No. 2	120.00	(150.00)
Bridge foreman	100.00	(125.00)
Two guards at $100 each per month	200.00	(250.00)
Two guards at $75 each per month	150.00	(187.50)
Mechanic in garage	130.00	(162.50)
Guard	75.00	(93.75)
Guard	90.00	(112.50)
Guard (night camp)	70.00	(87.50)
Office clerk	110.00	(137.50)
Chairman, expense account	50.00	(62.50)
Secretary	25.00	(31.25)

It will be seen from the foregoing that drastic reductions can be made in the salaries of many office-holders and employes in Bibb county. Many of these salaries were out of line with what would be paid in private employment even in normal times.

We repeat that while we have calculated the present purchasing power of these salaries as having increased 25 per cent, the fact is that the United States department of labor has shown the purchasing power of the dollar measured by commodity prices, is today more than $1.50.

We submit these facts to the voters and taxpayers of Bibb county for whatever action seems best.

The remedy lies in their own hands.

THREE WESTERN CITIES HAVE ONLY 2 RACE TEACHERS

Journal and Guide

East Found To Offer Better Chances To Be Employed

4-23-32

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK CITY—After an absence of seven weeks, T. Arnold Hill, director of the National Urban League's department of industrial relations, has returned from important cities on the Pacific Coast.

"While the West knows that business is not normal," said Mr. Hill, "the depression has not dealt as severely with the westerners as it has the easterners."

"One of the chief factors to occasion unemployment among Negroes has been the drop in passenger traffic in through trains to the coast. Few trains carry full crews of waiters. One road which employed 130 waiters two years ago now has but forty regularly employed and a few others held for occasional trips. On this road no waiter is employed at present who has less than nine years service to his credit.

"Almost without exception Pullman car crews have been cut on all 'crack' trains. Two railroads now carry only one through train each from Seattle to Chicago and these have fewer sleepers than heretofore."

Negro Psychology

Remarking upon the phychology of Negroes, Mr. Hill expressed himself emphatically as believing that the Negro is becoming conscious of the necessity for improving his occupational position.

"All groups seemed interested in hearing of advances made by Negroes in business and industry in the East," said Mr. Hill. "On the coast opportunities are limited. Negroes do not have a chance to work at many of the things that we do in the East, Seattle and Portland have no Negro school teachers, and Oakland has but two."

He found much interest in the League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign which runs from April 17-24, as an occasion to focus attention on the lack of diversified occupations to meet the ever-increasing number of graduates available for employment.

ERA OF NEGRO JOBS PAST, SAYS GEO. SCHUYLER

Journal and Guide

Editor Says Not Votes But Dollars That Count Now

5-28-32

WASHINGTON—The era of "Negro" jobs allotted by common consent to colored people, is past and white people are taking the erstwhile "Negro" positions, according to George S. Schuyler, Negro editor of the National News of New York City, who last Thursday night addressed the 23rd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Drawing a dark picture of the Negro's future in America unless he organizes for his economic defense, Mr. Schuyler said in part:

"The American Negro is really in a most serious plight. Without organized economic wealth or power, the only foundation upon which a true social and cultural achievement may be built, he remains after nearly seventy years of theoretical freedom a pauperied, weak, ineffectual oppressed group; the helpless prey of disease, exploitation, political impotence, inferiority complex, crime, injustice and an inordinately high death rate.

"No longer does the colored worker in this country enjoy any special economic position; there are no more 'Negro' jobs.

"There is only one thing that will save the Negro group from degradation in American society and that is intelligent economic organization. As long as the Negro's economic life is controlled by white capitalists he will be their political victim no matter whether his so-called legislative representatives are white or black. Indeed, so long as the Negro has no economic power it does not matter a great deal whether he has the suffrage or not. The Negro today perhaps has more political power than ever before and he is worse off than ever before. It is not votes but dollars that count in this civilization."

FRIENDSHIP IN ACTION

Case 6-17-32

We are touched by a letter that lie before us. Dr. Katharine Richardson deeply concerned about the plight of the Negro woman who wants a job and cannot find it, thinks unemployment a problem which Negroes can solve if they will try with all their might. This concern over our lamentable situation is friendship in action. It is like the distinguished founder of Mercy hospital to want to do something when a condition needs remedy.

Kansas City Kans.

There has never been a time when the Negro in the United States did not have friends. The records of the early republic, are full of measures suggested to ameliorate our condition. In the '60's slavery was abolished with the majority of the nation behind the demand. Today notwithstanding this thing called prejudice, we are employed, we accumulate property, we share public office, we are accepted as students in all branches of learning. Friends make all this possible. Now comes this friend wishing to do for us, at a time when the scramble for work provides an excuse for letting us do for ourselves. But much as we need and appreciate goodwill, we must not let it be our sole dependence.

We cannot leave all our burden upon friends. Not only organized employment bureaus, but individuals among us must be up and doing. Many a one of us hears of a job to be filled if the right man or woman can be found. It is easy to let the word come in one ear and out the other, and hard to recommend somebody that will be sure to make good. But we have no option. We must make a step in our own behalf. Persons like Dr. Richardson ought not be permitted to have more concern about us than we have for ourselves. From this time on, put yourself in an unemployed person's place, when you hear of a job that is open. You can do no greater kindness than search for a worker who will treat the place as an opportunity for self and for the group.

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

N. Y. TIMES

DEC 1 1932

RED 'HUNGER MARCH' GETS GAY SEND-OFF

Fed and Warmly Clothed, 600 in Trucks and Cars Start for Capital Demonstration.

ESCORTED TO TUBE BY 2,500

Band, Nurses and Doctors Go With Motley Crowd to Join 2,400 Other Demonstrators on Sunday.

A high-stepping Georgia Negro in a rainbow-colored beret, with beard to match, stepped jauntily around Union Square yesterday morning to the martial music of the "Internationale." Behind him trudged a woman of his own race, a coonskin coat flopping about her ankles and a happy smile on her broad face. There followed a motley crowd, chanting, shouting, cheering, jeering.

The parade broke up; the marchers piled into moving vans and trucks, plastered with signs and boarded up and stuffed with blankets against the cold. The caravan of seventeen trucks and three cars moved off toward Broadway with 2,500 "comrades" as an escort of honor.

A man leaned from the tailboard of a truck, wildly waved his cap and shouted:

"We demand unemployment insurance!"

A pretty young girl, an unemployed stenographer from Worcester, Mass., led a refrain. Slowly the moving crowd caught up the words:

Hoover's having a helluva time.
Trying to stop the hunger line.
Hinkey Dinkey—Parlez-Vous!

The city's 400 "hunger marchers," plus a contingent of 200 from New England and up-State, had started.

Neither Hungry Nor Marchers.

There was nothing particularly startling about the beginning of the trip to Washington, where "Column No. 8" expects to join forces on Sunday with eight other "columns" from all over the country. The police looked on complacently and the "hunger marchers," who were not hungry (they had just had a breakfast provided by Communist funds) and who did not march except around Union Square, yelled themselves into a state of good humor.

"Column 8," an important part of the nation-wide movement on Washington, carefully organized and led by the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S. A., a Communist organization, gathered early at the north end of Union Square. The 200 visiting "marchers," who had rumbled into town Tuesday night in time to join in a mass meeting at the Bronx Coliseum, had slept on the floor of the Manhattan Lyceum at 66 East Fourth Street.

Except for a few yawns and a decided craving for cigarettes, the "marchers" seemed to be in fine condition. They carried many blankets, a few mattresses, and virtually all of them had overcoats, windbreakers, galoshes, hiking boots, corduroy trousers or other warm clothing. The trucks, hired at $100 to $150 each for eight days, were more dilapidated than their occupants.

Band Blares at Gay Send-Off.

A crowd of some 3,500 "comrades" and spectators was on hand to see the expedition off, and there was much blaring by the "Red Front Band," clad in gray uniforms of German Communists, and much chanting, singing and speaking before the "march" finally got under way. The start was delayed when Sam Weisman, one of the leading "comrades," passed the hat, telling the crowd that the $4,000 or more collected at the Bronx Coliseum the night before was not enough to cover the expenses of the "march."

"These marchers will give their lives, if necessary, for the working class," he shouted. "Won't you give a dollar?"

Unemployed longshoremen and sailors, sixty of them, occupied the first two trucks. There followed textile workers from the mills of New England, youthful and taking the march as a lark. A deep-voiced, blond-haired leader, Anna Burlak, stood on the tailboard of one of the trucks, waving at the crowds. Filipinos from the cities, metal-workers from Massachusetts, men and women from the needle trades of New York's garment centre, Negroes from here and there were part of the caravan.

Twenty nurses, wearing the green crosses of the Workers' International Relief, which is financing and supplying the expedition, and a physician, Dr. H. T. Tannenbaum of the same organization, accompanied the "marchers."

Escorted by Jersey Police.

The caravan's first stop was at Newark, and a police motorcycle escort was waiting to see it safely through that city. Several of the trucks were separated from the convoy on the way over and some entered the city via Clay Street and others via Route 25 across the Hackensack Meadows. However, all were met by the police and directed to Military Park, where two truckloads of "marchers" from Newark and a third from Paterson were waiting.

Soon the convoy got under way again. The motorcycle escort accompanied the trucks as far as Elizabeth, where another police escort was waiting. A group of Elizabeth Communists led the "marchers" to Liberty Hall and provided luncheon for them. Then the caravan proceeded to Trenton, where it arrived at 11 o'clock last night and its members quartered in two halls. An appeal had been made to Governor A. Harry Moore to permit the "marchers" to sleep in the National Guard armory at Trenton, but the Governor refused.

The "marchers" plan to join some 2,400 other "delegates" from all over the nation in the capital on Sunday. They declared they would remain in the District of Columbia for three days, parading and demonstrating in front of the Capitol and the White House.

Soon after the "hunger marchers" had left Union Square a truck carrying forty-two men led by Harry Tracy started a "bonus march" on the capital. This march, also a national movement, has been planned and supported by the Veterans' Central Rank and File Committee and the Workers' Ex-Service Men's League, both of which have Communist affiliations.

"We Demand Unemployment Insurance"



Front rank of the committee of 25 which walked into the Capitol Building to present the National Hunger March demands for winter relief and unemployment insurance to Speaker Garner, for the House of Representatives. A similar committee went to Vice President Curtis, presiding officer of the Senate. The 3,000 Marchers waited near the capitol building for their committees to return.

Northern Virginia Daily
Strasburg Va
DEC 22 1932

SHARP WORDS FROM A NOBLE LADY

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot)

If Lady Astor's statement that "children laboring 12 and 14 hours in the Carolinas produce so cheaply that respectable textile unionists in Manchester can not meet the mark and are being ruined by American labor," is interpreted strictly, it probably falls well short of an accurate assessment of the situation she deplores. Are children laboring 12 to 14 hours in Carolina textile mills? Not unless the law is being flagrantly violated. In any event, it seems entirely unlikely that enough children of any age are at work to affect seriously the situation in English mills. Manchester's troubles are due to other causes. India's boycott of English textiles, for example.

Nevertheless, in a broader sense Lady Astor has pointed to the truth. Her sharp references to "cheap American labor" sound strange enough in a land which boasts of the high standards of American labor, but they accord with the facts. Even in good years the high standard of American labor was a spotty phenomenon rather than the prevalent practice. High standards have been established in certain trades, chiefly those controlled by unions or in larger and more successful industries. But American labor covers a much wider field. It includes a huge farming population which is apid at an extraordinarily low rate. It includes, to come nearer home, the whole of a farm tenant class which lives, except in the best of years, close to economic slavery. And it certainly includes a vast Negro population which rarely has benefited (save to a limited degree and among special classes of workers) by the so-called high standard of American labor.

Negro Farmers Fight!

Daily Worker 12-30-32
New York City

National Farm Conference As Indication of Rising Struggle of the Farmers

By MOE BRAGIN

(The following article is especially timely in view of the National Farm Conference which opens tomorrow in Washington).

* * *

THREE-FOURTHS of the Negroes in the Black Belt live in the farm regions. The blood and sweat of millions of these men, women, and children fattens the land which grows cane, cotton, rice, tobacco. John L. Spivak's **"Georgia Nigger"** shows this clearly.

Turpentine dippers make forty cents a day. Dipping lasts five months a year. The rest of the time the colored worker is told to root like a hog or die. Harvesting tobacco, he's lucky to get as much as a mule—fifty cents a day. For thirteen hours a day peach pickers were making seventy cents while the grower was getting four dollars a bushel last season. Where he used to make three dollars harvesting rice, he gets now a dollar. Seventy cents a day is all the wages for cutting cane. Under a sun like a terrible leech, cotton pickers are lucky to make fifty cents working from dawn to dark. There are places in the Black Belt where pickers work out under the moon to make ten cents more.

Conditions Grow Worse

As the crisis deepens, conditions become worse. Cotton falls below six cents a pound. Rice, cane, tobacco sell below cost. Share-croppers, tenants and small farmers are forced off the land. Hunting work, they are forced to pit themselves against the hosts of unemployed. If they are able to hold on by the skin of their teeth, the shadow of the cotton-picking machine begins to darken their days. Experts say it will be on the market soon. It will be able to pick a bale at one-fifth what handpicking costs. It will drive more farmers out into the road.

Negro workers and farmers are rousing themselves against such savagery and exploitation. They are beginning to fight the landlords and buyers who cheat them at the scales and sugar mill and lynch them when they protest. They are beginning to understand that organization and resistance are two barrels of a shot-gun more to be trusted than even such "kindly" whites like Ramsay in **"Georgia Nigger."** In Elaine, Arkansas, Oct., 1919, Negro sharecroppers organized the Progressive Farmers and Household Union and fought bitterly against the plantation owners. **When Coney marched down to the town of England, Ark., to demand food. Negro farmers marched with him.** What happened in Camp Hill, Alabama, will go down in the history of the American working class as one of the most militant of its struggles. In this district during the crisis the larger landlords began to steal the holdings of the Negro farmers. One landlord increased his holdings from 280 acres to 14,000 in two years. This drove thousands of Negroes off the land to beg or fight for the little work left to do. To protect themselves the Negro farmers formed the Sharecroppers' Union. By July, 1931 there were eight hundred farmers in it.

The Union demanded relief, cash settlement for the season at cotton picking, right of cropper to have his own garden, right of cropper to sell his produce for cash where and when he pleased instead of turning it over to the landlord for division, nine months Negro school with free school bus. The sharecroppers were attacked. Ralph Grey, one of their leaders, was killed. Four other croppers "disappeared." When the sheriff was asked by the newspapers what had happened to those four croppers, he said "They went off to cut wood." In spite of the terror, the croppers won a number of their demands.

* * *

NOTHING can give a better picture of the conditions of the Negroes than what they themselves have to say. The following letters are from men and women working on farms in the Black Belt. They are of great importance because they show that some of the most backward of the toiling masses are expressing themselves forcefully about the hell they are ground down in.

* * *

FROM TEXAS, JULY, 1932
Dear comrade:

Pleas ade these few words in your paper, I am a widow woman, live on my own farm but have been crush down so by the boss class of peoples till I can hardly get enough food to eat. I go about among my peoples, and I find them in the same shape that I am in for food and cloth. We can scarcely receive a good word from the merchants and landlords. They take what we make and give nothing for it, and we have to pay a big price for everything we get, and it make it hard for us to even pay a small dept. I am praying and hoping for a better day.

* * *

FROM ALABAMA, AUG., 1932
Dear Comrade:

I am a woman living in the Black Belt, with no one to help me. I have been trying hard to make an honest living farming.

But all of my stock was took from me and by crop is not much good. So I can hardly keep lard, gravy and fat back meat to eat. And most of all my neighbors and friends are in a terrible condition for clothing, shoes. And something to eat.

We all are in a needy condition.

* * *

FROM MISSISSIPPI, OCT., 1932
Dear Comrade:

I am writing my complaints of how I am treated on the farm. I am tending a one-horse farm on half and the boss furnishes me $1.60 worth of food a month and we are three in family and he furnish us no clothes at all and my feet is bare and back also. And my wife and child is almost clothless—bare feet and the boss does not make any arrainment to get us any. Although I asked him he won't heed to me and my wife become sick. I went to him for a doctor and he became angry and would not stand for it and when we gather our crops the bosses take it all in hand and treat us as if we were dogs. My wife washes and irons for the boss and 7 are in the family for 2 gallon of milk and 1 pound of butter and for day labor they don't allow us but 40c. a day and 25 cents for picking a hundred pounds of cotton and they pay that in a little spoiled meat and lard enough to last about three days and won't allow us no money at all. If we don't want to work for that they take us out and whip us. They treat us so dirty.

* * *

FROM GEORGIA, NOV., 1932
Dear Comrade:

K—, a good comrade, a renter lives on a landlord place with the name of S—.

K has six children in family and have worked hard and made a pretty faire crop and paid what he owed S. And because K belong to the union and cleared a part of his crop, S went to K's home last Monday morning and said he come to kill him and begin shooting at K and shot one of K's children through the leg. And at the same time cursing the Communist Party to the hell, and said he hated all God-dam Nigros.

Also another share-cropper and a renter on another landlord place. This comrade name R. The landlord sent the law to his home last Saturday for taking his livestock and crop while he was off from home assisting with a diseased person that died in his community. The indebtedness they claim against R is $100. The claim was made in 1929. And R have went off and serve a sentence in the penetentiary, he say for the same indebtedness.

And many others outrageous crimes is committed here against the colored people that I could mention.

Yours as a faithful worker fore better condishuns.

* * *

THESE letters help to explain the Scottsboro case, why Orphan Jones is being dragged to the gallows, and why only a week ago Ed Dunlap was brutally lynched when he demanded his wages from a white foreman. They show that the murdered Negro croppers of Camp Hill did not go off to cut wood for nothing. The wood they have cut will destroy ultimately the barbarism that crushed them. These letters show that Henry Lowry did not suffer hell in vain because he dared ask his landlord for wages withheld from him for two years. Burned like a pine knot to an ash, his body in its last agonies has thrown out a light to help Negro farmers in their bitter struggles. These letters show cleary why Negro farmers will be at the Farm Conference in Washington shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed white farmer, ready to battle for their rights.

N. Y. EVENING POST

DEC 30 1932

FAIR PLAY FOR THE NEGRO

It is one of life's tragedies that those who are at a disadvantage in normal times are at a proportionately still greater disadvantage in abnormal times. This unfortunate tendency is illustrated by the plight of the American Negro. In the large cities Negroes form something like 4 per cent of the population but of the unemployed they form 16 per cent.

A special instance of injustice to members of this race is noted by Mr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Speaking in the Catholic interracial hour over the Paulist Fathers' radio station, Mr. White called attention to the conditions under which one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times is being performed. This is the building of levees, spillways and other structures for the purpose of controlling the flow of the Mississippi River and preventing repetitions of the disastrous floods which have occurred along that stream. The work has to be done under a broiling sun which may raise the temperature as high as 120 degrees; it has to be done in swamp land on which malaria and typhoid fever are common. The Government let the job to contractors. Most of the workers are Negroes, for only they can endure the long hours and the excessive heat. Independent investigations have shown not only that these men work from twelve to sixteen hours a day seven days a week but also that many of them are mulcted of their wages of $1.25 a day by a tricky commissary system under which they are required to buy goods to the value of at least $4.50 a week and are charged that sum whether they buy that much or not.

Senator Wagner has introduced a resolution for a Senate investigation. This resolution should be adopted. It is the irony of fate that a work which is undertaken for the protection of men and women should be made a means of mistreating other human beings—the very ones, indeed, who are making that work possible.

Occupation, Wages, etc.
Congregationalist

JAN 1 1932

Where Colored Workers Get a Square Deal Plus

By Norman C. Schlichter

A steady job and a square deal! This is the sum of an American's wish in any industry. I have never known a group of workers anywhere who asked for more.

A steady job defines itself. The whole nation is concerned about this now.

A square deal is not so easily defined, but common everyday justice is about what a workingman means when he uses the expression.

Workers in industry everywhere have been getting a squarer deal in recent years, especially in the last decade. And it is indeed tragic to see this betterment of labor arrested temporarily by the business slump. But the spirit of better industrial relationships has been so general that it will not die out even in this depressed period.

A cast-iron pipe foundry in Alabama has set the standard for the nation in its treatment of its colored workers.

Few stories of human progress can surpass the services of this company to colored men and their families, which has been developed and enlarged steadily during the past fifteen years, under the leadership of an Atlanta citizen—a white man—chief owner of the industry, unfortunately cut off in his prime by death a short time ago.

As soon as the business had earned an impressive total of reserve capital, he immediately gave special thought to the spiritual and moral values of the fifteen hundred people who operated this plant—twelve hundred of them colored.

These colored workers were scattered all over the rapidly-growing Alabama city where the plant was located, living, most of them, in poor houses in wretched surroundings.

A disinterested trained observer of social conditions was called in.

"What shall I do first?" was the owner's first question.

"Build model houses near your plant for your colored workers, and make as nearly as you can an ideal environment for them," was the answer of the social worker.

"I'll do it," the company president resolved at once. And do it he did.

Soon a model community from the physical standpoint sprang up, or rather was developed with the help of the best architects, builders and landscape gardeners.

Pride of place followed almost to a man among the colored workers and their families. There was a noticeable moral improvement which showed in a lessening of accidents, and a big improvement in working morale.

There was a sincere desire among a majority of the people to lift themselves up to the standards of their new environment.

Home gardening, both vegetable and floral, is encouraged, and competent instruction is provided in all aspects of this work. An annual agricultural fair with suitable special recognition of special excellence greatly stimulates individual interest.

The re-housing program was followed by the establishment of the co-operative medical service, which is also extended to the white personnel of the plant.

A former general manager saw the value of such service when he found that a faithful employee had made a costly mistake. He discovered that he was not in proper physical condition for his duties at the time.

Trade education and domestic science instruction, including household arts, supplement public school work which is of the highest efficiency.

A Mutual Benefit Association, with each employee contributing a small sum weekly—men under forty-five ten cents; men over this age, fifteen cents—provides money for such emergencies as sickness, accident, disability, and death.

There is an adequate pension system to take care of those who come to the retirement age.

Recreational and social work for employees and their families, with adequate club quarters for both white and colored workers with professional direction, is a much appreciated part of this company's program in order to encourage the best use of leisure time.

Recently, by the will of the principal owner, whose death is referred to, the employees, white and colored were made joint owners of the plant. This makes it the most conspicuous example of co-operative ownership in all American industry.

Of this plant it may be truly said that it gives to both white and colored workers a square deal plus. And the plus is generous beyond the expectations of anyone so fortunate as to be a member of this organization.

Much of this splendid human program was put through under the direction of a former president of the firm, now retired.

The fine spirit of his workers toward him was shown by the following congratulation of one of his colored helpers upon his promotion to the presidency: "Mistah Mac, I highly 'preciates yo' uprisin' in de futu'e life. Yu'se gittin' up whar de good apples is now."

"Here the man and his job are considered of more importance than the machine and its product," says an official company bulletin.

SAYS NONUNION PORTERS TAKE BLAME FOR PULLMAN WAGE CUT

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 239 E. 136th St., presented a tragic picture Tuesday when several nonunion men walked into the office and reported that they had been dropped from the service on alleged charges of "past bad record," according to Ashley L. Totten, general secretary-treasurer.

Some of these men said they had given as much as 16 years of their lives to the Pullman company, but had made the fatal mistake of destroying the selves by their arden support of the Pullman company employee plan.

Seek Reinstatement

In reply to suggestions that a petition be drafted to the company asking that it reinstate these porters Totten said that no petition or plea to the company would help because it is the same company plan officials who have violated every rule in the agreement signed June 3, 1929 and that the brotherhood had repeatedly warned the porters against voting at its annual elections.

Totten rebuked the porters by stating that many who said they could not see themselves throwing away their money to Randolph will now be compelled to give the company union $5 a month upon which its general supervisor, F. L. Simmons, draws a salary of $12,000 a year.

Join Brotherhood

As a result of the wage cut the doubling of lines increased working hours and the dropping from the service of the older men the porters are beginning to realize that their only hope rests in the support of the brotherhood's fight for the enforcement of the Adamson eight-hour act and the injunction fight against the company union pending in the federal district court of Chicago, and they are beginning to pay their dues, Totten reports.

It is interesting to note, states Totten, that while the company is reducing its forces as a means of retrenchment, they are displacing the Race Pullman porters on club cars with two Filipinos to each porter.

Reports from the Chicago and other western districts show that the porters are now bitter and are determined to redouble their efforts to fight the common enemy and those in New York who have borne the burden of responsibility are agreed that Totten's reference to the carefree and indifferent is right when he said that they had shown the company too plainly they have no respect or confidence in their own Race leadership, no faith in themselves and will not assert their manhood.

Totten states that the brotherhood is appreciative of the support given it by the public, the white press and Race newspapers not subsidized by the Pullman company.

TOTTEN SAYS PULLMAN PORTERS WAGE CONTRACTS ARE ILLEGAL

NEW YORK, Mar. 10.—(ANP)—According to a letter from the United States mediation board addressed to Ashley L. Totten, national secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Pullman Company signed a contract February 8, 1932, with representatives of its porters and maids, who Totten claims were without authority.

Part of the letter from the United States mediation board, which is signed by George A. Cook, secretary of the board, reads: "We find on inquiry that a contract was entered into on February 8, 1932, covering wages. Signers of that contract were apparently representatives of the Pullman Company and its porters and maids."

Totten states that on June 1, 1929, the Pullman Company signed an agreement with its porters and maids under its plan of employe representation on rules governing working conditions which did not include wages.

Further, Totten contends, the Pullman Company in its own admission to the press, stated that it had no agreement with its porters and maids on rules governing wages, and therefore it did not have to negotiate with its duly authorized representatives about it.

According to Totten, any contractual agreement on rules governing wages and working conditions must result only after primary elections have been held in the sixty-six districts and agencies. The name of each porter or maid receiving the highest number of votes must appear on the final ballot and the porters and maids receiving the highest number of votes over 51 per cent are the duly elected representatives for the porters and maids all over the country.

In view of the fact that the porters and maids did not authorize or elect any of its group to enter into any negotiations with the Pullman Company on wages, Totten contends that the contract is illegal.

DINING CAR COOKS AND WAITERS NOT CALLED UPON TO WORK PART-TIME ALTHOUGH FEELING DEPRESSION

Voluntary Wage Cut Accepted For One Year; Station Waiters, Unorganized, Receive Third Reduction In 14 Months

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK—The pay of all railroad employees in the United States and Canada was reduced ten per cent generally effective February 1st. Not one class, group, or person was excepted not—even the mostly white unorganized employees whose wages had been already cut.

Whether this general wage slash was or was not justified, from the viewpoint of professional economists, it was nevertheless inevitable. No union, or combination of unions, however once potent, could have prevented it. The erstwhile "big-four" rail brotherhoods took the cut and "liked it," their leaders fully aware of the need to take it, or to take the disastrous consequences.

Sixteen years before these same brotherhoods' chiefs had set in the galleries of Congress with stop-watches to time Senators, particularly, in putting through on the "dotted line" their Adamson 8-hour-day law.

Cut Was Last Resource

The ten per cent wage cut was the last resource of harassed rail managers to "cut down." They had cut their salaries and cut off fellow officials; trains doubled-up, personnel pared to the danger point; shops closed; equipment run down. On the New York Central Railroad trackworkers' monthly pay averaged $53 for every month in 1931, and the skilled shopmen and mechanics made no more than ten days a month on the average last year. These are all white employees, and on top of part-time work came this ten percent cut.

The railroads are hard hit, and a good deal more so than ought to be admitted. There's the Pennsylvania Railroad: it has abolished the post of dining car service superintendent of the System west of Pittsburgh; its hitherto crack Broadway Limited for Chicago and Spirit of St. Louis to St. Louis have been combined as one train between New York and Pittsburgh. The Congressional Limited, forty years as all-Pullman excess fare train, Washington-New York, is a mixed train carrying day-coaches.

Car Cleaning Charges

The Pennsylvania's one hundred million dollar improvement program involving new stations at Newark and Philadelphia, and electrifying of the Washington-New York lines is practically at a standstill, and car cleaning of dining cars away from the "home port" at Sunnyside Yards on Long Island has been assigned to the cooks and waiters thus saving approximately $36,000 a year in car-cleaners' wages.

The ten per cent cut was "voluntary on part of organized employees and for the duration of one year. The organized dining car cooks and waiters serve on Pennsylvania, New York Central, New Haven, Southern Railway, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine Railroads. It was their first pay cut.

The cut was applied to unorganized groups on orders from the railroad officials. In the Savarin restaurants at Pennsylvania Railroad Stations east of Pittsburgh where waiters are colored, this was their third cut in fourteen months, bringing their pay from $45 on January 1, 1931 to $30 February 1, 1932, or a total of 33 per cent.

In the restaurants of the New Haven Railroad the employees are white. The February first cut was their second. Such was the fate in just two of many instances of unorganized employees — affecting white and colored.

No Part-Time Yet

Dining car cooks-waiters, very largely colored, have been last to feel the inescapable pinches of the so called depression. Theirs is about the only group not yet called upon to serve part-time, though their numbers have been more or less permanently reduced in the aggregate by nearly thirty per cent.

As the big carriers are the greatest sufferers, just so are the more nearly essential and highly skilled employees victims of the paycuts, layoffs, curtailments, in the sorely distressed railroad world.

Dining Car Waiters Promised Fair Contract Rules

Special to Journal and Guide

BOSTON, Mass.—The adjustment committee of Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees of the New Haven Railroad, Percy M. Ward, chairman, and A. W. Sargent, new dining car superintendent of the line, conferred here Tuesday of last week. The objective of the meeting was reasonable, liberal interpretation of the working rules of the cooks-waiters' contract by the management, following their voluntary acceptance of a ten percent pay cut February 1st.

Mr. Sargent was quite reasonable, apparently impressed by the committee's presentation, and directed his subordinates to interpret the rules from the committee's viewpoint, in many instances.

After nearly forty years as head of the Fall River Line, a New Haven property, Mr. Sargent also was given the dining car service supervision February first, after a submission to the general management revealing the uneconomic conduct of the dining car service was made by Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the Brotherhood.

5 TO 10 MILLION JOBLESS BY 1950, SCHUYLER SAYS

Offers Cooperative Enterprises As One Way Out

WASHINGTON —(CNS)—Speaking under the auspices of the local council of the Young Negroes Co-Operative League, in the Garnet-Paterson Junior High School here last Monday, George S. Schuyler, journalist and founder of the League, painted a gloomy picture of the present unemployment situation among Negroes and held out little hope for a change of this condition in the future.

"By 1950 we will have a more or less stationary population of 150,000,000," said Mr. Schuyler, "and a static number of between five and ten million unemployed."

In such a state of economic dispair the Negro worker is bound to prove the greatest sufferer, said the journalist. Not only will the economic situation prove a grave one, but a serious social problem among Negroes will result. With the Negro who is employed there will always reside the fear that he may be thrown out of work, if he takes a straight-forward stand on the race problem, and this fear will make him hoard his money instead of spending it, and he will be more docile towards segregation at the very time when increased courage is necessary to solve our problems, said Mr. Schuyler.

Labor Saving Devices

The reason chiefly urged by the speaker as a cause for this grave condition, indications of which are already to be seen, was the use of labor saving devices on a large scale, where Negro labor was hitherto used. The Negro is no longer indespensable to the production and manufacture of cotton, he said.

Although the outlook was dark, the speaker urged as a solution the formation of Consumers Co-operative Leagues, where the person who bought shared in the profits of those who sold.

"In the present method of running business," he said, "the business man rents his store, stocks it, employs his help and then advertises for purchasers, before he takes in a single dollar. All this necessary outlay must be expended, and there is no assurance of success. Under the system of Consumer's Co-operatives, the first step is to organize the very people who will buy. Thus success is assured, where otherwise failure might result."

Pooh-Poohs "Lucky Breaks"

"The colored person who dreams of getting a lucky break, and getting to the top of the ladder individually, is fooling himself. We aren't going to succeed individually. It is only by group action that the Negro may hope to survive in complex American life."

Mr. Schuyler traced the success of co-operative movements in England, Denmark and other European countries, and showed the possible applications of these organizations to the peculiar problems confronting the American Negro.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

All Dining Car Employees in the Country Subjected to a 10 Per Cent Cut, Effective as of February 1

Reduction of Wages Made Necessary by Slump In Railroad Earnings, and Has Been Applied to All Groups of Workers

By Rienzi B. Lemus

Generally effective February first, the wages of all railroad employees in the United States, and Canada, were reduced at least ten per cent. These pay cuts were affected through governmental means in Canada, signed agreements with union men, or on order to unorganized employees from rail officials in this country.

The railroads have been hard hit (excepting the Pullman Company, which is without the obligation to maintain right of way, motor equipment, etc.) and the largely unknown drastic retrenchments of the managers have spared none. In the matter of the ten per cent cut absolutely no exception wah made for any class, group or person. No union, or group of unions, could have prevented it; and despite the two years of crowing of the American Federation of Labor president that "organized labor wouldn't stand for it", the rail brotherhood unions, that sixteen years ago made Congress pass the 8-hour-day law, took the 10 per cent cut "laying down".

Reductions Last Recourse

Wage reductions was the last recourse of the rail managers. They had not spared themselves ,neither in cutting their salaries nor in reducing personnel. On January 1, 1929, the New Haven Railroad's operating personnel consisted of a vice-president-general manager, an assistant general manager, three general superintendents, a superintendent of transportation. Today there are just general manager and two assistant general mangers.

It is among basically essential and skilled employees that the travail of the rails incidental to the depression has wrought such heartrending havoc. Trackworkers, woh make and maintain the right of way, earned during 1931 an average of $53 a month on one of the world's former great railroads. They are usually persons of large families. In that same railroad's shops, mechanics averaged ten days per month in 1931, with the dim prospect of working less this year. yet these classes had to take a ten per cent cut.

Last Sunady I got tied-up in the 52nd street freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia and was steered out by a locomotive engineer. Working extra since mid-1930 he had been called for service; the trip was called off, and he was returning home. He had to take a ten per cent cut in pay, though on the extra list.

40,000 White Firemen Idle

There are over 40,000 firemen (white) unemployed, and most of them have been for three years. Engineers, crowded out by curtailment of trains and "doubling-up into one" of others, have gone back as firemen in order to work steadily, and were glad to do so on the basis of a ten per cent cut. The Central New England Railway has two engineers on every locomotive —the firemen a voluntary "setback" engineer.

Dining car cooks-waiters was the last group affected, though the Pennsylvania dining car management has been forcing the group to carry the burdens of its "economy" plans for three years in the way of grossly inadequate time-allowances for proper performance of service requirements ,while at the same time demanding standard service; also, the New Haven's. In both instances, however, the remaining employees serve "full time", in striking contrast to most groups of skilled employees, like shopmen—even the trackwalkers—on part time, with a ten per cent cut too.

The big railroads appear to be suffering more than the medium sized and small lines. The Pennsylvania is so distressed that the dining car cooks-waiters have to clean the cars everywhere except at the beginning point in Sunnyside Yards at Long Island City. Such heretofore never was required or thought of, and thus far only on ePnnsylvania—where work on the new stations at Philadelphia and Newark, and the electrifying of the New York-Washington line has almost ceased entirely.

Restaurant Waiters Cut

It is however, among unorganized folk, regardless of race or group, where thus far wage reductions have done most nearly what might be called injustice. In the restaurants operated by savarins at stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, waiters' pay has been reduced 33 per cent since January, 1931. Then the pay was $45 per month, now it is down to $30. All this in thirteen months —January, 1931, to February, 1932. These waiters are colored.

The New Haven has white operatives in station restaurants. Their pay was reduced last year, and again along with all the rest who took ten per cent cut February first, which reveals the efficacy of the unions, the necessity of dealing with which tends to restrain promiscuous wage-slashings.

The railroad owners are neither philanthropists or sentimentalists, which all groups and classes of employees soon find out—when the least crisis comes; and in this crisis of the rails, they have—whether justly or unjustly—spared none. Their white employees are very, very bad off; more so than the few colored.

Plan of Grading Waiters on Dining Cars of Southern Railway Abolished On Employees Brotherhood Protest

"Color Scheme" Put in Force by Atlanta, Ga., Dining Car Superintendent Conflicted With Seniority Contract Agreed On

(Special to The New York Age)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As in all things, economics and color cannot be profitably mixed. Thus it was that the "color scheme" of the Southern Railway dining car superintendent at Atlanta was abolished by order of W. F. Kusch, the Southern's manager of dining cars, on protest of the Bortherhood of Dining Car Employees at a conference with Mr. Kusch in the Southern Railway building here last Monday.

For over thirty years, the Southern's dining car service was famous, and rendered by waiters whose color didn't matter. Seven years ago the railway company and the Brotherhood made a contract to govern the cooks-waiters' working conditions, which carries a provision for recognition of seniority—merit and fitness warranting.

A few months ago the new superintendent at Atlanta suddenly decided to line up waiters according to color, thus creatig the "bris-brown," "mud-shade," "saddle-colored." crews. meaning that only a waiter of a prevailing color could be assigned to a car; except in cases of a couple of white-looking Negroes, who were wedged into the "saddle-colored" crew.

This superfluous arrangement of the superintendent caused seniority to go awry: waiters who had run regularly were kept off assignments awaiting vacancies in crews of their shades, while extras were put to work regularly to conform with the color scheme.

This was too much, following voluntary acceptance of a ten per cent cut February 1. So the Brotherhood protested.

"Seniority and color can't be dovetailed," observed Manager Kusch. "and the contract calls for seniority," he noted, "The color scheme i not necessary and is abolshed," Mr. Kusch concluded.

At the conference the cooks-waiters' union was represented by Rienzi B. Lemus from New York, and W. M. Belcher of Atlanta, respectively grand president and vice-grand president, and J. P. Covington, general chairman of the Brotherhood on the Southern Railway.

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

MAR 16 1932

PLAN TO PROVIDE WORK AND FOOD FOR NEGROES

The colored citizens of Anniston are organizing a movement to help solve the unemployment problem among their people and leaders are confident, it is stated, that they will be able to make a number of families self-supporting that heretofore have been dependent upon charity. This is an effort that should be commended and given the support of the white citizens in every way possible.

One of the main objectives at the beginning of the campaign is to put a large number of negroes to work preparing for and planting gardens on vacant lots and all available ground. This will give them something to do and result in the production of vegetables that will supply the tables of many families.

If the scheme proves as successful as the leaders believe it will—and the possibilities of such undertakings have been shown in experiments in the past—it should go a long way toward relieving want among the colored people of our city.

Pullman Company Contract Scored

Amsterdam News.

New York, N.Y.

3-16-32

Totten Asserts That U. S. Mediation Board Informed Him Agreement Was Effected After Slash of Porters' Wages

This is one of a number of articles designed to inform the public of the crisis forced upon 12,000 Pullman porters and maids by the Pullman Company. The articles may not run consecutively.

The Pullman Company violated its agreement with its porters and maids in slashing wages on February 1 without notice, according to Ashley L. Totten, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mr. Totten revealed Saturday that he had received a communication from George A. Cook, secretary of the United States Mediation Board, in which it was stated that a contract covering the matter of wages was entered into by the company and its workers on February 8, 1932, eight days after the principles the contract set forth had gone into effect. Not only did the masses of porters find their incomes slashed without notice, Totten holds, but they also had the actual "agreement" signed more than a week after the slash came.

Totten pointed out that the 1929 working agreement made with the company's own union (now outlawed by the Senate's recent passage of the anti-yellow dog bill) provided for porters elected by their fellows to act as representatives for the workers in any agreements or contracts made with the company. No election was held to decide who would represent the porters, and no authorization came from the porters for signing of such a contract, Totten held.

The independent union secretary contended that such autocratic action by the company shows clearly that a union controlled by the company can not hope to obtain reasonable wages and working hours for the porters and maids.

Totten asserted that the contract, if effected in the way represented, must be investigated. He will ask the Mediation Board to sift the matter thoroughly, and will ask redress for the porters and official rebuke for the company.

THE NEGRO PULLMAN PORTER.

Why were eight Negro porters who had runs on broiler cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad displaced by sixteen Filipinos? It cannot be convincingly argued that this drastic and unpopular move was in the interest of economy. One does not have to be apt in mathematics to figure out that it is much more expensive to pay sixteen Filipinos $100 a month each and furnish their uniforms than to pay eight Negroes $85 a month each and make them provide their own uniforms.

The Age

3-27-32

The porters dropped had honorable records of service in the Pullman Company ranging from three to twenty years. Their work was satisfactory. Yet they were discharged without a word of warning and virtually thrown into the ranks of the unemployed.

Rumor has it that the shift was made upon the suggestion and responsibility of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which we should prefer to believe rather than to think the Pullman Company is guilty of gross ingratitude to the Negro porter who has been the largest contributory factor toward its success from the very beginning.

It was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that disregarded all rules of seniority and put Filipinos on club cars on some of its crack trains about five years ago when the fight for higher wages and better working hours was at its height. The New York Central and other big roads refused to resort to this form of strategy to strike fear into the hearts of the Negro porters.

It is being vigorously agitated that the Negro public show its disapproval of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new policy by withdrawing its patronage and travelling between New York and Washington on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is not averse to using Negroes on its broiler cars.

Before drastic action is taken The Age would suggest that representative Negroes confer with high officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ascertain the reasons for their discriminatory attitude and seek to bring about the return of the dismissed men to their old jobs. It would be mutually beneficial if both sides showed a willingness to conciliate.

As the Pennsylvania Railroad has been friendly to Negro labor in the past we hope it will not be necessary for the race to carry out the program of retaliation now under consideration. Usually in such cases, unnecessary trouble is started by some narrow-minded prejudiced department head who has much to learn. We do not believe the "big shots" of the road favor any plan to put Filipinos in jobs held by Negroes.

Does the Pennsylvania Railroad believe in giving preference to its American citizens? or to Filipinos whose home is thousands of miles away?

Women Hold Menial Jobs In U. S. Meat Packing Industry

Courier 3-26-32

Pullman Co.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—Intense discrimination against colored women in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, is reported by the U. S. Department of Labor in a document just received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The document, "The Employment of Women in Slaughtering and Meat Packing," according to the N. A. A. C. P., not only show that employment of Negroes is restricted to slightly more than one-tenth, but that "of the colored women, practically one-half were in offal and hog and sheep casings."

Concerning the vile nature of the jobs assigned chiefly to colored women, the report states: "Women—usually Negro—are employed on cleaning the gut and preparing the chitterlings . . . In several offal rooms the flushing rods were placed near the floor, and the women who worked at this operation necessarily did a great deal of stooping . . . Work on chitterlings is wet and vile smelling and requires constant standing."

The report also states that "like the kill, the offal department is not an agreeable work place, and in both the proportion of Negro and foreign-born women was high in relation to that of native-born whites."

Negro Organization Appeals to Sen. Body

East Tennessee News

NEW YORK.—Joining with 15 other organizations, including farmer and labor organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Assistant Secretary, Roy Wilkins, who went to Washington to make a plea for direct relief legislation before a special committee, composed of Senators LaFollette, Costigan and Wagner.

Mr Wilkins uttered a dramatic warning, which was received with rounds of applause, that the Negro in many sections of the country was being starved to death and that his situation was far worse even than that of the disadvantaged whites.

7/7/32

During his Washington stay, Mr Wilkins also visited the bonus veterans' encampment on Anacostia flats, to investigate the treatment of Negroes and their status.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES BEHIND COUNTERS.

A survey made by The New York Age, in which more than one-hundred Harlem merchants were interviewed, reveals that many of them are willing to employ Negroes as clerks, saleswomen and salesmen and are frank to confess that the race is entitled to such recognition, if for no other reason than its large and profitable patronage, which makes possible the keeping open of many an establishment's doors. Ninety per cent. of the customers in some of the commercial ventures are said to be colored, yet not one dark face is seen behind the counter.

In Chicago one large department store on the South Side employs white and colored salesgirls, and across the street a five and ten cent store pursue a similar policy. The same can be said of furniture, shoe, drug and grocery stores.

If Chicago is ahead of New York in this respect it is not because the white merchants of the South are more considerate than the white merchants of Harlem, but because the colored people of Chicago are more energetic, persistent and conduct a more aggressive and organized campaign to secure jobs to which they are justly entitled than the colored people of New York.

Don't expect the storekeeper whose help has always been white to open his heart and volunteer to employ colored. In this world you usually have to fight, and fight intelligently, for what you get.

Negro Postmen Want Own Supt.

WASHINGTON. — In a carefully worked out statement of facts, the National Postal Alliance, representing a majority of the 31,000 Negro United States postal employes, through its president, Roy O. Wilhoit of St. Louis, Mo., has petitioned Postmaster General Walter Brown for the appointment of a Negro assistant superintendent in the Post Office personnel bureau.

While expressing confidence in the high officials of the Post Office Department as shown by their appointment of W. C. Hueston as assistant solicitor and Emory A. Bryant, Jr., assistant chief clerk at large, the National Postal Alliance cited many reasons for the need for further recognition in the official administrative branch of the Post Office.

FINDS NEGROES SUFFER MOST IN DEPRESSION

Executive of Urban League Reports 'Almost Criminal' Discrimination on Jobs.

Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, charged at the annual meeting of that organization yesterday that the Negro unemployed had been subjected to "almost criminal" discrimination in the current depression. The Urban League is an interracial organization working to improve working conditions of Negroes in ctiies. Yesterday's meeting was in the headquarters of the league at 1,133 Broadway.

Mr. Jones reported that the league was now functioning in forty-three cities throughout the country. "During the derpession," he said, "the Negro has suffered physically the most, and yet his voice of protest as a representative of the lowest economic group has been less audible and his spirit has been the most hopeful.

"Our reports on the unemployment relief from time to time have indicated striking and sometimes well nigh criminal neglect of the Negro population. But exposure of these indignities has in every case resulted in improvement in the treatment of not a total elimination of discrimination.

"The call for trained Negro social workers and for social studies of Negro communities has come literally from all over the country."

The following members of the executive board were re-elected.

Miss Caroline B. Chapin	Miss Nannie Burroughs
Mrs. Henry L. Moses	James H. Dillard
Mrs. Alfred Schoellkopf	Irving S. Merrell
William H. Baldwin	Fred R. Moore
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New members elected were Dr. Albert Baumann, Dr. M. O. Bousfield and N. B. Young. The following officers were elected: Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood; vice chairmen, Robert R. Moton, C. C. Spaulding, Mrs. Alfred Schoellkopf, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; secretary, William H. Baldwin; treasurer, Lloyd Garrison; assistant treasurer, W. Charles Poletti.

Pay Slash of $5 Monthly Intensifies Struggle of Sleeping Car Employees

Brotherhood Officials Assail Wage Cut for Porters as Violation of Agreement of Company With Its Own Union

This is one of a number of articles designed to inform the public of the crisis forced upon 12,000 Pullman porters and maids by the Pullman Company. The articles may not run consecutively.

It has come!

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He was right. All railroad workers have taken a cut, and the porters, who work for a company separate and distinct from the railway systems, have suffered along with engineers, conductors, brakemen and others who were cut last week.

The porters, cooks and waiters, however, feel the blow most because they represented the low income groups in the railroad industry. The men who serve the public on Pullman cars were paid at the rate of $77.50 monthly. That sum, according to Randolph, had been cut considerably by the company's plan of forcing men with regular runs to give one trip each month to a worker who lost his run because of the recently instituted stretch-out.

Tips, too, have steadily decreased. Mr. Public isn't handing out quarters and dimes with the same regularity. Now the company has taken $5 per month from every pay envelope.

Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood, sees the $5 cut as a decrease of $60,000 a month, or $720,000 a year, for the Negro. Not only must the porters and their families feel this loss keenly, he says, but also institutions which the porters have supported. The church, fraternal orders, grocer, butcher and whatnot must share in the drop of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Totten points out that the porters worked 400 hours a month before the company's "efficiency" plan and lay-off of porters began. Now the porter must give 600 hours.

The secretary insists that this wage slash is in violation of the Pullman agreement with its own company union, a separate representation plan headed by men who move only when the company is willing.

What will the brotherhood do about it? Randolph and Totten, who started the fight before the cut, will ask support of the public and continue the battle.

Pullman Porters' Wage Cut

THE PULLMAN PORTER, who has had to get along somehow on his basic pay of $77.50 per month, will have to pull his belt in a notch or two more and try to make ends meet on $72.50. His pay has been cut five dollars. Of course the $16.7[illegible] weekly the porter receives on an average from the company is supposed to be supplemented by tips from passengers who ride in Pullman cars, but individual porters and officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters assert that the amount received from this latter source is negligible just now and the wage paid by the company is all he can really depend on.

IN THE FIVE YEARS following the organization of the Brotherhood two wage increases of five dollars each have been granted the Pullman porters, mainly, we believe, as a result of that organization's intelligent agitation for more pay and better working conditions. Therefore, if this is true, every worker in this service has profited by the activity of the union. Yet, fearing intimidation or the loss of their jobs, hundreds of them are not numbered among its membership.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES BEHIND COUNTERS.

A survey made by The New York Age, in which more than one-hundred Harlem merchants were interviewed, reveals that many of them are willing to employ Negroes as clerks, saleswomen and salesmen and are frank to confess that the race is entitled to such recognition, if for no other reason than its large and profitable patronage, which makes possible the keeping open of many an establishment's doors. Ninety per cent. of the customers in some of the commercial ventures are said to be colored, yet not one dark face is seen behind the counter.

In Chicago one large department store on the South Side employs white and colored salesgirls, and across the street a five and ten cent store pursue a similar policy. The same can be said of furniture, shoe, drug and grocery stores.

If Chicago is ahead of New York in this respect it is not because the white merchants of the South are more considerate than the white merchants of Harlem, but because the colored people of Chicago are more energetic, persistent and conduct a more aggressive and organized campaign to secure jobs to which they are justly entitled than the colored people of New York.

Don't expect the storekeeper whose help has always been white to open his heart and volunteer to employ colored. In this world you usually have to fight, and fight intelligently, for what you get.

Negro Postmen Want Own Supt.

WASHINGTON. — In a carefully worked out statement of facts, the National Postal Alliance, representing a majority of the 31,000 Negro United States postal employes, through its president, Roy O. Wilhoit of St. Louis, Mo., has petitioned Postmaster General Walter Brown for the appointment of a Negro assistant superintendent in the Post Office personnel bureau.

While expressing confidence in the high officials of the Post Office Department as shown by their appointment of W. C. Hueston as assistant solicitor and Emory A. Bryant, Jr., assistant chief clerk at large, the National Postal Alliance cited many reasons for the need for further recognition in the official administrative branch of the Post Office.

FINDS NEGROES SUFFER MOST IN DEPRESSION

Executive of Urban League Reports 'Almost Criminal' Discrimination on Jobs.

Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, charged at the annual meeting of that organization yesterday that the Negro unemployed had been subjected to "almost criminal" discrimination in the current depression. The Urban League is an interracial organization working to improve working conditions of Negroes in cities. Yesterday's meeting was in the headquarters of the league at 1,133 Broadway.

Mr. Jones reported that the league was now functioning in forty-three cities throughout the country. "During the derpession," he said, "the Negro has suffered physically the most, and yet his voice of protest as a representative of the lowest economic group has been less audible and his spirit has been the most hopeful.

"Our reports on the unemployment relief from time to time have indicated striking and sometimes well nigh criminal neglect of the Negro population. But exposure of these indignities has in every case resulted in improvement in the treatment of not a total elimination of discrimination.

"The call for trained Negro social workers and for social studies of Negro communities has come literally from all over the country."

The following members of the executive board were re-elected.

Miss Caroline B. Chapin	Miss Nannie Burroughs
Mrs. Henry L. Moses	James H. Dillard
Mrs. Alfred Schoellkopf	Irving S. Merrell
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Roy O. Wilhoit, President Of National Postal Alliance Presents Petition To Walter F. Brown

Gives Facts And Figures To Justify Their Demands

Says Negro Personnel Officer Would Greatly Help Efficiency In The Post Office Department.

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While expressing confidence in the high officials of the Post Office Department as shown by their appointment of W. C. Hueston as assistant solicitor and Emory A. Bryant Jr., assistant chief clerk at large, the National Postal Alliance cited many reasons for the need for further recognition in the official administrative branch of the Post Office.

A part of the statement made to Postmaster General Brown follows:

"There are approximately 290,000 postal employes; of this number 31,000 are colored and 262,000 are white, a percentage of 9.35. In the office of the Postmaster General and Assistants there are approximately 100 officials; only two are colored and the percentage is 2 per cent. In addition there are approximately 400 Post Office Inspectors, who have a status superior to officials as they are under the Direct supervision of the Postmaster General. None of these is colored. Thus, out of a total of 500 department officials, there are only 2 colored of four-tenths of one per cent (.004) of the whole number.

"It is found that each employe has an average of one problem necessitating Departmental decision every five years; this means 5,600 each year; 18.5 each working day (302). Under the First Assistant are 75 per cent of the employes and 75 per cent of their problems are equivalent to a sum total of 4,200 each year or 13 a day. As conditions under the First Asst. are not nearly so favorable for just and accurate decisions as under the Second Assistant, due to lack of uniform rules of seniority and rating and the different manner of application, by the various postmasters throughout the land, each of whom has his own system, the problem of the personnel officer of the Department handling the case is more complicated and of necessity requires more time for adjudication. Having only one colored official to deal with these too numerous cases necessitate hasty decisions (instruments of injustice) and in many instances the shifting of cases to other officials.

Decisions On Colored Cases Unjust

"Out of sheer necessity, most of the cases of colored employes are dealt with and decision made only upon information furnished by those preferring the charges. In many cases these charges are "framed" though the supporting evidence well "covers up," the employee is browbeaten into signing statements of whose contents he knows nothing; even the extreme of signing an undated resignation is reported to, so that the employee may be forced out, even if the Department signs in his favor. This lack of data and the time and means of making a thorough investigation has often prejudiced the reviewing officials toward the party involved, which in turn has created a feeling of injustice among Colored employes, which thorough treatment of all cases would abolish.

Less Friction Would Result

"The existence of such officials would lessen the friction between the employee and his immediate supervisors. The Negro baiting foreman would know that his attention had better be turned to "getting out the mail" instead of "getting out the (Negro) male." This change of attitude would stimulate efficiency and added efficiency reduces production costs."

Company Slips Over Reduction Without Men's Knowledge

Reports coming to Chicago headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters reveal that the rank and file of the Pullman porters were astounded when they read newspaper accounts of a $5 cut in their monthly wage. They were no less astounded when they learned that there had been secret conferences at which these matters had been discussed without their knowledge and consent.

Tips Almost Vanish

Because a very substantial part of the porter's income is derived from gratuities, or tips, and due to the depression the tip has decreased drastically, and with the $5 cut the porters will stand a cut of around 33 and 1-3 per cent, the Brotherhood wishes to inform the public of the true conditions of the porters. Up to the present date the Pullman porters have received no official announcement from the company of the pay cut, but in the financial columns of some of the leading newspapers there was a small article announcing the cut.

A letter of protest that was sent to the Pullman company and the press by the Chicago Congregational Ministers' union provoked the defense of the cut by the Pullman company as revealed in the newspaper columns which inferred that the Pullman porters were being cut in line with the program negotiated in the Palmer house parley between the representatives of the railroad mangments and of the railway unions. Reference was also made to the fact that the pay cut was less than that given other groups of employees and that Pullman officials had taken cuts much larger than 10 per cent.

Indirect Reference

The company's printed statement, on its face, does not make any reference to Pullman porters as such, but in the second paragraph the wording is such that men in the classification of porters could be included.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters submits to the public that the Pullman car porters were not a part of the parley between the representatives of the railroad managements and the railway unions that was held at the Palmer House largely because the Pullman company recognizes only the plan of employees representation, which is a company union, and no company union was a part of that parley.

Inference is also drawn from the statement of the company as contained in the press that the porters were being let off easier than other groups of railroad employees and that the $5 cut was simply taking away from them $5 that had been given them in 1929. It might be interesting for the public to know that so far as the records show the porters have no agreement that covers wages and as evidence of that fact the brotherhood submits the statement of F. L. Simmons, industrial supervisor, that was made at the fifteenth meeting of the conference Monday, June 3, 1929, which reads as follows, according to the minutes of that session: "The wage increase need not be stated in the agreement. This agreement covers working conditions only. When we say we will give each man and woman a $5 increase they will get it."

Compare Salaries

There is absolutely no comparison between the cut of the Pullman porter, who has a base wage of $77.50, and the Pullman official, who was cut more than 10 per cent who, as the above statement will reveal, draw salaries of $5,000 a year and up.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters submits that the whole situation involving this cut of porters' pay was in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Railway Labor act as it has been interpreted by the United States supreme court, and that such conditions as this could not exist were it not for the fact that the company insists upon recognizing only a company plan which is not representative of the desires of the porters in matters concerning their wages and working conditions, and that the brotherhood is pursuing the only sound, plausible and fundamental method to rectify the situation through its injunction proceedings now pending in the United States district court for the elimination of the company plan of employees representation as an agency for handling matters concerning wages and working conditions.

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New Jobs for Negroes

FOR the third year the National Urban League plans to vocational opportunity campaign (April 17 to 24) to bring home the plight of the Negro worker and the need for vocational education and guidance for him and the opening of new fields in which he may earn a living. The announcement of the campaign points out how household, hotel and apartment jobs formerly held by Negroes have been lost to them during "hard times." Industrial changes as well as the depression are crowding Negroes out of the building trades in South Carolina, Birmingham, Richmond and Atlanta. White waiters have replaced Negroes in hotels in Chicago, New York, Washington and other cities. The plan is to have bi-racial local committees cooperating in the campaign, and to use the radio, the press and the schools. The League offers material on where, how and in what types of labor Negro workers are increasing, and on the relation between unemployment or underemployment and crime in this group of workers (1133 Broadway, New York).

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

COLORED METHODISTS HOLD ASSEMBLY HERE

Opportunities of the church to educate the youth in better behavior and in sobriety were emphasized at the assembly Wednesday of the Atlanta district conference of colored Methodists, with the Rev. A. G. Berkham, presiding elder, in charge.

More than 100 men and women attended the assembly, and it devoted a majority of its discussion to plans for the missionary and educational rallies throughout the district for the ensuing year. Other features were discussions of plans to organize the Atlanta churches into the movement for aiding the unemployed.

Pastors attending the meeting were Revs. A. F. Bailey, J. H. Wiggins, E. B. McNair, C. L. Finch, E. G. Leach, F. P. Griggs, J. W. Wright, A. H. Williams, J. W. Saddler, W. Y. Bell, J. A. Bray, A. W. Womack, J. A. Martin, W. A. Bell, J. B. F. Prather.

Dawson, Ga., News
Thursday, June 2, 1932

LOCAL NEGRO APPOINTED MOTOR SALES MANAGER

It is a matter of gratification to Dawsonians when good reports come from colored citizens who have "emigrated" north. Lucius Jeffers, who received his early mechanical training with the former Shields-Geise Lumber Company of this city, has recently been appointed manager of the Cedar Street sales department of the H. T. Lathey Motor Company in Cleveland, Ohio. Lucius is the son of Georgia Jeffers, and his friends, both white and colored, back home are pleased with his promotion.

Negro Names His Latest Hoover Depression Clark

ATLANTA, GA., May 30.—(AP)—The State bureau of vital statistics today received a copy of a birth certificate issued to Charles Clark, negro farmer of Walker County, for the birth of a son, Hoover Depression Clark.

The father is 60 years old and the son is his 10th child.

NAMES HIS NEW SON HOOVER DEPRESSION

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., June 6 (ANP.)—Records in the County Court here disclose that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, who live on a farm near here, have just named their latest child Hoover Depression Clark. Mr. Clark is sixty years old and has seen a lot of president come and go, but President Hoover's term of office has evidently made the biggest impression on him.

COLORED LEADER SPEAKS FOR AID

William James, superintendent for twenty-five years of the colored industrial school of Statesboro and a worthy representative of his race, appeared before the Chamber of Commerce at the Tuesday meeting to make appeal for aid for his people.

It was not an appeal for charity, but rather an appeal for a chance to earn a livelihood—to be worthwhile in the community—that he asked in behalf of the colored people.

The colored educator made the statement that colored people are hungry in Statesboro because of lack of employment, while the white people are thoughtlessly sending their work outside the city to others not more needy nor more worthy. The day before, he said, a colored mother had appealed to him for assistance in procuring employment so that she might earn the small bite of bread her children cried for. That mother told him that there was not food in her home sufficient for the day, and that she had no employment from which to earn bread. She had been glad to do family washing for small pay, and had kept the wolf from the door by her industry. "Today," she told him, "I can get no washing. My white friends have bundled up their washing and are sending it out of the city for others to do who are not more needy than I. I should be glad," the woman said, "to do the washing as well and as cheaply as it can be done anywhere—I must have work to do."

And the colored leader made an appeal to his white friends: "Don't let us starve among you. Give my people something to do, however little the pay, so that they shall not cry from hunger. They are your people and your friends. They are looking to you for help. Don't send your work away without giving them a chance to live."

Spend Where You Work

Is the Advice of National Association TO ITS LOCAL MEMBERS

To Investigate Local Unemployment Conditions

The local branch of the Association for The Advancement of Colored People met in regular session at Second African Baptist Church, Monday night and after the regular routine of business, the house was opened for expression from members regarding the unemployment situation and the present depressed economic conditions. Many members made timely expressions concerning the above situation of unemployment and present depressed economic conditions among whom was Rev. C. N. Perry, pastor of the church.

The gist of the expressions coming from the members and the pastor was that an equal opportunity for Negroes to share in the distribution of jobs and general means of livelihood is woefully lacking. And the spirit of the meeting was very much in accord with that of the National Association in that it sponsored every idea which has for its end and object the securing to Negroes an equal opportunity to all things which benefit mankind. Then the branch adopted the slogan of the National Association "Spend Where You Can Earn."

The local branch approves, and with much satisfaction, President Hoover's appointment on unemployment recently made. The president of the local branch appointed a committee to investigate the conditions of unemployment locally.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, since the Negro constitutes about one tenth of the population of the United States and about forty five percent of the population of Savannah, Ga.;

Whereas, the Negro believes that he has a right to bid for a fair share in the economic and industrial pursuits on the basis of equal opportunity and fair play:

And whereas, it is believed that in many instances the Negro is unjustly deprived of life, liberty and equal opportunities.

Be it resolved. That this Association go on record as recommending that the members of this Association, as far as possible, spend their moneys with and give their trade to the merchants and concerns that employ some colored people.

Atlanta Negro To Serve as Valet For New President at White House

Lizzie Hall McDuffie, for more than 23 years a maid in the home of Mrs. Edward H. Inman, will give up that position soon after March 4 to go to Washington and be with her husband, Irvin H. McDuffie, new valet to President-elect Roosevelt for the last six years. McDuffie will continue to be the Roosevelt valet.

Whether Lizzie will also join the presidential retinue of servants, or live elsewhere in Washington, will not be determined, she said Tuesday, until the Roosevelt party comes back in January for another vacation. She was not counting on that, she explained, as much as she was on going to Washington as the wife of the valet to the president—"who claims Georgia as his other home."

Irvin, 51 years of age, went into the service of then private citizen Roosevelt on recommendation of one of the patrons of the barber shop he managed on Marietta street—the Herndon shop. He had, previously, been valet to Dr. Zoepfel von Quellenstein, German consul in Atlanta prior to the outbreak of the world war.

McDuffie was born in Elberton but has lived in Atlanta 25 years. His wife, born in Covington, was reared in Atlanta. McDuffie has one son, Joseph McDuffie, by a former marriage who lives in New York.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

See Need for Race Motormen and Conductors

Public utilities, especially those dealing with the masses, should have a more elastic policy in vogue in their bureaus of employment. The surface and elevated roads in our city, as common carriers, have a large patronage among our group, yet they fail to see the necessity of economic compensation through the medium of employment, for the large amount of money paid by us through using their services.

Representation should be made to the management of both the elevated and surface lines urging employment in various capacities for members of our group. The argument may be raised that the union may object. This could be easily met by the unionizing and training of a number of our young men for service on these cars as motormen and conductors. Our patronage, through expenditure of large sums of money yearly by us justifies the carrying out of this policy.

A BLOODY RACE WAR LOOMS IN CHICAGO

A. L. Jackson Sees Danger in Fight Over Jobs.

COMMUNISTS FAN FLAMES

Membership in White Unions is Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— That there is danger of serious rioting growing out of labor troubles centering around the Provident Hospital in Chicago, A. L. Jackson, president of its board, told the AFRO-AMERICAN during a visit here this week.

Provident Hospital is still in the process of being completed. There remains thousands of dollars worth of work to be done.

Admit Colored

The present labor issue has arisen from a fight which was waged by the hospital directors to have the local white unions admit to membership qualified colored plumbers and steamfitters.

Through A. L. Foster of the Chicago Urban League, President Jackson and some others interested, in order to meet the requirements demanded by the building trades unions that the work on the hospital be performed by union men called heads of the white union into conference with colored plumbers and steamfitters who had formed their own group because of previous inability to enter the white organization.

The two white leaders of the union pointed out that colored men would have been admitted at any time during their particular regime in office had any applied for admission. Even so, the white union heads stated that they would admit any colored man to the union who qualified. Qualifications, among other things, were that a stipulated fee be paid as was required of all members. This fee proved to be a stumbling block in the way of many colored men desiring to affiliate.

Negotiations on the part of the colored group finally reached the point where the group demanded that they be admitted to the white union as an organization rather than individually. To this the white union replied that such a plan would have to be forwarded to the national federation for answer. Meanwhile, the dragging negotiations had made the white leaders rather unenthusiastic about colored membership after all.

Forced to Proceed

As the net result, Provident Hospital, after the five weeks' delay during which nothing was done, was forced to proceed with their work, using union men. This decision naturally aroused the ire of the colored group.

Mr. Jackson lays the stubborn and fighting activities of the colored group to influence brought to bear on their membership by Communist groups. He said that he feared if the situation continued as it was going that Chicago might face another communist riot as it has experienced recently in rent eviction cases.

Mr. Jackson was in town during the week on doctor's orders for a rest. While here he attended the various sessions of the National Social Workers' Conference at Convention Hall. He went to Atlantic City over the week-end. A native of Englewood, N.J., where he once sold papers to the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow, he went from there to Chicago where he has been a leading civic figure. He has two sons in eastern schools.

RAILROAD MEN SEEK FAIR DEAL

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

CHICAOG, Ill., Sept. 1.—(ANP)—Meeting at the Red Caps' Club 3639 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, a group of organized dining car employes of the Chicago area adopted the plan being pushed through railway employes throughout the country to support for Congress candidates who are favorable to legislation which will be helpful to the railroads of the country.

The committee through Columbus J. Crawford, president and system chairman of the C. M. St. P. and Pacific; Herschel L. Gillum, president Local 79, Chicago Northwestern Railway; Lewis Capshaw and George Schaeffer, committeeman, and R. L. Hays issued the following statement:

"Knowing that the continued prosperity of the greatly railway systems of the country not only means the chief factor in whatever recovery there will be from the present business depression and agricultural stagnation, and calling attention to the well-known economic fact that when the railways of the country begin placing orders for cars, rails, tires and accessories to maintain their physical plants labor is immediately employed in the allied industries of steel, lumber, the stock yards, etc., we know direct and unceasing political activity of the kind we are taking is of vital personal concern to every railroad employe, his family and those creditors looking to railroad men for financial support.

"Since, not only in Chicago, but in the nation as a whole, the largest amount of regular year-round gainful employment to men and women of the race comes from the railroads, we are, therefore, urging race rail workers and all race workers everywhere to support only those candidates for seats in Congress, both in the House and United States Senate, who are known to be or who pledge themselves to be in favor of fair and equitable legislation on all matters affecting the railway industry."



GOOD GREASERS, THEY SAY—Since members of the Race have given unstinted patronage to the Sinclair gasoline and greasing stations, the Chicago managers have given ear to the unemployment problems of our group and have given us jobs. Here are some of the greasers and attendants employed at Chicago stations. Reading from left to right are Clarence Peavy. John Batson. Andrew Jackson. John Sanders. Evans Morris and Jack Keyfogger.

Occupation. Wages, etc.

CHICAGO NEGROES EARN HUGE SUM

CHICAGO, Apr. 28—(ANP)—According to occupation statistics just released by the Census Bureau, 129,467, or 8.3 per cent, of the gainful workers in this city were Negroes in 1930.

If the average wage for these workers was the low sum of $50 a month for that year, this group earned $77,680,200 in 1930, 95 per cent of which probably went to support white business institutions.

LABOR UNIONS IN CONFAB ON HOSPITAL JOBS

Conference Called to Aid Race Workers

Recent developments centering about the construction of the $3,000,000 new Provident hospital and the efforts of skilled Race craftsmen to be included in the employment roster on this building have led to negotiations which may enable Race plumbers and steamfitters to develop a working agreement on jobs where union labor is employed.

Seek Chance for Work

A conference has been arranged for Saturday morning between representatives of Race craftsmen in various trades, particularly the steamfitters and plumbers, and the white officials who head the local labor unions by A. L. Jackson, president of Provident hospital. The conference will be held at the Chicago Urban league office and will be attended by the union heads and representatives from the Race steamfitters and plumbers, electricians and lathers, as well as officers of the American Consolidated Trades council, an independent organization of affiliated Race tradesmen.

Sitting with them will be a citizens committee formed under the auspices of the industrial committee of the Urban league and including A. L. Foster, chairman; Dr. Alfred N. Diggs, Charles Burton, Alonzo Thayer, Dr. Herbert A. Turner, Attorney Alva Bates and Claude A. Barnett. President A. L. Jackson and a subcommittee from this group visited the union offices to investigate the attitude of the unions toward the Race workers.

Say Men Do not Apply

Officers of the plumbers and steamfitters' unions told Mr. Jackson and the subcommittee that the Race steamfitters and plumbers had never been to them with applications to join their unions or to arrange a working agreement. "We never see them."

URBAN LEAGUE OPENS CAMPAIGN TO PROVIDE JOBS

Opportunity Project Takes New Form.

The third annual vocational opportunity campaign sponsored by the Urban league to improve the status of Negro workers will be opened today and close next Sunday. "After the Depression—What?" is the general subject, having as its theme preparedness to gain improved position for the colored man as more prosperous times appear.

Realizing the importance of turning its attention to more practical programs for helping solve unemployment and attendant troubles, the Chicago Urban league will place less emphasis on educational features of the program and devote major attention to supplementary relief programs.

Garden Projects Planned.

Community garden projects will be sponsored this spring as a major effort of the league. This action, recommended by the vocational opportunity campaign committee, was approved Thursday by the board of directors. Harry H. Pace is chairman of the committee and Elbridge B. Pierce is president of the league.

As much vacant property will be utilized in congested districts as can be commandeered. The city, large industrial plants, real estate operators, and private individuals all will be asked to donate idle land for garden purposes.

Hope was expressed last week by A. L. Foster, executive secretary, that many unemployed persons will be given work and that relief can be given those needing foodstuffs.

Make Articles in Home.

A movement for the development of certain types of home industry also is being sponsored by the league with the idea that unemployed persons will have an opportunity to make articles in their homes and market them through various stores in the community. One of the larger stores in the district is expected to coöperate in merchandising these.

The vocational opportunity campaign will be launched officially at a massmeeting this evening in Lincoln Memorial Congregational church, 6454 Champlain avenue. John T. Clark, executive sercetary of the St. Louis Urban league, will give the main address. Special music has been arranged by Miss Nellie Askew of the Indiana Avenue District United Charities.

William A. Dudley, managing director of the Greater Central District association, and William J. Maresh, executive secretary of the South Central association, have accepted membership on the industrial committee of the Urban league. D. B. Austin, vice president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, is the new chairman of the committee. Other members are Sidney B. Worth, L. M. Conner, E. J. Hill, James Mullenbach, A. C. Thayer, H. N. Robinson, and Mr. Pierce.

Seek to Better Neighborhoods.

Although its chief purpose is to make new work opportunities for Negroes the committee proposes to concentrate also on neighborhood improvements to make for better conditions before the World's Fair opens.

"The people of this district are just as anxious to improve general living conditions as the people anywhere in Chicago," said Mr. Foster. "It is our plan to take the lead in bringing about general improvement so that our community will exhibit the same good appearance that other districts will present at the time of the Century of Progress exposition which will bring millions of visitors to Chicago."

Care for Homeless.

The industrial committee also supervises the care of homeless and unattached men and women at the near south side feeding station and shelters where approximately 1,800 men are being fed twice daily and 1,200 are being housed nightly. The league provides motion pictures every Tuesday and Thursday as well as on occasional Saturdays.

There also are religious meetings Sunday afternoons. The New Hope lodge, 3140 Indiana avenue, has presented its minstrel show four times. An appeal now is being broadcast for current magazines to help entertain the men and minimize unrest.

Chicagoan Honored With a Promotion

CHICAGO—James E. Jackson, 4646 Michigan avenue, has been honored and given additional responsibility with the Fuller Brush company by being promoted to sub-branch manager of the concern. He will have offices in the South Center building, Forty-seventh street and South Parkway. In August, 1931, Jackson started as salesman for the company, was soon promoted to lieutenant and because of his experience as an executive he was made a field manager.

Jackson was born and educated in Chicago and is married. The Fuller Brush company, with general offices in Hartford, Conn., and service offices all over the world, specializes in personal and household brushes. It is the largest company of its kind in the world.

URGE RACE CITIZENS FOR STREET CARS, L AND FIRE DEPARTMENT

A persistent and continuous fight must be made to bring about an effective readjustment of social justice in the various departments of our business, commercial and economic relations, both in civic and city life. We must continue to battle for the proper and equitable adjustment in the reshaping of policies affecting the fire department, the street car system and the graveyard.

We contend that it is a violation of the moral laws as well as an abrogation of the civil rights bill of Illinois to read into them a provision neither expressed nor implied in the statutes of the state of Illinois.

It is maintained that in a state comprising various racial interests that it is the duty of those who have the interest of the state at heart to operate with the object in view of harmonizing all groups through the proper enforcement of the civil rights bill.

The policy of the fire department should be to co-ordinate in all engine houses equal numbers of the various racial groups employed therein in order that the principle established of a separate company may be abolished in the future. Men. regardless of race, should be scattered in all fire stations.

There is no reason why members of the Race should not be given jobs in public utilities such as street cars and elevated roads. Institutions of the like nature are operated by public support and should not differentiate on the question of employment.

It is also maintained that the question of separate burying grounds is obsolete and without purpose.

Racial antipathy, a product of the South, should not be permitted to protrude its poisonous fangs into the fair and peaceful race relationship existing in the North, East and West. The Jim Crow graveyard indicates a decaying civilization and has no rightful place among progressive, fair and upstanding people.

Labor - 1932

Occupation, Wages, etc

WHITES GOBBLE UP JOBS

Courier
4-30-32

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28 — (By ANP)—An excellent illustration of how white workers gobble up all of the best work from colored workers, south and north, is exposed in a report of the employment situation at the local assembling plant of the Ford Motor Company.

Notice was sent out recently that this plant would soon reopen and employ about two thousand men. The army of Negro men in the city who are unemployed immediately began to make inquiries as to whether this new batch of jobs would mean anything to them. A contact with officials of the company was made by representatives of the Urban League.

The league learned from the local manager that only those men who had previously worked for the company would be employed. Before the plant closed down a few months ago three colored men were employed. Thus, the manager's statement means that of two thousand workers only three are to be colored, despite the Negro owners of Ford cars.

The Ford jobs pay better than any others in the city and thus become the jobs of white men, even though Negroes starve and swell the lists of the charity organizations. Although Negroes are getting only three out of 2,000 jobs, the white population of Louisville is 260,391 and the Negro 47,354, or 18 per cent of the white.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
DEC 27 1932

STORE CLERKS IN THE NEGRO DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal

It has long since been customary to employ white clerks and other such help in the various food and mercantile stores in the Negro districts. This is not only true in Louisville, but in practically every city in America. Here and there you find some striking exceptions to this rule, notably in Chicago and New York, but even in our two greatest cities Negroes working in white (owned) stores in the black belt is of recent origin. In both places a certain degree of belligerency (picketing and the boycott were used in Chicago) had to be employed by a few Negroes not afraid of their necks before the tradition of white clerks working in Negro communities in the A. & P., Walgreen's and in other such places, was abolished.

Of course, the stores on Walnut Street near Sixth Street all employ white clerks. Occasionally, one sees in these great chain stores a dilapidated old Negro used as handy man, but even he is an exception. On the same streets the stores singly owned by the Jews, especially, also are managed completely by whites. In such cases, however, usually the father, son, wife and daughter go to make up the working forces.

It is no crime but it is a shame that Negroes do not work in these stores, particularly the chain stores, in the capacity of manager down to handy man. It does not seem unreasonable that black clerks should serve black customers in the black belt. For, if these chain and other stores in this district were not making money, they would not remain long. At any time during the day, the customers in these stores are 100 per cent Negro, yet their (store) servants are 100 per cent white.

The argument has often been set forth by the whites that Negroes are not capable of doing such work. I can name at least a dozen young colored men in Louisville with more culture and more civilization and more ability than all the Caucasian help I have seen in the stores I have mentioned. And I know only a few; there are many, many more.

The whites preach par (at 100 per cent segregation in everything negroid but his money). It seems to be an old Spanish (?) custom that they will climb backstairs, smell black stench, take black insults, when and if a dollar is to be made. The same $20 per week whites who climb such stairs would not sit beside a Negro for his superior in a Fourth Street cinema emporium.

It seems to me something must be done to let the Negroes serve Negroes in Negro districts at least. Admittedly this is a narrow concept, but so is race prejudice. We have too many beautiful concepts about life and not enough facts and doers. Whatever is to be done must be done by the Negroes, as in Chicago and New York. Don't worry about a few menial jobs in the Highlands because you are putting up a fight for subsistence in the lowlands of Walnut and Chestnut Streets. We are notorious as an humble, quiet, docile race; such traits have their virtues, but their vices also.

No amount of jobs procured (if and when) by Negroes can solve his economic problem overnight, but the sort of work I am putting up a "squawk" for is of the basic type; food clothing, shelter. Let the Negro work in these industries, and he is bound to get in on the ground floor of industry sooner or later. Keep him out and he will always be a parasitic economic group.

Louisville. EARL T. BROWN

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Was that the Human Thing?

When a mayor of a great city like Baltimore has just gotten off what he believes to be a good talk on his accomplishments and has been introduced by a leading attorney who pointed out the number of street cleaning jobs he had given to colored people, was it the human thing to do, we ask you, for some young forumites to ask him how many clerkships colored people hold at the city hall?

Really, we wonder why someone has not suggested a spanking for these young "Turks" and "Turkesses" of the City-Wide Young People's Forum who would have the temerity to ask a mayor of the Monumental City why he had limited his appointment of the colored citizenry mainly to the manure and trash sweeping department. Just think of it. They actually wanted the mayor to tell them why he has not or will not give some of the city stenographic, filing, bookkeeping, and clerical jobs to some of the boys and girls that have been or are being educated in the magnificent Douglass High School which he so vociferously talks about on all public occasions.

And just think, also, what an inhuman thing it was to do, for someone to up and ask our own J. Howard Payne whether he actually comprehended what he was himself saying when he praised the mayor in an outburst of oratory setting forth that manure and trash sweeping gang foremanship. Such crust for these young hopefuls to suggest that anything will satisfy the kind of leaders we have had as our ambassadors at the city hall.

And also, was it the human thing to do to invite former Councilman Walter S. Emerson to sit on the platform and tell him to his face that the reason why our councilmen were not sent back to the city council was that they had not done enough for their colored constituents? We ask again, was this the human thing to do?

The brazen audacity, the nerve, the cheek of such a thing on the part of budding young men and women. Some of these days we are going to wake up and find a whole new team of leadership in this old town of unnumbered possibilities and they won't be pussyfooting about it, either.

Maryland

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

23 EMPLOYEES IN HEALTH DEPT.

1/23/32

There are 23 colored workers still on the payroll of the Baltimore Public Health Department after a shake-up that followed the city's retrenchment program.

Nine were retined in the Visiting Nursing Division at salaries ranging from $1400 per annum to $1500. Four regular physicians are employed at $1,000 each. They are Dr. H. P. Hughes, Dr. J. G. McRae, Dr. G. L. Hall and Dr. J. B. Hawkins.

Other physicians employed at a salary of $750 are Dr. Walter Jackson, Dr. J. Douglass Shepperd, Dr. Ralph Young, Dr. George C. Page, Dr. C. T. Woodland, Dr. G. R. Browne, and Dr. Lucius Butler, a dentist, who is assigned to the Pre-school Welfare Clinic at an annuity of $600.

Mrs. Sarah Fernandis is retained as a social investigator at $1600. Floyd Crawford is a domestic at the Welfare Center and William Lucas is a janitor. Those in the Visiting Nurses Division are: Odessa Dixon, Margaret Ellis, Julia B. Phillips, Mary F. Sewell, Florence R. Bennett, Ruth Thompson, Cornelia Weaver, Margaret S. Harper and Edloe E. S. Brown.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Drop 800 Negro Workers in Boston

New World

BOSTON, Mass.—When white union longshoremen struck here several weeks ago for higher wages and better working conditions, Negro strikebreakers were called in to take their places. The result is described in the following editorial from the Austin American:

1-31-32

"Boston longshoremen to the number of 200 went on strike October 3. Their places were filled by non-union Negro strikebreakers. Now the strike is over. The 800 white longshoremen have returned to their jobs, the strike ended in a victory for the operators, the strikers withdrawing their demand for retention of working conditions more favorable than those prevailing in New York and other ports and lastly—the Negro non-union workers have been removed from the piers as well as their jobs. Of course, the expected happened. Now the Negroes are jobless. They are holding the empty bag."

Occupation, Wages, etc.

HUNDREDS LOSE JOBS TO MAKE ROOM FOR WHITES IN DETROIT

Chicago Defender

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 26.—Hundreds of men and women were alarmed here last week when rumors spread that the leading downtown department stores were preparing to dismiss their workers to appease the white buying public. The Frank & Soder, Crowley-Milner, Klein and Healy stores, employing large numbers of Race operators, maids and male workers, are the concerns said to be considering the dismissal of our people.

Newton Annis Fur Post, one of the largest fur concerns in America, which has employed Race help for many years in all departments, recently dropped 65 workers from its payroll as an economic measure.

It is reported that agents of the Detroit Better Business bureau are engaged in calling to the attention of store owners, hotel managements and other employers that idle white workers should be employed instead of Race workers.

Clauses in the wills of J. L. Hudson, founder of the fourth largest department store in America, and R. H. Fyfe, founder of one of the largest retail shoe stores in the country, protect Race employees against dismissal. The Hudson store uses more than 200 workers while the shoe house uses women as elevator operators and porters.

The streets here are filled with able workers who are wards of the city's welfare system. The Ford motor car plant, which employs thousands of Race workers, continues to remain idle, creating a serious unemployment problem for the city's population.

FORD AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

A few days after the announcement to the nation by Henry Ford that he would attempt to set the wheels of industry to moving again by manufacturing a new eight cylinder model, and this step would be taken to help unemployment even at the risk of his entire fortune, 3,000 men and women stormed the gates of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant at Dearborn. The invaders demanded jobs were bent on doing physical violence and destroying property. It is charged that the riot was incited by Communist leaders. Age 3-19-32

Whether inspired by Reds or those not converts of Communism, the unjustifiable outbreak against one of the laboring man's best friends came as a most disagreable surprise to all fair-minded citizens. Henry Ford, according to officials of the company, has employed more men more continuously at higher wages than any other industrial plant or aggregation of plants of the same size in the Detroit district. During recent months it has replaced more former employees on the payroll than any other firm.

With the hope that the paralysis of the automobile industry at Detroit comes to an end with the putting on the market as soon as possible of the new Ford eight, we are greatly puzzled as to what argument professional agitators advance that Mr. Ford's ambitious plans are accelerated and the return of thousands to work speeded by 3,000 unemployed demolishing his plant and wounding departmental heads. Better times will never return in the United States through riots and anarchy.

WOMEN OPPOSE PICKETING AND BOYCOTT OF BUSINESS PLACES

Chicago Defender

DETROIT, Mich., March 4.—Aroused by the alleged reactions of the picketing of stores by the members of the Progressive Negro league, which is attempting to force the C. F. Smith company to hire Race members as clerks in stores in districts predominantly populated by our people, two organizations bitterly denounced the actions of the league last week.

The City Association of Colored Women's Clubs, comprising the majority of the women's clubs in the city, went on record as opposing the picketing of the Smith stores. Mrs. Cora Seymour, president of the association and leader in club circles, led the attack on the Progressive league when the representatives of the various clubs gathered in session at the Friendship home Monday afternoon. Mrs. Pearl Collins, Mrs. Eva Jackson and Mrs. Finley were others to denounce the picketing of the stores.

The action of the City association was a repercussion of the rumor that has been sweeping Detroit for the past two months that the large department stores had been approached by members of the Better Business bureau and asked to discharge their Race help and employ whites. Several large stores are alleged to have followed the advice of the bureau, discharging Colored employees in wholesale lots.

Deny Discrimination

A check of the stores fail to reveal any discharge of employees because of racial discrimination. A member of the Better Business bureau denied emphatically that his office had asked department stores to discharge Race employees.

The majority of the stores where the discharging is alleged to have taken place declared that members of both races had been temporarily discharged. This was an economic move, they declared. As soon as business started on the up grade these employees would be returned to their labors.

Monday evening the political leaders' assembly denounced the action of the Progressive league. The consensus of opinion among the members was that the reaction against the Race would be more far-reaching than the result gained by picketing for a few clerks in the stores.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

WHITES ROUT NEGROES FROM 50c A DAY JOBS

Jackson, Miss., April 9—Thirteen colored men demolishing a local building for 50 cents wages per day, quit work today when a group of between 40 and 50 white men ordered them off.

The Negroes were threated with violence if they returned.

The white group included leaders of the Mystic Order of United Workers, a newly formed organization recruited rom the white unemployed.

Negro firemen on Mississippi railroads work under threats of death. Five have been killed from ambush in recent weeks and not an arrest has been made, it was said.

SLAVERY' OF NEGRO WORKERS IS PROBED

Unfair Treatment Of Laborers On Government Projects Is Charged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The second investigation in barely a year of charges of unfair treatment of negro laborers on Federal flood control projects in the Mississippi Valley is being made by the War Department.

The inquiry, disclosed today by Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, is the result of complaints to President Hoover from the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People that "conditions of virtual slavery" exist in the construction camps.

The Association, in a statement today over the signature of Roy Wilkins, of New York, assistant secretary, said its findings were based upon an investigation of camps between New Orleans and Memphis.

The investigator's report charged that in some instances workers were beaten, and that among "abuses found to be general" were "unsanitary camp sites, irregular pay days, overcharging by means of the camp commissary system" and long hours at low wages, ranging from 10 cents an hour pay to 12 and 14 hours work daily, seven days a week.

Contractors Run Work Camps

The camps are operated by contractors doing the work for the Government.

Acting under orders from Secretary Hurley, Gen. Brown instructed Brig. Gen. Harley D. Ferguson, of Vicksburg, Miss., president of the Mississippi River Commission, to investigate the accusations.

Brown said the department wanted "a most thorough and searching investigation made," that Ferguson had "about a thousand miles of river" to survey, and that "when we get the report from Gen. Ferguson, we will have something reliable on which to work and something on which to act if action is necessary."

The Association, which previously had laid its charges before Brown, quoted the chief of engineers as saying he did not place much faith in its report.

The Association said Brown referred to a report made in December, 1931, by Holt Ross and Thomas Carroll for the American Federation of Labor. Walter White, secretary of the Association, told Brown in a letter that the organization's report had no connection with any previous investigation.

"Maj. Gen. Brown does not deny the low wages or the long hours outlined in the report," the Association said. "He excuses the low wage scale of approximately 10 cents an hour by saying that it is the policy of the Government to conform to wage scales prevalent in the communities of operation. The long hours are excused on the ground that the levee work is of an emergency nature. Gen. Brown does not deny the assertion in the report that some of the work is already six months ahead of schedule."

Brown Silent Until Probe

Commenting on this, Brown told newspapermen today that he could not answer the charges nor could he say whether they were true or untrue without having the facts before him.

The negro association said the previous inquiry had "increased the difficulty" of its investigation and that "people who were interviewed at that time or were even suspected of giving information were made to suffer for it."

"Colored workers so suspected were beaten and discharged without pay," the Association said.

The Association said its investigator had found that at the Forrest Jones camp near Delta, La., the contractor had agreed to pay laborers $1.25 for a 12-hour day, but that they worked 14 hours.

At the Noal camp nearby, the report said, the men were paid $1 a day for 13 hours, and, that at the end of the week, 50 cents was taken out for drinking water and 50 cents for tent rent, in addition to board charged by the commissary.

The report charged that camp commissary prices were from 100 to 500 per cent of store prices; that two men were whipped at one camp for refusing to work at night after working all day; that little attention was paid to sanitary conditions among negro workers; that payday was held up at one camp for five weeks, and that in one camp men were made to work 14 hours with only 20 minutes for dinner.

SAY NEGROES 'SLAVE' ON FEDERAL WORK

Reports to Organization Here Allege 10 Cents Hour Is Paid on Flood Control Jobs.

WHIPPINGS ARE CHARGED

Contractors In Mississippi River Camps Exact 12-Hour Day, 7-Day Week, Accusers Find.

Charges that Negro workers employed in flood-control camps financed by the Federal Government along the Mississippi River are living under conditions of "virtual slavery" are contained in a report of an investigation made public yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. The report said that levee workers under government contracts are paid 10 cents an hour, and toil twelve hours a day, seven days a week.

The flood-control work is being done by private companies under United States Government contracts. The inquirey report charges that physical violence in handling workmen, unsanitary camp sites, irregular pay days, overcharging by the camp commissary system, long hours and low wages are found to be general.

Camp commissary prices are 100 to 500 per cent of regular store prices, the report contends. It is alleged that in an Arkansas camp a twelve-pound sack of flour was sold for 60 cents, against the store price of 30 cents; $1.50 was charged for shirts selling elsewhere for 35 cents; an 8-cent can of condensed milk was sold for 20 cents, and corn meal was 5 cents a pound, whereas store prices were 1½ cents.

Daily Whippings Are Charged.

In a Mississippi camp, the report states, the contractor took the lead in brutal treatment, and whippings occurred daily, while at one camp two men were whipped for refusing to work at night after working all day. Brutality was reported in about half the camps visited. Little attention is given to sanitary facilities for Negroes, although white workers are fairly well cared for, it is said. Crowded, floorless, unscreened tents, filthy quarters, poor and unvaried diet, lack of garbage disposal for Negroes are prevalent conditions, the report alleges.

Only one camp operated directly by the government was visited and this had the twelve-hour day. It had regular pay days, however, with nothing held back from the wages of $60 a month with board and $90 without board.

A copy of the report sent by the association to President Hoover was referred to the War Department, which has charge of flood control work along the river. The Department of Justice is investigating the reported violation of the eight-hour law in the camps, it is said.

A letter received from Major Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, and the responsible officer of flood control matters, excuses the law wages by saying it is the policy of the government to conform to wage scales prevalent in the communities of operation and the long hours are excused on the ground that the levee work is of an emergency nature, says the report. Some of the work is six months ahead of schedule, it is said.

Letter Sent to General Brown.

In reply to General Brown, Walter White, secretary of the association, wrote:

"We are astounded to read your admission and tacit approval of the low wage scale and long hours mentioned in the report. Such an admission, coming from the chief engineer of the War Department, is incredible in view of the propaganda of the Federal Government at the present time for not only shorter hours, but for the five-day week. At a time when unemployment is the major problem of the day, one certainly would expect an enlightened government to do what it could toward lessening unemployment by the hiring of more men on projects of this sort instead of exploiting defenseless workers."

Acknowledgements of the receipt of the association's report are said to have been made by secretaries of most of the twenty-six Senators to whom it was sent.

The oroginator intends to continue to press for an investigation and correction of the conditions reportd.

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

EMPLOYMENT ON THE STATE HIGHWAY

Chief Engineer T. H. Cutler stated a few days ago that "hand labor" would be employed in constructing state highways, that is as far as practical. To this, it is stated, the Governor heartily concurred. The plan, we are informed, calls for the using of more than twelve thousand extra men; and, by so doing, unemployment in the state will be greatly lessened.

To the general plan, we agree and think that such a program is right, proper, and as it should be. But we are [illegible] further concerned in this matter. We are deeply interested in knowing just how far this program will affect Negroes of the state. We, here and now, make the plea for the employment of Negro labor, as well as that of other races, in the construction and work on the state highways. Of course, there is no desire on our part to raise the issue of employing Negro labor in this contemplated work; but we are forced to do so, owing to the fact that Negroes have been systematically denied work with the State Highway Department in the past.

It is said that the work contemplated would be under contractors, and by so doing it may be claimed that the State Highway Department will have nothing to do with employing labor to do the job. To this, we may emphatically say that, first of all, it is the work of the State Highway Department; and that, if it has the right to let the work to contractors under certain prescribed rules and regulations, it will also have the right to have the work so regulated that no class of citizens, based upon race or creed, will be denied work on the job.

Happily it may be said that the letting of this work is directly in the hands of our "good Republicans." The chairman, Mr. Phares, as well as the majority of the members of the Highway Commission are listed as Republicans. Mr. Phares, at one time, was the chairman of the Republican State Committee. Governor Caulfield, ex officio member, undoubtedly wields a great deal of influence with this committee. Therefore, we would suggest that persons who are interested in seeing that the Negroes receive a just portion of the employment on the highway should write to the Governor, urging the chief executive of the state to use his influence in their behalf.

It may be proper to state here that in the regular Highway Department there are over two thousand clerical, semi-clerical and overseer jobs; but, so far as we are able to learn from the official Blue Book, there are no Negroes employed either in the semi-clerical or otherwise. This ought not to be so. It is an injustice to the colored people who are citizens and taxpayers. And our "good Republicans" of this state have the opportunity to mitigate this wrong by giving us a chance to work.

THE WOOLWORTH STORE

Last week the slogan, "Don't Trade Where You Can't Work," was revived in the Franklin avenue district following the opening of the Woolworth Five and Ten cent Store in the twenty-six hundred block on Franklin avenue. Argus 8-26-32

Upon hearing about the opening of a Woolworth Store in this particular neighborhood which is called "colored" because ninety per cent of the trade there comes from Negroes, a group of citizens quickly started a movement to induce the management to employ at least fifty per cent colored. This, we are told, was denied. Therefore, these people, who are making a desperate fight for the employment of Negroes, began a war of boycott. Just the effect which this movement will have upon the Woolworth store is still speculative, but as to the righteousness of their cause there is not a shadow of a doubt.

If there is any class of people in this country who need work and need it badly, it is the Negro; and the Woolworth is no different from the majority of white merchants in Negro neighborhoods. These stores have made a practice of getting all from the Negro, but giving him little or nothing in return. The Negroes have been told in substance, "You can spend all your money here, but you cannot work here." This attitude has forced the Negroes to make an effort to protect themselves, thus they have laid down the slogan, "Don't Trade Where You Cannot Work."

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES MAY GET EMPLOYMENT ON HOOVER DAM

Committees Saw Secretary Wilbur Wednesday And Presented Claim

Protest by two Negro organizations, the National Bar Association, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was presented Wednesday by a delegation to Interior Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur, denouncing the exclusion of Negro workers from the building operations of the new Hoover Dam at Las Vegas, Nevada. The charges are substantiated by adavits and by an investigation on the scene by William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The delegation made two specific requests of Secretary Wilbur:

1. That the United States office, maintained at Las Vegas, Nevada, for the purpose of supplyng labor for work on the dam, be instructed to certify Negro workmen to the six companies when they apply for work, on the same terms as workmen of other races.

2. That the Department of the Interior state emphatically to the six companies that it is the expressed wish of the Government that there be no discrimination in employment against Negroes, and that it will not countenance or approve discrimination of this character.

Secretary Wilbur stated that he saw four of the principal contractors, Tuesday, and was told by them that the matter of excluding Negroes had not been brought to their attention, but they would get together and work out a plan by which Negroes may be employed.

By June 1, Negroes should be employed on the Hoover Dam.

Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, accompanied the delegation which consisted of Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Charles H. Houston, vice-dean of Howard University Law School; Josiah F. Henry, vice-president of the National Bar Association; Augustus W. Gray, president of the Washington Bar Association; Judge James A. Cobb, of Washington; Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, president of the Washington Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. S. Pinkett, secretary of the local N.A.A.C.P.; and J. A. G. LuValle, of the Washington Tribune.

"At various times, since preliminary work was started on the dam in 1931," says the memorandum presented today to Secretary Wilbur, "individual Negro workers and small groups have soght through all the regular channels to get a share of the employment made possible by this vast project. In every such instance they have met with refusal or evasion, and there now seems to remain no plan for them except this appeal to you as Secretary of the Government department under which the dam is being constructed.

"The Hoover Dam has been called the most gigantic engineering project ever attempted by man. It will take seven years to build, and $165,000,000 of Government money received from taxes from the people will be used to finance it. The money was voted by the members of Congress, regularly elected by all the people including the millions of Negro voters in the United States."

The memorandum charges among other abuses at the Hoover Dam project:

1. That no Negro is allowed to set foot within Boulder City, Nevada, a Government reservation built to house the workers. Two Negro bootblacks are required to travel 22 miles from Las Vegas to Boulder City and back daily, to ply their trade.

2. That despite a labor turnover as high sometimes as 300 men a day, Negro applications filed in October, 1930, and in the spring and summer of 1931 have not been acted upon.

3. That the Department of Labor maintains an office at Las Vegas, Nevada, and through this office all persons at work on the dam have been hired.

4. That despite the contract specifications that U. S. ex-service men were to be given preference in employment, Negro ex-service men have been refused jobs.

5. That about 3,300 men are now at work on the dam with not a single Negro employed, though there are 60 foreigners.

The memorandum places responsibility for this exclusion of Negro workers squarely upon the office of Secretary of the Interior and States:

"The colored people have suffered many rebuffs in their continued struggle to establish their full citizenship status in this country, but we are sure they will fail to understand the deliberate cruelty of their government in denying to them the right to work and maintain themselves in the body politic. No matter what technicalities are advanced in this particular activity, the conviction remains that the Government could, if it would, make certain that no distinction based on color should obtain in the employment of workmen on this dam."

NEGROES HIRED AT HOOVER DAM BUT COMMUTE 58 MILES DAILY

Journal & Guide

NEW YORK—Although ten colored men have been employed at the new Hoover dam at Boulder City, Nev., they have no quarters at Boulder City and must commute 29 miles each way each day to reach their jobs, according to information sent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Las Vegas, Nev. 7/23/32

The U. S. government has built a new city from the ground up at Boulder City for the workmen on the dam. Negroes are not allowed to stay in Boulder City overnight. There are no lodgings where they may stay and no place where they may eat. This was one of the excuses made for not hiring Negroes —that "no provision has been made" to house them.

Even the two Negro bootblacks who shine shoes in Boulder City have to come over each morning from Las Vegas, bringing their lunches with them, and return each night.

"For White Only"

So, for the present at least, the Negroes working on the dam, must ride the 22 miles from Las Vegas to Boulder City and the 7 miles from Boulder City down to the dam site to get to work and repeat the weary process each evening.

They carry their lunches. All because there is no room in a brand-new city, built and owned by the United States government. for citizens and ex-soldiers who are not white.

Journal and Guide

The N. A. A. C. P. and the National Bar Association, which jointly carried on the fight to get Negroes jobs on the dam, announce that agitation will be continued until Negroes get a fair proportion of the jobs and receive housing and food in Boulder City near their work.

Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Jesse S. Heslip president of the National Bar Association, both announce there will be no let-up in the campaign for jobs and fair treatment for Negro citizens and ex-servicemen.

Government Still Dodging

Although Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur, of the Interior Department personally assured a joint committee from the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Bar Association that Negroes would be employed on the huge Hoover dam in June, the government and the contractors are still pussy-footing.

The daily payroll at the dam has averaged $10,000 through the winter and has run as high as $18,000. The government contract with the construction companies specifies that U. S. citizens be employed, but so far, only white citizens have drawn any of the huge payroll. About sixty foreigners are working at the dam.

Secretary Wilbur and the Six Companies, Inc., builders of the dam, are resting on the technicality that Negroes will be employed "when additional men are hired," in other words, when the present force at the dam is increased.

Jobs Open, But

However, a colored resident of Las Vegas reports to the N. A. A. C. P. that the turnover in the present force runs as high as 80 a day. From sixty to eighty new men are taken on each day, replacing those who are dropped or who quit.

Jos. W. Dixon, assistant Secretary of the Interior, has told the N. A. A. C. P. that he is calling for a report from the contractors and will notify it of the findings. Meanwhile in San Francisco, a committee headed by Leland S. Hawkins, a director of the National Bar Association, conferred with President W. A. Bechtel, of the Six Companies and renewed the demand that Negroes be employed.

Negroes from other sections are warned not to flock to Las Vegas as there is no work of any kind there for a colored man even while waiting for the jobs at the dam to open.

NEGROES HIRED AT HOOVER DAM, BUT RIDE 58 MILES

Tribune

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So, for the present at least, the Negroes working on the dam must ride the 22 miles from Las Vegas to Boulder City and the 7 miles from Boulder City down to the dam site to get to work and repeat the weary process each evening. They carry their lunches. All because there is no room in a brand new city, built and owned by the United States government, for citizens and ex-soldiers who are not white.

The N.A.A.C.P. and the National Bar Association which jointly carried on the fight to get Negroes jobs on the dam, announce that agitation will be continued until Negroes get a fair proportion of the jobs and receive housing and food in Boulder City near their work. Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and Jesse S. Heslip, president of the National Bar Association, both announce there will be no let-up in the campaign for jobs and fair treatment for Negro citizens and ex-service men.

Las Vegas Nev.

JUL 8 1937

COLORED LABOR

DURING the past few days ten negroes have been employed in the work on Hoover dam, being the first of the African race to be so employed. The men are all ex-service men and as such entitled to preferential treatment in the matter of employment on the project.

The colored people of Las Vegas have made a persistent campaign to obtain the just treatment in this matter which the constitution of the United States guarantees to them.

When the matter finally came to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior through the National Bar association, measures were taken to assure the colored people of their just proportion of the work on this project. It is gratifying, not alone to the people of African descent, but to all lovers of fair play that this question of negro labor on Hoover dam has been settled with justice and fairness.

NEGROES HIRED AT HOOVER DAM, BUT MUST COMMUTE 58 MILES EACH DAY

Star of Zion

New York, July.—Although ten colored men have been employed at the new Hoover dam at Boulder City, Nev., they have no quarters at Boulder City and must commute 29 miles each way each day to reach their jobs, according to information sent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Las Vegas, Nev.

The U. S. Government has built a new city from the ground up at Boulder City for the workmen on the dam. Negroes are not allowed to stay in Boulder City overnight. There are no lodgings where they may stay and no place where they may eat. This was one of the excuses made for hiring Negroes—that "no provision had been made" to house them. Even the two Negro bootblacks who shine shoes in Boulder City have to come over each morning from Las Vegas, bringing their lunches with them, and return each night.

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7-21-32

The N. A. A. C. P. and the National Bar Association which jointly carried on the fight to get Negroes jobs on the dam, announce that agitation will be continued until Negroes get a fair proportion of the jobs and receive housing and food in Boulder City near their work. Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and Jesse S. Heslip, president of the National Bar Association, both announce there will be no let-up in the campaign for jobs and fair treatment for Negro citizens and ex-servicemen.

Race Bars Let Down at Boulder Dam

Defender

According to a letter received at the office of The Chicago Defender from Georgia Simpson, field secretary of the Colored Citizens Labor Protective association, in Las Vegas, Nev., conditions at Hoover dam, now under construction in that state are improving so far as members of the Race are concerned.

Chicago Defender

The Chicago Defender was the first newspaper to take up the fight against prejudice and Jim Crowism at the dam and to insist that Race ex-service men be given employment on the project the same as white veterans. It has also insisted that the Race men recently hired be given the same housing and other accommodations as that accorded the whites.

8/6/32

The field secretary's statement of present conditions at the dam are as follows:

Through the action of the Colored Citizens Labor Protective association of Las Vegas, Nev., we were able to get the knowledge of existing conditions at the Hoover dam to the country at large. As a result, on July 7 eight trackmen were employed on Hoover dam, and on July 21 seven more men were hired, all Colored. We have been assured that all along more and more Race men will be given work.

Since there are many adjustments to be made, we are satisfied to go to and from the dam each day. Many of the whites are doing the same.

According to the statements of the Race men working, they have no complaints to make, but are perfectly satisfied with the treatment. The officials are congenial in every respect; the company has assured us that no discrimination will be practiced.

While we are permitted to work on the dam and are inviting ex-soldiers to come, no one should come expecting to be hired at once; he should have the means to keep himself for several days. Remember, he MUST have his discharge papers. Many whites have been waiting here more than six months and are still waiting. Those interested are asked to write J. P. Liddell, 211 N. Second, Las Vegas, Nev., for immediate and authentic information.

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Sept. 1.—ANP)—The National Bar Associ ation which has been active in the fight for employment recognition for Negroes at Hoover Dam, reports that according to advices from its c[illegible]pondent there, "Six Companies, Inc.," the private contractors handling the job, have put six more Negroes to work.

Complaints have been registered by white workmen against the company, however, the charge being made that the old southern plantation system of exploitation was being used. These workers claim according to Senator Oddie to whom they carried their grievance, that they are paid in Scrip, which is redeemable at its full value only in the company's stores. If used elsewhere a discount is taken from its value. The Interior Department denied this charge. The Negro workers have not been involved in it.

Pacific Coast Record

ONLY 30 ON DAM OUT OF 4,000

Colored

10-15-32

NEW YORK—Report from Las Vegas, Nevada, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, shows that only 30 Negroes are being employed on the Hoover Dam project, out of a total working force not far short of 4,000 men, with a daily payroll of about $20,000.

Baltimore

For the last three weeks, says the report to the N.A.A.C.P., "there have been 800 white names on the board (waiting list) and no colored, but we can't say how many go out daily, but quite a few. The sheet is put out daily.

"There have been over 200 colored men waiting for work but they are leaving for the lack of support."

A letter received from a colored man by the N.A.A.C.P. states:

"I have been living in this town (Las Vegas) for 12 months trying to get work on the Hoover Dam. I have had my application entered since June. And have failed to get employed. I asked the labor agent how soon did he think he would be hiring some more colored labor. His reply was if more of those already employed did not quit or get discharged there wasn't any chance."

Occupation, Wages, etc.

4 NEGROES HIRED BY STANDARD OIL

Camden Courier-Post 8-20-32

Men Are to Operate Service Station in Newark— One at Ridgewood

New York Age

Announcement has been made in Newark that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has appointed four Negro workers to operate one of its service stations in Newark. This is the first time that Negroes have been employed by the company for direct contact with the public, save at Ridgewood, where one man works at a station.

The employment of the four came largely through the efforts of Dr. Lloyd M. Granger, Newark dentist, and Lester B. Granger, extension worker, at the Bordentown School.

The Granger brothers pointed out that Standard Oil has given the Negro considerable employment in other lines. They expect the new station to build good-will among Negro autoists.

The four named for the jobs Thursday are Dudley Johnson, South Orange; Marion White, Bloomfield; Leonard Coleman, Newark, and Sumner Freeman, Trenton. Location of the station will be announced next week.

RACE MEN OPERATE STATION

Newark, N. J.—For the first time in its history, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, has appointed four Negroes to operate one of the company's stations here.

Interracial Review

Soup Company Gives Negroes Regular Work

Twin City Herald

CAMPBELL COMPANY OFFICIAL PROVES WHITES AND BLACKS ARE EMPLOYED.

Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.

(Philadelphia Tribune)

Camden, N. J., ug.—Contrary to reports which were published in a recent issue of one of the outstanding Negro newspapers an investigation by the TRIBUNE showed that the Campbell Soup Company of this city is steadily employing Negroes as well as whites for their new canning season which started August 1st.

A. F. Miller, superintendent of the company, showed a representative of the TRIBUNE through the plant last Monday and a large percentage of the help was found to be Negroes. "Proportionately, we have as much Negro help as we have white," the superintendent said and from all appearances he was telling the truth.

An official of the police department told the TRIBUNE representative that police of Camden did not meet Negroes at the ferry and tell them there was no work at Campbells Soup factory for Negroes, nor did they misreat anyone, who came to Camden seeking employment. This, too, is contrary to the published article in the Negro newspaper.

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York.

4 Negro Workmen Receive Awards For Superior Craftsmanship In Work On New Million Dollar Y

For the first time in the history of the organization, Negro workmen in the building trades were awarded gold buttons and certificates of excellence in their trades on Tuesday, October 25, at 11:45 a. m. The awards were made at the West 135th Street Y. M. C. A. by the committee on recognition of craftsmanship of the New York Building Congress

While awards are made to workmen engaged in all new buildings in the city, this is the first time that Negro workers were so honored. They are all now engaged in the construction of the new million dollar Y. M. C. A. building now nearing completion on West 135th street.

The awards are made to selected men in each individual craft at work on the building and the selection of the men to receive the award is left entirely to the foremen in charge of the work.

The first of the Negro workmen to be awarded the coveted gold button was Luther J. Rhinehardt, 48, of 328 West 145th street who has been employed on the building as a bricklayer since last March. Mr. Rhinehardt, who was born in South Carolina, has been in New York for the past six years. He has been a bricklayer for 30 years. Aside from working on the construction of the building he was also a captain in the membership drive of the Y. M. C. A. which successfully closed Monday night.

In the plasterer's craft, two awards were made, one of a certificate and the other of a gold button. These awards were made to Earl Allen, 39, of 174 West 137th street, and his partner, John L. Coards, 39, of 2441 Seventh avenue. Mr. Allen received the certificate and Mr. Coards, the gold button. The former, who was born in Jacksonville, Fla., has been a plasterer for 20 years and has been in New York since 1918. Mr. Coards, who was born in Columbia, S. C., has been a plasterer for 22 years and has been in New York since 1909. He is the only recognized Negro foreman in New York in his craft.

In the labor division, Samuel Valentine, 42, of 592 Lenox avenue, the plasterer's helper, received the award. His job consisted of mixing the material for the plasterers. Mr. Valentine, who was born in Jamaica, B. W. I., has been in New York for 15 years and in the craft for 7 years.

Each of the men receiving awards were notified by the committee that they had been selected to receive a certficate of superior craftsmanship by reason of their skill and ability on the Y. M. C. A. construction job.

N. Y. HERALD

DEC 7 1932

Doing Our Best, M'Kee Tells Red Hunger Parade

Refuses to Debate Dole Demands as 'Army' of 5,000 Circles City Hall

Marchers Boo Peacefully

Mayor Rejects Demand He Protest Capital Blockade

Mayor Joseph V. McKee heard the charges and demands of a committee representing the Communist hunger marchers at City Hall yesterday afternoon, and told them that the city was doing as much as it could to care for the unemployed of New York City.

Receiving the committee in the Mayor's reception room at City Hall while about 5,000 marchers encircled City Hall Park in a massed demonstration for winter relief, Mayor McKee declined to debate with the committee and peremptorily refused to ask the Washington authorities to change their tactics with regard to the treatment of the marchers there.

It was the third time that the Mayor had received Communist agitators during his short tenure of office. With a great deal of work on his desk, Mayor McKee was inclined more yesterday than during his previous hearings with the Communists merely to listen to their demands and not to attempt to answer them. He was somewhat colder than usual, but he showed little impatience.

Reds Demand Weekly Doles

Later in the hearing he informed the committee that he would not admit the truth of any of the Communists' charges, and asserted that the city was doing everything that was "consistent with the law" to alleviate conditions. When George F. Gill, heading the committe which, he said, represented the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York, demanded $7 a week for unemployed single men and $10 weekly for couples, with three tons of coal for each needy family, Mr. McKee didnt' bat an eyelash.

Gill also presented demands calling for the abolition of red tape at relief stations and the opening of the Lying-In Hospital, the Bronx Terminal Market and the New York Hospital to homeless. He charged that evictions were growing daily, that appropriations for relief were "criminally inadequate" and that great discrimination had been shown against Negro unemployed in Harlem.

He accused the city administration of failing to solve the relief situation because it had been "busy protecting the bankers' interests."

At the end of the hearing Gill asked that the city administration memoralize the Federal government to change its attitude toward the hunger marchers in Washington.

Warned Them, Says Mayor

"When your delegates to the hunger march came here before going to Washington, I told them that the authorities there had made it plain that they would get no food or shelter," the Mayor said. "But to show you that I'm not ducking the question, I'll say that I would not vote for any resolution urging the Washington authorities to lift the blockade."

Gill told the Mayor that he was not answering the issues raised, and the Mayor then said that he was granting a hearing to learn the demands of the unemployed, but not to debate with them. Several other committee members then urged specific demands, and one Negro delegate, Le Roy Washington, of 342 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, made a personal plea to Mayor McKee for aid. He said that he and his wife and four children were facing eviction from their apartment. The Mayor instructed an assistant to investigate the case and give immediate relief.

The police, under command of Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe, escorted the commimttee back to the street, where the members reported to the marchers. Gill and Ben Saul, another member of the committee, mounted iron posts on the Park Row side of the park. Both spoke unkindly of Mayor McKee and the crowd booed enthusiastically. After considerable speech-making the marchers started uptown to Union Square.

More than 300 unformed policemen were stationed about City Hall Park, with detectives of the Radical Squad mingling in the crowds. Instead of standing at the curb, the police stood on the sidewalk with their backs to the iron fence about the park to prevent agitators from vaulting the fence and starting a stampede through the park. A reserve detachment was kept in the City Hall basement.

WHITE STORES IN HARLEM NOW EMPLOYING NEGROES

Courier 12-10-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Movement Started by J. Dalmas Steel, 'Colored Mayor,' Gets Response by Job-Giving Move to Negroes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Following the inauguration of J. Dalmus Steele, "Mayor of Harlem," white stores have already begun to see the nandwriting on the wall, and are beginning to employ Negroes in large numbers. This was expected when long articles in the New York Tribune and the New York Times appeared, telling of the One-Year Extension Plan of the Harlem Business Men's Club, which called for the observance of the first full week in every month as Negro Trade Week.

The third successive week in the plan, started Sunday, Dec. 4. Several ministers of the largest churches in Harlem, including Dr. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, and Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of Salem M. E. Church; Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, and many others have endorsed the program and preached special sermons preceding the trade weeks.

Letters are being received almost daily, it is said, from organizations outside of Harlem, asking for details of the plan. One from H. L. Polk, secretary-treasurer of the National Benefit Insurance Co., Washington, D. C., states "we are in hearty accord with the program of Negro Trade Week. We thank you for the interest in letting us know of the progress in the plans there." This was in response to a circular letter mailed to all units of the National Negro Business League by Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the League.

"The Negro Market" for November, which is published by the National Business League, carries a two-page article by R. O. Gothard, executive secretary of the Harlem Business Men's Club, giving an analysis of the plan, and the reasons behind its adoption. It is estimated that more than $8,000,000 are spent annually in Harlem on the weeks set aside to be observed as Negro Trade Weeks.

'Spend Where You Can Work Movement' Started In Harlem

Courier 12-17-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Powell Heads Group, With Headquarters At Abyssinia Baptist Church Community Center.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—"We must learn to demand that Negroes receive employment in the stores where we trade. Don't buy where you can't work, must be the slogan of all," declared the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., assistant pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church here, last Thursday, when acting as prosecuting attorney in the "John Doe" trial in offering the Community Forum of his church as permanent headquarters for "Spend-Where-You-Can-Work" movement started by the Harlem Business Men's Club.

He said, "this organization has developed a one-year extension plan so that every one in Harlem should know what it is all about. A campaign of education must be conducted in order to make the plan effective.

The John Doe trial was the result of charges brought against the general public because of the attitude of many who refuse to be served by colored saleswomen.

Dr. Powell told in detail how, to his great chagrin, he investigated the charges made by a certain store and found them to be absolutely true. He declared patrons would stand and wait before they would allow themselves to be waited on by colored salesgirls.

David Boles, president of the Belstrat Laundry, told how the same thing had been true in his business in the past, but informed his audience that things were improving. He declared: "the charges that Negroes are not as courteous as white clerks is not all together true." Continued he said with a marked degree of sadness, "Negro women demand more of the Negro merchant than they do of the white. Our housewives would not stand for nor permit the undue familiarities from Negro drivers of laundry wagons that they do continually from the white drivers. This is a regrettable commentary, but true, never-the-less."

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

Another speaker, well-known throughout the country, Mrs. Mary McLead Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; you who live in New York City, where you have such wonderful opportunities to make it possible for it to be said that you have become so high and mighty that you cannot be served by your own people. We who live in the South look to you to guide us . . . to show us the way.

Mrs. Bethune eloquently begged the audience to have confidence in themselves and in each other. She pointed out that the future of the race in this country depended entirely upon the members of the race. She fervently urged them to take the problems of life, economic, social and spiritual, more seriously.

The John Doe trial was closed by Mayor J. Delmus Steele, who declared Harlem was not guilty, although most of you present seem to feel differently." The meeting was advertised as a "Great Community Scandal" to be aired in order to attract as large a crowd as possible. Dr. Powell felt that it was the only way to arrest the attention of the public. The idea proved effective.

The committee on ways and means report that frequent public meetings will be held in various parts of Harlem to fully acquaint the public with the idea of "Spend Where You Can Work" movement.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York Cooks and Waiters Over Penn R.R. to Chicago Replaced, In New Policy, With Chicago Men

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The increasing number of jobless Pennsylvania Railroad dining car cooks and waiters in New York was still further and unduly increased last week when all dining cars of the crack Broadway Limited were ordered manned by Chicago men.

For twenty-seven years New York men have been operated on this train's diners east of Altoona, Pa., and Chicagoans West of Alliance, O. By sending them through, terminal to terminal, and having the cooks and waiters sleep in them overnight, the new arrangement was effected and only Chicago men assigned to the service.

Investigation from here appears to reveal as the sole reason for this needless and drastic change the elevation of a lesser superintendent at Chicago to the newly created post of general superintendent of the Pennsylvania's dining car service, with headquarters at New York. Heretofore, the dining car service was operated in two independent jurisdictions east and west of Pittsburgh, each headed up by a superintendent. The eastern end, run from Sunny-side Yard on Long Island in New York City, always has been much larger and of more relative importance than the Chicago jurisdiction.

This accounts for the promotion of the then Western superintendent in 1926 at increased salary to the New York place. With an annual million dollar deficit in the east every year since 1926, the depression hasn't helped any, and the place of general superintendent was created to "straighten out" things there. The appointee's first act involved increase in New York's unemployed without any contribution whatever to lessening of the deficit, it was noted.

The statement that even a Chicago general super would be within his rights to use his Chicago men in lieu of New Yorkers on the Broadway, particularly for the reason that Chicagoans are having a harder time with unemployment, brought the reply that the U. S. Department of Labor frowns upon an employer's practice of fetching unemployed men from one place to another, where ther are unemployed of the same class, or where the fetching would add to unemployment in the other place. And where neither the railway company nor its patrons derives least benefit from such a practice, as in this case, it absolutely is without warrant, it was strenuously stressed.

A modern dining car on the so-called blue ribbon trains, like the Broadway and New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited, usually requires four cooks in the kitchen all but one—the 4th cook, who is a dishwasher—real cooks. Under the aegis of the Pennsylvania's new general superintendent, nevertheless the $95 per month post of third cook is abolished, and the dishwasher placed in the anomalous role of being constrained to perform the former's duties at the $80 dishwasher's rate. However, both the Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central Pennsylvania's active competitors in the blue-ribbon field, still maintain full kitchen crews.

While it is literally true that so-called economies of the Pennsylvania's dining car management have been unloaded unduly upon stewards (white), cooks and waiters of the entire service, this supersession of New York with Chicago men—stewards included—marks the first act of discrimination there, and it tends to add gratuitously to New York's unemployment problems.

NEW YORKER NOW SENIOR DINING CAR CONDUCTOR

By Lienzio B. Lemus

NEW YORK—John P. Jones, the best senior dining car conductor of the great New York Central Railroad is a Negro.

For the last nineteen consecutive years Mr. Jones has been in charge of the "flagship" diner of the Twentieth Century Limited, the world's most renowned train, between Grand Central Terminal and Syracuse, N.Y.

All told, he has to his credit, 37 years of service with the railroad, eight of which were spent as a waiter before he was promoted.

Weighs 254 Pounds

In the halcyon days of liquors on dining cars, stewards and waiters had to turn rapidly. Conductor Jones, despite his 254 pounds, was the swiftest of all. Today, he is still swift, suave, super competent, while the five waiters who then made up the fastest, most efficient dining car crew extant, have crossed the Styx, or drifted into premature old age.

On the Wolverine, it was a crime for Jones's crew to go west of Albany serving dinner. That was where the diner was then detached from the crack Michigan Central Wolverine. And they rarely failed to serve an average of one hundred and forty-five persons — liquor and all—from Croton, thirty-eight miles out from Grand Central, to the State Capital — 105 miles in two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Sole Survivor

There doesn't remain on the New York Central today a single high official, administrative officer (aside from the manager of dining cars) of that day, twenty years ago. Conductor Jones is sole survivor, and as conductors' pay is increased to a maximum after fifteen years of continuous service, Mr. Jones is the highest-paid of his class in the entire New York Central service. And he is still able to earn it.

He is known, appreciated and called for by the world's most famed travelers who have made the "Century" the universe's greatest passenger train. Tactful, diplomatic, he has had to run the gauntlet of offers of all sorts of excellent stewards' posts, and once declined the position fo inspector of dining car service tendered by the New York Central's most dashing president, the late A. H. Smith.

Syracuse and Cleveland

Like Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, New York Central has run its dining cars east and west of a given point to avoid an all-night haul. The Twentieth Centurycrews have been operated east of Syracuse and west of Cleveland. At Syracuse, the railway company provided sleeping accommodations at a good hotel for the dining car conductors. Jones was never discriminated against, because he took it for granted and presented himself for assignment to room on the first trip out—twenty-nine years ago. That was before he ran on the Twentieth Century Limited.

But his white fellows have never reacted to his presence the least unsocially. In late years they have gravitated toward him. To him always they take their difficulties, and, generally, a group may be found around him when the cars all get in and the conductors reach the hotel.

Church Steward

Many years ago, Mr. Jones and his wife purchased a home on Morris Avenue, the Bronx, where they now live. It is near the active crosstown artery of 161st Street, route to the Yankee Stadium and directly opposite New York Central's Mott Haven Yards. The recently erected twelve-story office building for the commissary, dining car headquarters and Pullman departments faces the Jones home. His major avocation is attending his duties as steward of Mother A.M.E. Zion Church in Harlem, to which with Mrs. Jones he may be seen walking as snappily as ever almost any Sunday.

Now the Twentieth Century is back on the old 18-hour schedule and the dining cars are being run through from Chicago. Jones will not be seen on the train he made famous—for the nonce; and I believe it is envy of Jones that accounts chiefly for the shift. He has not slowed up, is still competent, popular, and best of all, not hard-up. He has other than excellent repute to show for twenty-nine years of dining car conducting.

Census Statistics Show 239,305 Negroes Were Gainfully Employed In New York State in 1930

By Charles E. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The final figures on general occupation statistics for New York State, for the 1930 census, as announced last week by the U. S. Census Bureau showed that of the 412, 814 Negroes in the state, 239,305 were gainfully employed. If these Negroes had an average income of only $40 per month, the yearly income would be $114,866,400. About how much of this 114 million dollars do Negro enterprises get? Ten percent would be over 14 million.

There were 7,500 Negro deaths per year. And the burial of these dead at $200 per funeral, amounts to $1.500,000.

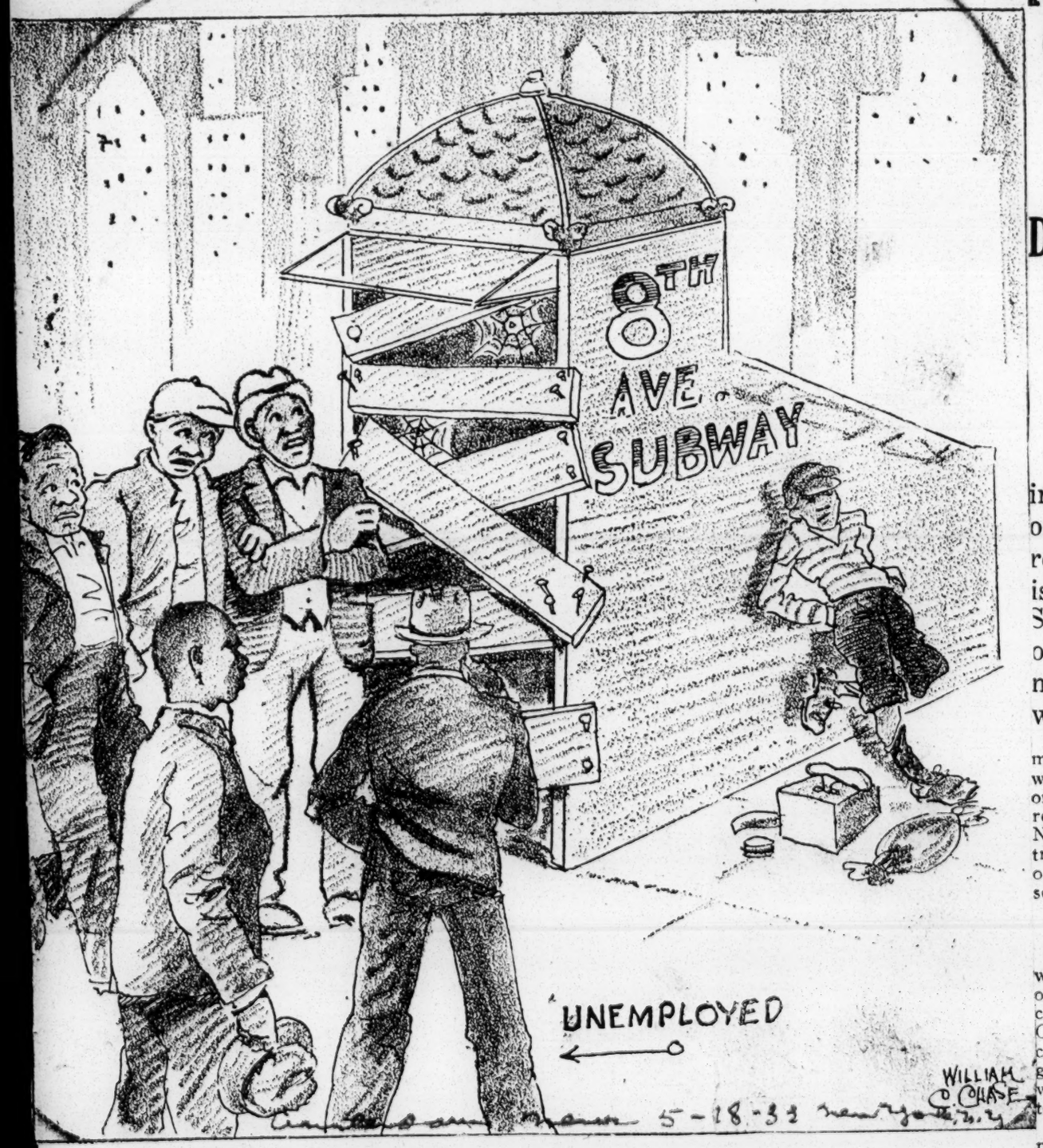
The church expenditures in 1930 were $2,500,000, based on $2,048,710 in 1926.

Back in 1920 nearly 51 percent of New York State gainfully employed Negroes were in the domestic and personal service class, servants, etc., 50 percent of whom were females. No figures are yet available for 1930, so it appears to me that an average wage of $600 per year is conservative. We need and must have more workers in the manufacturing and mechanical industries if we hope to greatly improve our economic status. Only about 22 1-2 percent were employed in manufacturing industries in 1920, where higher wages obtain.

In 1920 the number of gainful workers 10 years old and over in the state was 4,503,204, forming 43.4 percent of the total population and 53.6 percent of the population 10 years old and over.

There were 5,523,337 gainful workers 10 years old and over in the state in 1930, constituting 43.9 percent of the total population of the state (12,588,066) and 52.5 percent of the

How Long?



Pullman Porters Hold Memorial Services at St. Mark's Church; Pastor Praises Pullman Porter

Declares He Has No Fear of the Negro Porter Being Supplanted in His Job if Efficiency Is to Remain Basis for Retention

By James H. Hogans

Declaring that he had no apprehension regarding the continued security of the race in the position of porters on Pullman cars, if efficiency and self-respect are the qualities by which the Negro porter is to be evaluated, Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of St. Marks, M. E. Church, admonished an assembly of Pullman porters, at this edifice, on Sunday evening, June 5, to maintain those service qualifications which they had always so efficiently exemplified.

The occasion on which the statement and admonition were made was the twelfth joint annual memorial exercises of Pullman porters, representing the Penn Terminal, New York and New Jersey Districts, and held under the auspices of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America.

Pullman Official Speaks

Other speakers on the program were O. W. Snoddy, superintendent of the Pullman Company, with offices in the Penn Terminal Station; G. W. Lockett, who was master of ceremonies, and J. M. Brown, vice grand chairman of the association, who gave a brief account of its history.

Other representatives of the Pullman management and the porters, seated within the church chancel, were W. S. Murray, assistant superintendent in the New York District; W. C. Taylor, porter instructor at Mott Haven Yards; S. Green, chairman of local No. 4, of the P. T. District; S. J. Froman, a director of the association in the New York zone, and T. M. Blanton, of the same relation in the Philadelphia Zone.

Mr. Snoddy, who came recently from the Pacific Coast to the Eastern territory, confined his remarks to the principles of Christianity and their application to the porter in his daily life. He declared that the basis of all good service was grounded upon these doctrines, and that one of the ways he had of appraising the efficient worker was the manner in which the worker tried to follow them. From his remarks, it developed that the Pullman official has had considerable experience i nchurch activities. Included in his remarks was a compliment to St. Marks edifice. He also congratualted the porters for selecting so eminent a structure in which to hold their services, but took occasion to express his regret that "the attendance was not larger."

Evolution of the Chariot

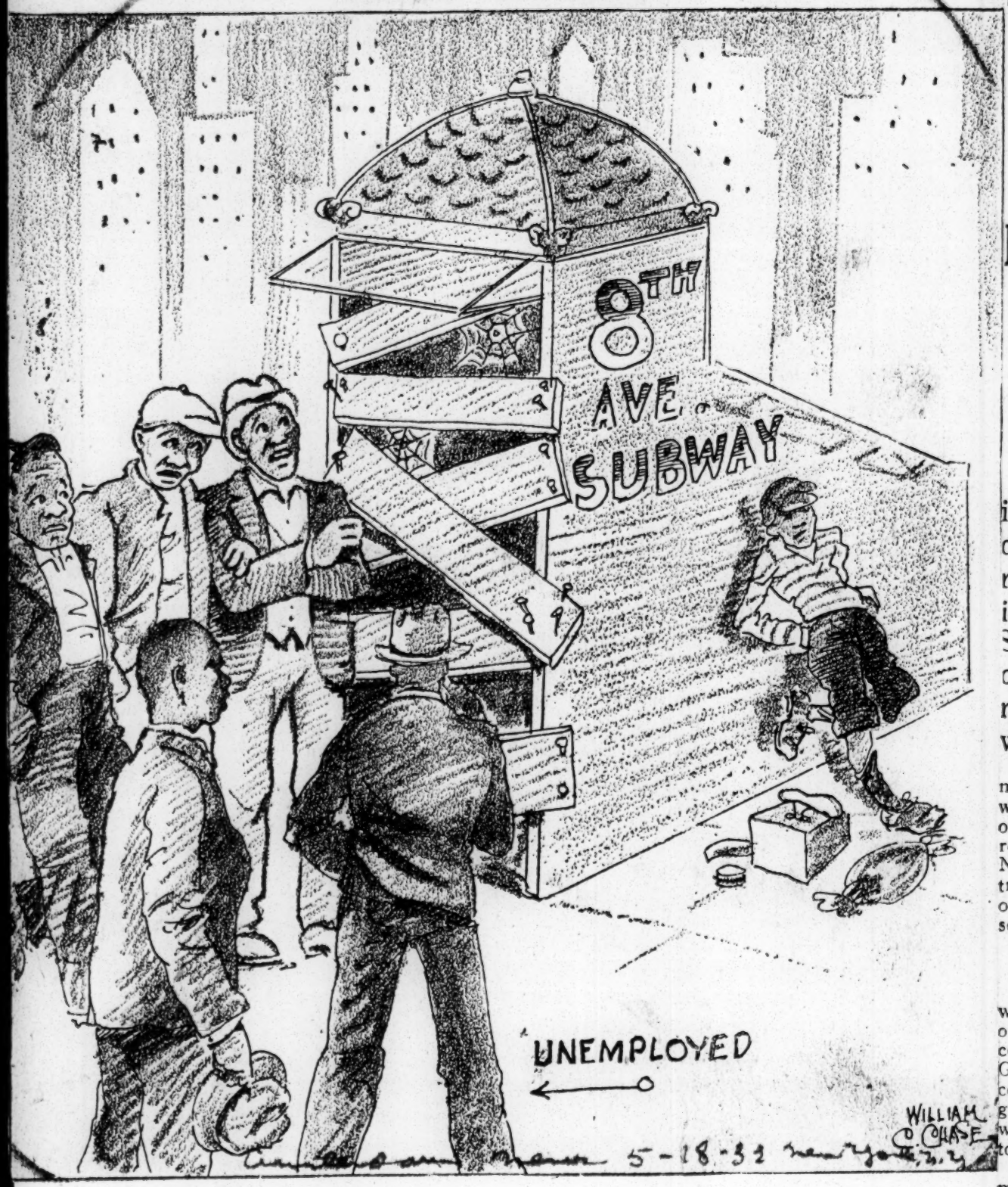
Rev,. Dr. King, who took his text from the 41st chapter of the Book of Genesis, the 42nd and 43rd verses, said the modern Pullman car was an evolution of the old time chariot, and that the Pullman porter was a faithful representative of the chariot porter of ancient days. It was from this theme that he built his complimentary discourse. It was at the peroration of the discourse that he declared that he had no apprehension regarding the Negro porter being displaced by any other nationality, if honesty, efficiency and adaptability were to be the bases in the future, as in the past, of employment of this functionary.

The talk made by the master of ceremonies, Mr. Lockett, in which members, of whom seven were New the Negro porter's status in the York men, fifteen P. T. men, and Pullman service was said to be one of the Hoboken District. threatened by employees of other nationality, apparently provoked taps, sounded by Lieut. J. W. Dr. King's comment in that respect. Porter, former bandmaster of the

Following the pastor, the roll Pullman Porter's Band.

call of deceased members for the past year was made by Porter J. T. Reid, and the flower tokens deposited by little Miss Doris Quarles. The obituary named 23

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Following the pastor, the roll of deceased members for the past year was made by Porter J. posited by little Miss Doris Quartermaster of the Pullman Porter's Band.

The obituary named 23 members, of whom seven were New York men, fifteen P. T. men, and the Hoboken District.

The program was concluded by Lieut. J. W. Porter, former bandmaster of the

Labor-1932 New York.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

100 Negroes Employed In New Subway; Realtors Say Increase In Harlem Real Estate Values Will Result

Age 9-17-32

With the opening of the new 8th avenue subway last week, Harlem has another traffic artery and real estate men see a boom to this section of the city in its operation. They point out that all the rapid transit facilities to uptown New York pass through Harlem, making it the most accessable section of the Metropolitan District.

Real estate is not the only way Harlem will benefit by the new subway. Already the families of 104 colored men are receiving the benefits of employment. Ther are 86 colored men employed as porters to clean the stations and 18 men as station agents in the change booths at the 125th street, 135th street and 145th tsreet stations. The porters are under the supervision of Lloyd White, 19 East 134th street, who points out that while the new station at 42nd street and 8th avenue is the largest in the world, there are fewer men employed to keep it clean than at Times Square. He intimated that with the increase use of the station, more porters would be hired.

Efforts were made to secure the employment of Negroes as guards on the trains, as the new subway is being operated by the City of New York but the difficulty in getting men this kind of job was that previous experience was necessary and very few Negroes have had experience of this kind.

The new subway was officially opened at 12:01 a. m. Saturday and it was noted by some of the early travellers on this route that a resident of Harlem can now get to 42nd street in 7 minutes. There is only one stop on the 8th avenue Express from 42nd street to 125th street, and that stop is at 59th street. From 59 street the train makes it to 125th street in 5 minutes.

The station agents work in 8 hour shifts and receive pay at the rate of 50 cents per hour. The porters work longer hours and receive about the same pay.

Colored Girls Of Dunbar Bank Wipe Out Prejudice in Downtown Concern--Lead Class From Start

Age 9-24-32

New York N. Y.

The Remington-Rand company, downtown makers of typewriters and billing machines had never had colored girls in their employ. They had never been asked to instruct colored girls in the use of the machines. Those in authority openly declared it was their opinion that colored girls would not receive cordial treatment from the white students and workers.

Girls Overcome Prejudice

C. C. Huitt, president of the Dunbar National Bank, asked the Remington-Rand company to take on two girls from the bank staff for instruction on the modern bank balancing machines.

Those in authority were reluctant but after some persuasion on the part of Mr. Huitt that the company heads forget about prejudice and the fact that the girls were colored, they finally agreed to give the Dunbar applicants a chance—because of the expressed confidence in their ability to make the grade. Two young women were selected and sent downtown for instruction. They finished the very hard course in the prescribed time, without any student ever having complained about them.

Asked some few days after the girls had completed the course, "What do you think of them now?" Remington-Rand managers replied: "The only complaint we have is that they led the class all the way. Send us as many as you want. anytime."

LAST PROPOSAL OF OPERATORS IS REJECTED

Journal Post 9-24-32

Agree On Regular Pay Scale But Demand Higher Overtime

Norfolk, Va.

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—Agreement on a new wage scale for longshoremen of the Atlantic Coast District failed to materialize after a meeting of representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association here Tuesday. The old wage agreement expires Sept. 30. The probability that the operator's proposal to pay the dock workers 75c an hour regular time and $1.00 an hour overtime, would be submitted to the 30,000 workers affected, was expressed by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the longshoremen's association.

It seemed likely Tuesday afternoon that no final agreement on a new wage scale would be reached between organized longshoremen and steamship companies operating in the Atlantic Coast district.

The New York Shipping Association proposed to pay the longshoremen 75c an hour for regular time and $1.00 an hour for overtime on the basis of a 44-hour week.

The dock workers, represented by officials of the International Longshoremen's Association, agreed to the regular time rate but demanded $1.10 an hour for overtime.

Final Conference Tuesday

A final conference between the shippers and longshoremen was being held in New York City Tuesday, George W. Millner, of Norfolk, third vice president of the I. L. A., told the Guide. He expected to be informed by long-distance telephone of the conference's outcome.

The present controversy arose arose when the agreement effected last September was about to expire, necessitating the working out of a new wage scale for the next twelve months. The basic rate in effect during the past year was 85c regular time and $1.20 for overtime.

According to Mr. Millner, it was probable that if the steamship companies insisted on the adoption of their wage scale proposal, the I. L. A. would submit the question to the entire Atlantic Coast membership for a decision.

Not Looking For Trouble

"We are not looking for trouble," Mr. Millner said. "We only want an amicable settlement of the whole thing. It has been the attitude of our organization all the way through to deal fairly with the steamship interests, and we are quite willing to meet them half way in any reasonable proposal."

Any agreement reached between the two bodies would affect 30,000 men who are employed in the ports of the Atlantic Coast district, 2,500 of whom work in Hampton Roads ports alone. This district comprises the ports of Portland, Maine, Boston New York, including all of the New Jersey ports; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads.

3 Meetings Held

Already three conferences between representatives of the steamship companies and the longshoremen have been held. The first was held on September 8 and was followed by others on the 12th and 15th.

One of the most important of the meetings was the one held on the 12th when the New York Shipping Association's representatives proposed a reduction of approximately 20 per cent bringing the wage scale down from 85c an hour regular time and $1.20 overtime, to 68c an hour for regular time and 96c an hour overtime.

The counter offer of the I. L. A. group, which was headed by Joseph P. Ryan, white, president of the association, was 75c an hour for regular time and $1.15 an hour overtime.

Subsequent to this meeting the I. L. A. asked for the 75c—$1.10 scale and the shippers shood out for the 75c $1.00 scale, these figures being the ones upon which Tuesday's negotiations were conducted.

The proposal of the steamship companies for a reduction of wages was based on the feeling that inasmuch as there had been no reduction since 1927, barring the ten cents an hour reduction in overtime pay last year, although wage cuts had been made in other industries and that the cost of living has declines, the men should be willing to accept a lower rate.

Present Rate Higher

It was noted that the rate proposed by the companies is 100 per cent higher than the 1914 rate, although the depression has placed the steamship companies in a much worse financial condition than they were before the World War.

The changes in the longshoremen's wage scale since 1914 have been as follows:

1914—regular rate, 33c, overtime, 50c; 1915—regular rate, 35c, overtime, 50c; 1916—regular rate, 40c, overtime, 60c; 1917—regular rate, 50c, overtime, 75c; 1918—regular rate 65c, overtime, $100; 1919—regular rate, 70c, overtime ,$1.10; 1920—regular rate, 80, overtime, $1.20; 1921—regular rate, 65c, overtime, $1.00; 1924—regular rate, 80c, overtime, $1.20; 1927—regular rate, 85c, ov[illegible]$1.30; 1932—regular rate, me, $1.20

WHITE CHAIN STORE GETS NEGRO STAFF

Courier 8-13-32

NEW YORK, Aug. 18. — The Royal Scarlet Stores, a white voluntary chain, which has operated a unit on Seventh avenue near 149th street, near the Dunbar apartments for several months suddenly announced last week that the management had been changed to all colored. The former manager was white, who had been an A. & P. manager before joining the Royal Scarlet. The store is still under the direction of the white chain.

THE HARLEM BOYCOTT

THERE has been much agitation in Aframerica for a boycott against white-owned business establishments located in Negro districts which refuse to hire Negroes while seeking their patronage.

In Chicago such a militant movement was successful in getting a large number of jobs for Negroes who had formerly been able to get only on the buying side of the neighborhood counters. How many Negroes lost their jobs in other parts of the city as a direct result of such racialistic agitation is unknown. It is sound to assume, however, that in this matter of boycott, as in other things in life, action begets reaction.

Be that as it may, there is merit in the argument of the agitators for the boycott. Negroes must have work in order to get money to live. It is unbearable that they should be unable to obtain this employment in the very establishments where they spend the bulk of their money for food, clothing and recreation.

In the largest Negro district of New York City, in upper Manhattan, various Negro business and economic organizations have launched a campaign to have colored purchasers boycott all business establishments in Harlem which do not employ Negroes.

It will be interesting to watch the effect of this boycott, if and when a large proportion of the Negroes enforce it. Should this movement become nationwide, at least a half million Negroes might gain employment, or about one-tenth of the employable number.

There is nothing except the indifference and thoughtlessness of Negroes themselves that can prevent the boycott from becoming effective, unless it be a counter-boycott on the part of white employers. This is improbable but not impossible. Hence, discretion dictates that Negroes follow the example of white people in this direction: that is, talk less and act more. A silent boycott is quite as effective as a noisy one. Too much publicity is oftentimes worse than none at all. While Negroes are eager to get more jobs, they don't want to lose those they already have. Harlem black folk with long memories can recall the reaction of many white employers there to Marcus Garvey's propaganda. History sometimes repeats itself.

THE COLORED SALESGIRL.

When asked by a representative of The New York Age if it were true that some of his colored patrons objected to being waited on by members of their own race, a white merchant who conducts a store in Harlem where dresses for women are sold, answered "yes." He admitted that he was greatly surprised, in fact bewildered when it first came to his attention that there were colored women who unhesitatingly and unmistakably evidenced a desire to buy only from his white saleswomen, but now he has grown accustomed to this from of drawing the color line within the group.

There are other stores in Harlem where this almost unbelievable form of discrimination is practised. When the owner of a department store in 125th Street was asked to hire colored salesgirls the argument was advanced that the idea was not timely or practical because colored shoppers preferred white service.

To indict all females of the community of turning up their noses at the colored salesgirl would be both unfair and untrue. But there is just enough of this sort of race disloyalty going on as to give Harlem merchants secretly opposed to employing Negroes behind the counter an excuse whenever the question is broached

Two Negroes Employed by Rumford Baking Powder Co.

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—On Oct. 1, the Rumford Baking Powder company of Providence, Rhode Island, added two young colored men to the personnel of its sale organization. James A. Jackson, business specialist of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington says that the specific program undertaken by the Rumford company is without precedent.

The story of how the Rumford company was induced to employ these two young men is of unusual interest. After almost four years of intensive study of the Negro as a consumer, some of the findings of Prof. Paul K. Edwards of Fisk university were published last spring by the Prentice Hall company of New York City in a volume called, "The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer." Among the subjects covered in this book are chapters dealing with (1) the purchasing power of the urban Negro; (2) the qualities of merchandise he consumes; (3) where he trades; (4) the extent to which he buys brand; (5) his knowledge of national brands; (6) his status as a credit risk compared with that of whites; and (7) how best to undertake to reach him by means of advertising.

With this study as a basis the Rumford Baking Powder company was ready to give immediate consideration to this part of the domestic market on the basis of the facts presented. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clarkson Collins, general sales manager of the Rumford company was already quite well informed of the importance of the Negro market, and at the time had two highly efficient Negro lady demonstrators in his employ. The company, therefore, decided to experiment in the Negro urban market with Negro representatives, until this point could be established.

To this end the company employed the two young men. One of them is Ramon S. Scruggs, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Scruggs obtained part of his college education at Tennessee State college in Nashville, and the remainder at Fisk university. He obtained the A. B. degree from Fisk in June, 1932, receiving departmental honors in Business Administration.

The other of these two young men is Randall Tyus, a native of Washington, Ark., whose parents later moved to St. Louis where he graduated from high school. He too, is a graduate of Fisk university, having majored in Economics and Business Administration.

At the present time these two men have the important responsibility of acquainting the Negro populations of several large cities with Rumford Baking Powder and building up good will towards it on the part of the retail trade as well as the two colored women demonstrators, who for sometime have been doing effective work for the Rumford company.

Owners of stores who have been broad-minded and progressive enough to employ salesgirls of both races frankly confess that they are greatly puzzled whenever a colored customer flatly refuses to allow one of her race to wait on her. Perhaps the only answer to this paradox is that this species of inferiority complex is a heritage of chattel slavery and that there live today descendants of slaves who are yet to be mentally emancipated completely and imbued with the proper appreciation and regard for their own.

In many of the grocery stores and meat markets in Harlem colored clerks are employed whose very presence stimulates business. In the largest department store on Chicago's South Side colored and white girls work behind the counter under the direction of a floor manager of dusky hue. Colored patrons seem to take pleasure in making their purchases of those who were first tried as an experiment and made good.

An important work for the Harlem Housewive's League to perform is that of demanding the employment of more colored girls behind the counter in stores where the race is a large spender. It also is essential that the league adopt some effective method of imparting the right mental attitude to those who merit nothing but ridicule and contempt whenever they register objection to being waited on by a colored salesgirl.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

JOBS FOR NEGROES SOUGHT BY N.A.A.C.P.

Courier
6-11-32

NEW YORK, June 9—For-nal request of the Board of Transportation of New York City and of Mayor James J. Walker to employ colored workers on the new Eighth Avenue subway system, has been made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced.

The N. A. A. C. P. also urges colored men desiring work and training for work on the new subways to apply for it and to report to the Association, at 69 Fifth avenue, if there is any evidence of discrimination.

In making its request for jobs for Negroes on the new subway, which is to be operated by the city, the N. A. A. C. P. wrote to Mayor Walker and John J. Delaney, chairman of the board of transportation:

"The N. A. A. C. P. is taking this means of urging that consideration be given to Negroes for employment on the Eighth Avenue subway as motormen, guards, and in all other available positions for which individuals are able to qualify on the same bases as those of other races.

"There is no question that colored men in great numbers can be found who are qualified to do this work. We are not asking preference for colored men but merely a chance of equality with other workers.

"We would be most grateful if you and all concerned in the operation of this new municipal enterprise would see that there is no discrimination based on race against Negroes who may apply for employment.

GAS METER READER



ALFRED CARTER
Who is the only Negro reading ters for Consolidated Gas Co.

Gas Company Has Negro Reading Their Meters

Age
6-18-32
New York.

Alfred Carter, Only Negro Thus Employed, a Former Porter

Alfred Carter who has the distinction of being the only Negro employed by the Consolidated Gas Company as a meter reader is fast becoming a familiar visitor to Harlem consumers and is no longer experiencing the difficulty he had when first on the job—that of convincing people that he was a bona fide agent of the gas company.

Modest—he dislikes publicity—Mr. Carter was reticent about giving any information about himself. He lives quietly with his wife and two children in their home at 233 East 75th street and is 32 years old.

When he first entered the employ of the gas company, he was hired as a porter. That was in 1923. After two years with the company he left to secure a job as chauffeur. He applied for employment again and on January 1, 1928 he went to work as a porter in the Hester Street Branch. This time, he had the determination to advance and so during lunch hours and after finishing his regular duties he stayed around the workshop and finally acquired the skill of reading meters.

Feeling confident that he could do the work with accuracy and with no fear of falling down on the job, Mr. Carter next applied to the company for a transfer as a meter reader. He successfully met the tests of the company and on November 4, 1931, received word to report to the meter reading department, the first Negro to be appointed.

At the present time, Mr. Carter is attached to the Audobon avenue branch where there are 35 meter readers and during the past two months has been assigned to the territority between 110th and 155th streets. He had no trouble while working in the downtown business districts, he said, but when he came up to Harlem, he was often refused admittance to homes to read meters until he convinced the residents that he was not a faker and showed his badge and other credentials.

Now, he is a little more well known in the community and when he rings a doorbell is greeted with a smile instead of a frown.

WILL GIVE NEGRO CHANCE TO WORK

Amsterdam News

Head of New City Subway Says Fitness for the Job Will Be Standard

N.Y. City N.Y.

Negroes qualified for operating positions on the new Eighth avenue subway are assured of fair play and selection on a basis of fitness, according to a letter received Thursday by Ashley L. Totten, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, from J. R. Slattery, deputy chief engineer of the Board of Transportation, who will operate the tube railway for the city.

Mr. Totten has written to Colonel Slattery asking that consideration for jobs as guards be given Pullman porters who have been cut off because of slack business. 7/6/32

The board engineer said:

"Instructions have been given that in the selection of employees for operating positions there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color. If white applicants are selected for positions in the operating force in preference to Negro applicants it will be because the white applicants are better qualified for the positions, regardless of color.

"For most of the positions to be filled actual railroad experience is a prerequisite, and men without adequate experience will not be accepted."

Harlem's Largest Negro Business Suspends Operation; 600 Men Lose Jobs

Age — New York City N.Y.

More than 600 residents of Harlem lost their jobs on Tuesday, July 5, when the P. and H. Taxicab Company suspended operation. This company had a fleet of 250 cabs operating day and night and was said to have been the largest individual Negro business in New York. 7/9/32

When seen at their garage, Fifth avenue and 140th street, both William H. Peters, president and Samuel Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, denied that their company was in bankruptcy. They said that business had been so slow for the past month that the company was unable to make operating expenses, so it was decided to suspend operations until the fall. The business would probably be resumed in September, they said.

In addition to employing 600 men as chauffeurs and mechanics, the company employed about 20 people in supervisory capacities.

SEEKS TRAINED MEN TO WORK IN SUBWAY

Amsterdam

The New York branch of the N. A. A. C. P., located at 224 West 135th street, is issuing a call to engineers and other men skilled in rail transportation, and who feel that they can qualify for service as subway motormen and guards, to file their names at the above address. 6-15-32 The national office of the association has been conducting a fight to gain recognition for Negroes as employees when the new Eighth avenue subway is put into operation, and is anxious to have only those men apply for the tests who have reason to feel that they can qualify.

Fight for Jobless Fills Ford Meeting

Daily Worker
6-15-32

Communists Block 50 Per Cent Relief Cuts and 1,500 Come to Rochester's Biggest Meeting

New York, N.Y.

Negro Jobless Workers in Lackawanna Overflow Hall to Hear Ford on Jobless Insurance

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14.—The largest indoor meeting in this town in years took place here last night when 1,500 workers and jobless workers gathered into Convention Hall and cheered the speech of James W. Ford Communist candidate for vice president of the United States. Ford is a Negro worker and a leader of the ex-servicemen Pioneers March.

There was great applause and cheering when Ford brought out the real issues of the campaign, from the workers' point of view. The Young Pioneers made a colorful entrance, singing and march around the hall.

6-15-32

There was further enthusiasm from the crowd when Ford declared that only a revolutionary government could give jobs to all.

The mass meeting unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the Dies deportation bill now before the Senate, and resolutions demanding release of the Scottsboro boys and all worker prisoners in jail for labor activities, and resolutions pledging to defend the Soviet Union.

This is a city of 40,000 unemployed workers, and a mass movement here under Communist leadership has recently prevented a fifty percent cut in relief, so Ford was cheered to the echo when he put forward the Communist demand for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers.

Fake Beer Issue.

The Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties have trying here, as a means of taking jobless workers' minds off the question of relief and insurance, to make a big sham battle over repeal of the prohibition laws. Ford showed that, while the Communist Party is against prohibition, against the huge army of spies that is created to enforce it (and to spy on labor organizations at the same time), opposed also to the additions to the navy disguised as revnue cutter to enforce prohibition the Communist Party must say that prohibition is not the most important thing for the workers. In trying to put the fight for beer in the place of the fight for bread, the capitalist political parties are putting up a fake issue.

Daily Worker

Insurance Real Issue.

Neither will abolition of the prohibition law and the 18th amendment do anything in the way of abolishing unemployment. There is no more room in the liquor business, if legalized, than there is in it now when it is illegal. "We are against prohibition, as we are against all oppressive laws," said Ford, "but we put squarely in the forefront as the main concern of the workers, not the fight against prohibition, but the fight against starvation, against wage cuts, against imperialist war, against the deportation of foreign born workers, against Jim Crowing and lynching of Negro workers."

New York Daily Worker

Negroes Flock to Hear Ford.

LACKAWANA, N. Y., June 12 (By Mail).—For more than three hours 350 steel workers, nine-tenths of them Negroes, and 300 more who were unable to crowd into the largest hall in this Bethlehem steel company town, applauded James W. Ford, vice presidential candidate of the Communist Party.

Most of these workers, who consider themselves fortunate if they work one or two days a week, had never been to a Communist meeting before.

They applauded Ford and showed real pride in him as their candidate when he exposed the socialist leader of Lackawana who was present at the meeting.

Nearly All Jobless.

There are 20,000 workers in this city, and only 3,000 are employed, and these only part time. A plant which normally employs 9,000, has a crew of 300 now. The city government is bankrupt, and could not even pay police and firemen for the last two months. Evictions increase, and those workers who own their own homes are losing them.

White Chain Switches To Colored Manager For Harlem Store

3-26-32
New York Evening Post

The Royal Scarlet Stores, a white voluntary chain which has operated a unit on Seventh avenue near 149th street for several months, near the Dunbar apartments, suddenly announced last week that the management had been changed to all colored. The former manager was white and had been an A. & P. manager before joining the Royal Scarlet. The store is still under the direction of the white chain.

N. A. A. C. P. and Subway Jobs

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
6-15-32

THE EMPLOYMENT of 110 Negroes by the Board of Transportation for service in the city-owned and operated Independent System subway line is an accomplishment of sufficient magnitude in itself for all individuals and organizations who worked towards that end to be given credit for what they did. And yet, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as it has done on several occasions in the past, takes unto itself full credit for sponsoring the movement, even going so far as to misrepresent the facts and events leading up to the accomplishment deliberately.

THIS ORGANIZATION asserted in a release sent out last week that "agitation begun last June by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and supported by many individuals and organizations, that Negroes be given jobs on the new Eighth Avenue Subway line in New York City, has culminated in the announcement that 125 men have been taken on," when as a matter of fact and public record the agitation was begun at least four months prior to that time. Let's see if we can refresh the association's memory a bit:

AS FAR AS WE KNOW the recent movement to bring about the employment of Negroes by public utility and transportation companies here originated in the mind of Sol Johnson, a United States Immigration inspector, for it was he who first asked the publisher and editor of The Amsterdam News to sponsor and support such a movement. We know definitely that Mr. Johnson called a meeting at his home on St. Nicholas avenue on February 19, 1931, to perfect a committee for that purpose, and that those who attended or signalized their acceptance of membership on the committee were the following: Mr. Johnson, who acted as temporary chairman; John C. Hawkins, the then alderman; James C. Thomas, former assistant U. S. attorney; Samuel Westerfield, president of Bethel A. M. E. Church Lyceum; Erdelie Johns, Pope B. Billups, Lamar Perkins, Charles W. B. Mitchell and Hamilton Travis of the Appomattox Republican Club, the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop of St. Philip's P. E. Church, Roscoe C. Bruce and Fred McCracken of the Dunbar Apartments, Samuel I. Jack-

son, Julius Washington, Francis C. Rivers, Col. Charles W. Fillmore of the Central Republican Club, William H. Davis and William M. Kelley of The Amsterdam News. Following the election of a permanent chairman, the meeting was opened with the presentation by Mr. Hawkins of a draft of a proposed amendment to the Labor Laws of the state designed to end discrimination in this form of employment. Nearly every phase of the situation was discussed and a subcommittee was appointed to interview city, traction and transportation officials.

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES of this committee and the Bethel Lyceum, a mass meeting was held in that church on Sunday, February 22, 1931, and in addition to the members of the committee and the church and lyceum officers, Mr. Justice James S. Watson of the Municipal Court, Assemblyman James E. Stephens and Dr. Julia Coleman-Robinson took part in it and addressed the audience. Mr. Stephens read the draft of a bill he had drawn up to amend the Civil Rights laws of the state to end the forms of discrimination complained against, and on the following Monday introduced the bill in the legislature. Subsequently, other organizations and individuals joined in the fight and have worked unceasingly towards the desired end. By its own admission the N. A. A. C. P. did not join in the fight until June of last year. But maybe all of this activity did not constitute "agitation" to the N. A. A. C. P.

CONFRONTED WITH THIS RECORD, it seems downright dishonest for the association to make the statement that it initiated the movement to give Negroes jobs on the Independent System or any other subway line. Nor does The Amsterdam News desire any credit for its participation in this constructive and successful effort, because to have done so was to discharge an obligation we owe to the community and to those who support us as a purveyor of news in the only way it could be properly discharged. We do not begrudge the N. A. A. C. P. credit for the noble work it has done and is doing, but we dislike to see it attempt to run off with the lion's share of credit when it is not entitled to it.

8TH AVE. SUBWAY EMPLOYS 104

Chronicle
6-17-32

New York Urban League Makes Successful Deal in Industrial Department

New York—Negotiations which were begun in November, 1931, between the Industrial Department of the New York Urban League and the management of the 8th Avenue Subway, resulted in the employment of 100 Ne[illegible]

Boston, Mass.

A letter from the Deputy Chief Engineer of the railroad, informed the N. Y. Urban League that qualified colored men were being selected for positions in the Car Maintenance Department, as ticket agents at certain locations, and as porters and cleaners.

From what could be gathered there were 86 colored men taken on as porters and 18 men as station agents in the booths at 125th, 135th and 145th streets, stations of the new subway, which was opened on Saturday.

Prominent in the negotiations were J. H. Hubert and S. A. Allen of the New York Urban League.

New York

Labor—1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

3,000 Negro Employees in Bronx and Manhattan Post Offices Are Paid more Than $5,000,000 Yearly

Age 1-23-32

New York, N.Y.

Survey of Civil Service Employment in New York City Shows Largest Number in Post Office at Salaries from $1250-$2600

"What kind of work do these people do?" is a query often head from visitors to Harlem. They are puzzled to know just how so many Negroes can make a living in so small and congested an area of New York City.

Investigation by The Age shows that one of the biggest sources of income for the New York Negro is the Civil Service. In the City, state and federal service, in New Pork City it is estimated that no less than 10,000 Negroes are employed. Of this group, by far, the largest number are employees of the post office service.

3,000 In Post Office

Some recent figures on the number of Negroes in the Post Office Department in Manhattan and the Bronx, show that 20 per cent of the personnel of these post offices are Negroes, numbering about 3,000. Then there are at least another thousand colored employees in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond post offices of the city of New York.

In Manhattan and the Bronx, the regular Negro postal employees have an annual payroll of over $5,136,950. About 475 substitute workers, at 65 cents per hour, averaging 100 days per year, will add $249,000 to this, a grand total of $5,383,950.

That these employees have made good in their respective jobs is shown by the fact that there are 13 supervisors in the group, whose minimum salary is $2,600 per year. There is one Negro superintendent of a branch post office in the city; several assistant superintendents, and about eight or ten foremen.

230 Regular Carriers

Then there are 160 special clerks; 89 window clerks, and 1,250 general clerks. There are 230 regular carriers, and about 250 Substitute carriers of color in Manhattan and the Bronx. 158 regular truck drivers and 70 substitute chauffeurs are in the postal service of these two boroughs, an dabout 500 workers are classified as laborers. There are 125 cleaners, and several hundred others employed as substitutes in various branches of the service.

At one time the Civil Service employee was looked down upon by the business and professional classes of Harlem, but with the coming of the depression, tnis group has found itself to the backbone of Harlem's economic structure.

With their good salaries and steady incomes, these Civil Service employees are doing much to aid those of other classes who have been hard hit by the depression. Many who formerly would not accept civil service employment are now those of other classes who have been anxious to get any kind of steady job.

Merchants in Harlem Called Upon To Employ Colored Men and Women In Stores Patronized By The Race

Age 2-6-32

New York, N.Y.

More Than 100 Seen, Many of Whom Are Willing to Make a Trial of the Plan; Unjust Methods of Some Furniture Dealers

A survey recently made by The New York Age disclosed the fact that some of the owners of large mercantile establishments in Harlem are willing to consider the employing of colored men and women as salesmen and saleswomen in their establishments.

More than 100 merchants were talked to on this matter, and the majority expressed willingness to make a trial of Negro employees. As a matter of fact, it was pointed out that this has already been done in a few cases, but not to the extent that the conditions would warrant.

Money Taken Away

Some of these stores have been operating in Harlem for many years, with the bulk of patronage coming from the colored people, but of the thousands of dollars paid out in wages, and of the many thousands of dollars taken in as profits, not a dollar has remained to circulate in the community. White owners and white employees all reside in other sections, and as a consequence the money has gone out of Harlem never to return.

Attention has been called to the fact that colored customers supply the bulk of trade enjoyed by large department stores, shoe stores, hat stores, drug stores, candy shops, clothing stores, and other commercial ventures, to the extent of more than 90 per cent, but that these stores employ practically no Negroes as clerks, and in just a few instances are they used as porters or in other menial positions.

Another avenue of employment in which the Negro artisan is neglected is seen in the failure of landlords to use race carpenters, painters, decorators and masons in caring for their Harlem properties. Whenever repairs or remodelling are necessary, it is, in most cases, the white artisan who is given the work, while the race mechanic must depend on picking up odd jobs here and there.

Would raise Economic status

The employment of colored workers would bring beneficial results both to owners and employees, since it would raise the economic status of the latter to the point that he would be more able to pay rent and provide for other maintenance needs.

Few of the large commercial [illegible] the race newspapers with their advertising. The managers, as a rule, declare that advertising is unneeessary, since their location is such that the people will come to buy anyhow. But yet they spend hundreds of dollars weekly in circularizing the people by door to door methods, stuffing of mail boxes, and by using the postal service. Many of them use sandwich men, parading up and down the streets, bearing flaming placards telling of some special sale or alluring bargain.

Unfair Furniture Stores

In the course of the survey, it was discovered that some of the instalment houses, particularly those selling furniture, use the most unethical methods in dealing with their patrons. It was learned from the most authoritative source that people buying goods from these houses are charged at the rate of 200 to 300 per cent profit to start with. then they are handled with the utmost leniency and consideration until the real cost of the goods has been collected.

Then the tactics are changed entirely. Customers are required to keep strictly up with their payments. Where they fall behind two or three payments, any proffer of less than the entire amount is refused, and a failure to meet the demand is followed quickly by legal action which means stripping the poor family of all their household goods on which perhaps 50 to 75 per cent of the total has been payed.

And not one of these houses uses Negro help, save, perhaps, in the most menial capacity, nor do these owners contibute in the slightest degree to any community activity or welfare movement.

It is believed that this present condition can be changed for the better by a concerted effort on part of the people in the way of demanding of these merchants racial representation among their employees. Competent and capable boys and girls, men and women, can easily be obtained, and it is a certainty that, given the opportunity, an appreciable number of them will make good.

STEPHENS BILL BACKED BY NEW YORK BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Pushing the biggest and most far-reaching campaign to better permanently the employment opportunity of colored people in New York wages in New York City, the Association of Trade and Commerce is putting all of its forces behind the Stephens amendment to the New York Civil Rights Bill.

The bill is aimed at the public utilities, enjoying city and state franchises, which refuse to employ colored artisans and clerks among their operating personnel.

On Friday night, Assemblymen James E. Stevens and David Paris, together with Alderman John J. Martin and John William Smith, will address the first mass meeting in the employment drive. All chain and department stores are being urged to give employment to local employees on the "Patronize Home Industries" platform.

The present drive is a part of a widespread effort to increase the membership in the association, and to bring about a closer accord between the Harlem masses and its business men.

Rumor of Proposed Dismissal of 450 Employees of Harlem Company False

Amsterdam News 1-20-32
New York, N.Y.

President of the Carolyn Laundries Brands Widely Circulated Report Untrue—Praises Women Who Work for Corporation

Declaring that the Carolyn Laundry has no intention of dismissing any of its 450 Negro employees and replacing them with white workers, as has been widely rumored throughout Harlem, Edwin Lane, white, president of the corporation, spiked the circulated report as false Monday and stated his inability to account for the ungrounded story.

So widely has the report been circulated, however, that it has been necessary for the corporation to place a written statement on its bulletin board so that its employees might be reassured. The unconfirmed rumor has also resulted in the making of several inquiries by welfare agencies and newspapers, it was revealed.

One of the first letters to be received on the subject was written by T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, in which the rumor was mentioned along with the attitude of the laundry corporation. The letter stated, in part:

"I need not tell you that the discharge of the large group of workers employed in the Carolyn Laundry would work a hardship upon a number of families in Harlem, and it is encouraging to know that you realize this and will not throw into idleness the faithful workers who have been in your employ in order to satisfy narrow radical attitudes."

In reply to this and other inquiries, Mr. Lane wrote:

"The colored help that we employ have proved indeed loyal and we have found them to be capable workers, and just because of conditions in the employment of this white help, we do not feel that it would be fair to dispense with help that have been faithful to us, so that their white brothers and sisters could obtain employment.

"We consider the colored employee must be taken care of as well as the white and it is our desire and aim to aid the colored community in Harlem to the best of our ability at all times."

Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, secretary of the Harlem committee of the New York Tuberculosis League was one of the first to investigate the unfounded rumor. Mr. Lane reassured her in a personal interview.

The Carolyn Laundry, one of the largest of its kind in the city, employs a complete Negro staff of inside workers. During the present crisis all employees are taxed 1 per cent of their salaries weekly for the benefit of the unemployed. This money is sent to the local relief agencies with the request that it be used for the benefit of Negro families who are in need. The company also dispensed with its usual Christmas ceremonies this year and donated the money to the use of Negroes in need.

Negro Waiters Lose Jobs to White Girls in New York Restaurant

Call
4-22-32

NEW YORK—White girls took the places of colored men in the checkroom of the Pennsylvania Station Savarins restaurant here Friday. The ousted Negro veterans have been assigned chiefly to run the elevators for help and produce between the main floor and the culinary department.

Kansas City

For nearly forty years the check room had been adequately handled and satisfactorily served by the colored men. Only one reason could be given for the change—Pennsylvania placed management of station restaurants east of Pittsburgh in the realm of Savarins back in 1925.

Very poorly managed, Savarins has been unduly hard hit by the depression. On January 1, 1931, waiters' pay was $45 a month. Now it is $30. The number of employees has been practically cut in half. Yet business is good all around and about the Penn station zone, comparative.

Three Negro Officials in Charge Of Harlem Unit of Taxicab System Following Promotions Last Month

Age 1-16-32
New York, N.Y.

Stafford Neilson, Albert Phillips and George Roe are in Direct Charge of Fleet of 250 and Activities of More Than 250 Men

December 15, 1931, will always be a significant date for taxicab drivers working from the garage of the Hamilton-Peters Operating Company, Unit 21 of the Parmelee System, at 155th street and Bradhurst avenue. For on that date, the direct management of the activities of some 550 men was turned over to three Negroes—men whose ability won for them promotions from the ranks of taxicab drivers to the various minor official capacities, and finally to the direct management of the unit.

The new superintendent is Stafford Neilson, of 401 Edgecombe avenue, under whose capable management Unit 21 is functioning as one of the models of the 18 units of the system in New York City. Mr. Neilson has been in the business for 12 years, starting first as a taxicab driver. Coming up from the ranks, Mr. Neilson was advanced from driver to assistant shop foreman. From that position he was advanced to shop foreman, and finally to the responsible position of superintendent.

Advanced From Ranks

Mr. Neilson is ably assisted by Albert Phillips, of 130 West 166th street, assistant day superintendent in charge of mechanics. Like his superior, Mr. Phillips has also advanced through the ranks, starting as a taxicab driver. His promotions run parallel, for while Mr. Neilson was shop foreman, he was assistant shop foreman. Mr. Phillips has been assistant superintendent since December 15 too.

The third executive is George Roe, of 18 St. Nicholas place, who is assistant superintendent in charge of the night shift. His rise, too, has been through the ranks. He also started as a taxicab driver.

The other office workers are Leonard Lynch, clerk; and Forrest Grant, dispatcher, and Clifford Daniels, utility man. There are also two supervisors, Henry Duval and Leon Turner. All of these men have come up from the ranks.

It is significant that in the safety contest now being conducted among the 18 units of the system in the city, Unit 21 is, at the end of the first week, third in the Bronx division. The men are being spurred on by the desire of Mr. Neilson and his associates to make theirs the banner unit of the city.

26 Negro Mechanics

There are 250 green and silver model K Checker cabs, manned by some 526 drivers, divided into a day and night shift. All repairs on the cabs are made in the Bradhurst avenue garage, where 26 expert Negro mechanics are employed.

The policy of the company is an extremely liberal one. The men are employed only after they have been given careful driving tests and full instructions. The men work six days a week, and, although they are on a commission basis like all other taxicab drivers, they are paid weekly by check instead of daily. In this way the men get their money in a lump sum.

As soon as a driver is employed he is given a service rating, and all promotions are made on the basis of seniority and ability. Thus it is possible for each and every driver to advance in the business, whenever there is a vacancy.

Every employee of the company is given free life insurance after three months of continuous service. At the end of the first three months, each person working for Parmelee is given a $500 insurance policy at no cost to the insured, and in the event of death the insurance is payable to the beneficiary named by the employee. The amount of insurance the company gives its employees increases, so that a person working continuously for Parmelee for six years or more, is given a $1,000 policy.

Also, at the end of three monts of continuous service, the company provides free medical and dental service to all employees. All drivers are eligible for a weeks vacation with pay. For each month that a driver has operated his cab six days a week, and at least 20 days without becoming involved in a personal injury accident, he is awarded 12 credits. When his total credits reach 120 he is awarded a week's vacation with pay.

In the safety contest now being conducted, each of the drivers of the winning unit will be awarded 12 extra credits. There is only one policy in operation in the Parmelee System, and that covers all of the 18 units.

"There is always room at the top for the right man" is one of the Company's slogans and Messrs. Neilson Phillips and Roe are demonstrating that they are the right men. Congratulations!

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Await Action On Requests That Girls Be Hired In Stores

Courier 2-20-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Citizens Demand That Stores Whose Patronage Is 75 Per Cent Negro Give Employment to Negro Girls.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A bold headline proclaiming "Negro Girls To Picket Woolworth" in "The Voice," first issue of a new magazine-newspaper "dedicated to the advancement of the Negro," appeared last week, announcing new tactics similar to those used in Chicago by the Chicago Whip against white Harlem merchants who refuse to give employment to Negroes.

"Negro girls will picket Woolworth's at 125th street unless the F. W. Woolworth Company officials comply with the request of the Advance Negro Movement Association that Race girls be employed in the Harlem branch of the chain of five and ten cent stores." The article continued: "A letter has been addressed to the officials of the famous 'dime stores' in which the association has asked that Negro girls be employed in the branch store of the Harlem district. It is well known that approximately 75 per cent of the trade in this vicinity is Negro. The movement, therefore, is justified in requesting Negro employees in proportion to Negro patronage. The movement has neither directly requested nor indirectly implied that the Woolworth Company discharge its staff of white girls and throw them into the ranks of the unemployed. Rather, it suggests that those who are at present working in this vicinity be transferred to other districts whenever vacancies occur. The association does not advocate the substitution of Race workers who would be inferior to the present standard of white clerks; moreover, it dares to say that the race can produce and has produced girls with equal and in many cases superior qualifications. The first gesture which the officials could make would be to register Negro girls, promising to place them when opportunities w[illegible]ed. Negro girls will not [illegible] in white districts, nor they expect to be. But, in a district in which the race is in the majority and, consequently, the business of the district is supported by them, they have a right to anticipate the privilege of assisting in its administration. The Woolworth Company cannot legitimately argue that the policy of the corporation is to employ the same type of girls regardless of the racial or nationality grouping, for the branch store at 116th street and Lenox avenue would be evidence against such an argument. At that particular store, in the heart of the Spanish settlement, Spanish girls are employed as clerks. Why, then, are there no Negro girls in the black belt?

"All other appeals having failed, the movement shall resort to its only weapon—the picket. The picket is mainly cherished, and mainly used because it constitutes by far the most effective peaceful weapon which the worker may use to get better conditions when requests or diplomacy fail . . . The hour has come when the Negro must awake to such fastidious procedure. With the picket and racial co-operation he cannot fail. Every store in Harlem that does not empl[illegible] race clerks in proportion to Negro trade must be picketed. The movement is as[illegible]g every Negro in Harlem to lend his entire cooperation by trading at Negro businesses and stores that employ Negro help. There are over 8,000 white clerks in Harlem and as many, if not more, Negroes who are qualified for such jobs. A monopoly of jobs is not advocated. Representation in proportion to patronage is what the association wishes . . ."

The association has its headquarters at 146 West 136th street. Melvin Abbott is editor of the paper, and W. Cheves Richardson is publisher. Mr. Richardson is president of the organization; Mr. Abbott, vice president, and [illegible]ard Rogers, secretary.

Not To Bar Negroes In Getting Jobs

Journal

American Legion Says The Campaign Is For All

3-10-32

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

Savannah, Ga.

So Claims Official of the Legion

New York, Mar. 7—T. Arnold Hill, director of Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, asserts in a special release from the New York office that the American Legion had given the Urban League written assurance that no discrimination would be practiced against Negroes in the "War Against Depression Campaign" now being conducted by that organization. He expessed surprise and concern about the reports of flagrant discrimination published in the Negro press, and gave out the following letters:

Your letter to the National Commander in Indianapolis, has been referred to these headquarters.

We start today, the nation wide drive throughout the posts in every department to obtain employment for a million men and women throughout the country.

It is the purpose of this commission to not differentiate in any particular, our efforts to obtain employment for men and women, regardless of their race or color.

You are correct in assuming, that The American Legion is as much interested in all classes and groups, as it is in any one of them.

I am very glad that your letter permits me in the name of The National Commander and The American Legion, to assure you of this policy. It is obvious that no such movement as we have instituted would hope to attain success unless our efforts were directed in taking care of all classes and conditions of people throughout the United States.

Assuring you of our appreciation for the spirit shown in your letter, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Mark T. McKee
Executive Director

BOUTTE SEEKING WORK FOR HARLEM'S "VETS"

Matthew V. Boutte, commander of the Col. Charles Young Post of the American Legion, has been named chairman of the local employment commission for the legion's national drive to make jobs for veterans. His territory extends from 110th to 155th streets, and from the Harlem River to Manhattan avenue.

BEGINS LAUNDRY TO AID JOBLESS

Daily News

Group in Manhattan Park Launches Company—Will Employ 30

3-4-32

The Manhattan Park Laundry Company, Inc., has been launched by a group in the Manhattan Park section of Greenburgh. The project is designed to relieve unemployment in the community.

Webb W. Rourk is managing director of the company. One hundred residents of Manhattan Park are backing the project. They have received the endorsements of Mayor Eugene Lehman of Tarrytown and Judge William Seely of the Greenburgh Town Board.

Of the 100 residents approving the plan, 30 already are shareholders, and new stockholders are being obtained daily, according to Mr. Rourk.

As the first step in establishing a going business, the organzation has purchased for $6,000 a building on Warren avenue, and equipment, consisting of six washing and ironing machines, already has been installed. Additional machines are to be bought later. Total assets of the company are listed at $12,000, with shares at $5 each. No stock is to be sold to anyone but workers and members of the organization.

The Warren avenue building has been completely remodelled and thirty persons will be employed at the beginning. Ten delivery trucks are to be bought. The 100 backers of the enterprise have pooled their savings, organized the company and will conduct its work. Officers are George I. Johnson, president; W. A. Leath, vice-president, and E. J. Bowman, treasurer.

Mayor Lehman extolled the plan and its sponsors. "There is work available for those who have initiative," he said. "Nowadays people have to go out and create their jobs, and that is exactly what these public-spirited citizens of Greenburgh are doing. They deserve full credit, and I wish them every success."

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 21 1932

PRAISES NEGROES IN CRISIS.

Urban League Says They Have Suffered Most, Complained Least.

Negroes in the large industrial centres of the country have faced problems of unemployment without becoming embittered during the last year, according to the annual report issued yesterday by the National Urban League, 1,133 Broadway.

"The Negro, as a group in our American life, has had the largest proportion of the unemployed," says Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the league. "Under normal conditions he represents the poorest of any racial or national group in our life. During the period of depression he has suffered physically the most—and yet his voice of protest as a representative of the lowest economic group has been less audible and his spirit has possibly been the most hopeful.

"The widespread publicity which has been secured as to the Negro's plight, the approach that has been made to government officials, national and local, and the representations which have been made to emergency volunteer citizens' committees, as well as to the established agencies for unemployment relief, have resulted in an almost universal inclusion of the Negro in adjustment efforts."

Pennsylvania Railroad Places Negro Porters Back On Broiler Car Jobs; Had Given Them to Filipinos

The noble experiment which the Pennsylvania Railroad tried to carry out when they took 8 Negro porters off their runs in the broiler parlor cars and replaced them with 16 Filipinos has resulted in a dismal failure, The New York Age learned just before going to press.

According to The New York Age informant, so many letters of protest were sent into the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad from hundreds of Negreos who first learned of the benching of the Negroes from this newspaper in the issue of February 20 and so many patrons of the road threatened to take their patronage to another company that the Pennsylvania decided that the jobs rightfully belonged to Negroes.

When the 8 Negro porters were taken from their runs, The Age learned that 16 Filipinos were given their jobs and even given more money than the Negro porters had received. It was said that the Filipinos were getting $100 a month and free uniforms while the Negro porters who had been working faithfully for from 3 to 20 years each were only getting $85 per month and had to buy their own uniforms.

The Pennsylvania came in for severe criticism in this move and whe na minor official tried to explain the replacement as being for economic reasons, he could not account for the increase in the pay to the Filipinos and why the company would use twice as many men to operate the cars.

Besides the complaints which patrons made of the poor service given by the Filipinos, it is also said that the company took into consideration the fact that practically all of the larger Negro fraternal and social groups between New York and Washington patronize the Pennsylvania Railroad and the company could not afford to lose this patronage to another line.

WHITE GIRLS TAKE COLORED MEN'S JOBS

No Reason Given By Restaurant Owners Negroes

NEW YORK —(CNS)— White girls have replaced colored male employees of over 40 years standng in the check room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station operated by the Savarin chain restaurant company, it was reported last week. In many instances the men were heads of families and had been long established in their positions. No reason, other than the securing of employment of unemployed whites, was advanced for the sudden change of policy.

The colored check room employees, heretofore, had been allowed to keep the tips of patrons of the restaurant and were required to eat in the servants' dining room. Under the changed policy the white girls will be paid regular wages and fed in the guest dining room, it was learned.

Negro employees in Pennsylvania railroad restaurants have fared badly ever since the Savarin company took over their operation some seven years ago. Last year the wages of colored waiters was cut from $45 to $30 a month and the number of restaurant employees was cut almost by one half. The men most recently discharged have in some instances been placed on elevators in the restaurant, but many of them have been left without jobs.

SAY PENNSYLVANIA R. R. PUTS RACE PORTERS BACK TO WORK

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company, following numerous letters protesting their action last February in replacing eight Race porters on broiler parlor cars with 16 Filipinos, has, according to reports, rescinded the order and placed the Race porters back to work.

When the original change was made, in addition to hiring 16 Filipinos to do the work of the eight Race men, it was said that the island men were paid $100 a month and given free uniform, while the Race porters who had from three to 20 years' service each, were paid only $85 per month and had to buy their own uniforms.

Pointed criticism was directed against the Pennsylvania as a result of this move and when a minor official was interviewed, he is reported to have said the change was made for economic reasons, but was unable to explain the fact that twice as many Filipinos at more salary were required to do the work of the Race porters.

Threatened loss of the patronage of passengers of both races because of the flagrant discrimination is said to have influenced the company in their decision that the jobs rightfully belonged to the Race porters, all of whom had received favorable mention for the excellence of their service.

NEGRO PORTERS RETURN TO JOBS

New York City.—It was revealed today by authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the eight Negro porters who were taken off their runs in the broiler cars and replaced by 16 Filipinos some time ago, have been returned to their jobs.

According to reports, so many letters of protest were sent into the railroad office when the Negro men were discharged, and so many patrons of the road threatened to take their patronage to other companies that the Pennsylvania decided to recall the Negroes.

Besides the complaints which patrons made of the very poor service given by the untrained Filipinos, it is reported that the company decided that it could not afford to lose the patronage of the many large fraternal and social groups of Negroes who make frequent trips between Washington and New York.

More Than Half of the Brickmasons and Laborers Employed on New YM Million Dollar Building are Colored

37 of 65 Masons and 15 of 28 Laborers Make Up Present Race Representation at Work; To Lay Cornerstone on Sunday, May 22

Ever since work on the new Y. M. C. A. Building in West 135th street was started, wherever possible, half of the workers have been colored, according to a statement from Rudolph J. Thomas, membership-secretary, who is in charge of the employment of colored labor.

From the time of the digging of the foundations, colored workers were engaged, handling machinery and handling the concrete wherever they could be fitted in.

37 of 65 Are Colored

At present, on the bricklaying contract, 65 men are working, of which number 37 are colored. They are paid $15.40 daily for an eight hour day. This is the union scale for bricklayers. Some of the men will be retained on the project until the work is completed, according to Mr. Thomas.

Besides these skilled mechanics there are 28 laborers, 15 of which are colored. Pay for this class of unskilled labor is at the rate of $9.90 per eight hour day. The employment of these men is on a weekly basis, whereby a new crew is put on each week in order to give as many men as possible some work.

Denials of canards with reference to the non-employment of colored workers have been issued frequently because of the contention that discrimination was being practiced

To Lay Cornerstone

Building Committee, headed by William H. Wortham, chairman, is planning for the laying of the corner stone for the new million dollar Y. M. C. A. building, on Sunday, May 22, at 3 p. m.

It is planned that this shall be proceeded by a parade, composed of all the marching units in Harlem. The committee is now at work making contacts with those various groups, and it is anticipated that one of the most representative parades will pass in review before the new building.

A speaker of national importance is being invited, as well as distinguished local representatives to participate in the program.

All marching units who decide to participate in the parade are asked to communicate with Thos. E. Taylor, Executive secretary.

Occupation, Wages, etc.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
CITIZEN
JAN 3 1 1932

Negro Unemployment Relief

The conference scheduled to be held at the Y. M. I. building this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the interest of Negro unemployment relief is one of a series of such conferences which Lawrence A. Oxley, State director of the Negro relief division of the governor's council on unemployment and relief is holding in cities through North Carolina.

The speakers will include leaders of both races and it is hoped that the meeting will be well attended and that out of the discussions will come information and suggestions which will prove of real value in dealing with the situation.

Unemployment today affects not only those who are out of work but the entire community as well. It is felt by both races and to mitigate its unhappy consequences there must be helpful cooperation between the leaders of both races. Such a conference as that set for this afternoon can prove its usefulness in helping to indicate the lines along which this cooperation can best be directed.

It is an important gathering and deserving of the fullest and most earnest support.

Negro Mail Carrier Named For Route In Surry County

Greensboro N.C.
(Special to Daily News)

Elkin, Feb. 27.—"Something new under the sun" is recorded in the appointment of a negro mail carrier of Surry county for the Dobson-Rockford star route. News supposed to be reliable has been received of the appointment to the position of James Madison Matthews, middle aged, prosperous negro citizen of the Rockford community by the postoffice department at Washington.

When he enters upon his duties July 1, he will be the first individual of his color and race to perform such service for the government in this county.

Relief and the Color Line

To the Editor: Among our varied interests at Southeast House in Washington, D. C., we consider employment and the Negro a most challenging one. Consequently we were attracted by the three following sentences in Wheelbarrow Parade, by Lisbeth Parrott of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, appearing in the March Midmonthly Survey: "The call for men was answered by hundreds of jobseekers. From these were chosen men who were legal residents and who had families dependent upon them. White labor was paid two dollars a day and colored one dollar and a half for the five days work per week."

We sincerely hope that you will encourage the writer of the above named article to explain through the medium of your thought-provoking columns how a Negro laborer with a dependent family can exist on fifty cents less per day than a white laborer. In North Carolina does the Negro laborer get his bread a few cents cheaper? Does he have to pay less for his clothing and reduced fees for medical services? We are sure that many of your readers would be interested in the writer's reply.

Marion Grace Conover
Headworker, Southeast House,
Washington, D. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
AUG 5 1932

THE SLAVE SOUTH

The North Carolina Highway Commission with the greatest reluctance has fixed a minimum wage for able-bodied workers on the State's road construction projects at 20 cents an hour. These North Carolina commissioners and business men thought the North Carolina workers should be paid only 15 cents an hour but at the insistence of the United States Bureau of Public Roads they agreed reluctantly to the higher sum.

Under the Federal plan, the men will work only thirty hours a week in order to spread the employment among as many workers as possible. Thus in North Carolina the laborer's week will bring him $6.00. The North Carolina Commission thought this was a combination of beneficence and folly. They thought the worker ought to receive only $4.50 for his week's work.

It should be clearly understood that though the Federal projects upon which these men will work were provided to relieve unemployment, the money paid these laborers will be in no sense a charity payment but a man's wage. Even upon its own smaller sum, the Highway Commission conceived, a man could live. While of course, it is none of the Highway Commission's business, able-bodied men, even the unskilled, generally indulge in the luxury of food, a roof and, what would seem to be in the face of their wage, the folly of reproducing their kind. To do that on $6.00 a week would seem to fill them immediately out of the ranks of the unskilled.

It is true that the week's work, under the provisions of the Federal highway legislation, is not a full week. But if these men did work six days, ten hours a day, their wage would be only $12.00. And if the North Carolina business men who compose the Commission could fix a minimum wage for these North Carolina workers, it would be for six days, ten hours a day, only $9.00 a week.

The skilled worker, able-bodied and trained, under this dispensation, which is aimed not only at relieving unemployment but also at increasing buying power, will receive for a thirty-hour week $9.00. If he worked a full week, six days of ten hours, his superior training would bring him a wage of $18.00. This is the skilled worker whose skill certainly should entitle him to the luxuries of food, shelter, clothes and a family.

The Commission in making its reluctant decision had before it figures which showed that during April, May and June of this year contractors on other Federal aid projects in this State were paying 14 cents an hour, the lowest in the Union except South Carolina and Mississippi where the pay was 13 cents and 12 cents, respectively. Thus until this new beneficence the six-day, ten-hour-a-day week of a man in North Carolina was $8.40, in South Carolina $7.80, and in Mississippi $7.20. A man in Nevada is worth $32.40, in Ohio $21.60.

These lowest wage States are all so-called Black States and the bulk of the unskilled labor on their highways was Negro labor. To some that may justify the wage. Some may say that there is nothing to worry about in the low living standards of the Negro. It is a view as blind as it is cruel. Every merchant has learned that his success is limited by the payrolls of his community. Every skilled worker has learned that his wage is based upon the wages paid the unskilled masses below him. The wealth of the State is based upon the wages of these hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that fact does not change whether they be black or white.

This situation was responsible, before the depression began, for a propaganda sent out by the South itself urging manufacturers to locate manufacturing plants in the South where there was much cheap and contented labor. That could mean only one thing: It meant that employers of labor could produce cheaply at the expense of the Southern worker to sell his goods in the other sections of the country where the buying power was greater. Some few Southern men were enriched in the process. In many cases, however, the profits went to owners who only occasionally visited their plants in the South.

Immigration restrictions shut out the cheap labor of Southern Europe and in a sense the South, in a misguided effort at progress, offered itself as the substitute. It would provide cheap labor. The South could and the South can provide cheap labor only by continuing to keep its living standards low, by continuing to keep its people inured to poverty. By continuing to do these things the South also keeps its buying power low to the injury of local Southern merchants for the few Southerners who are enriched by the exploitation of other Southerners can buy only a certain amount of clothes, they can eat only a certain amount of food.

Before the Depression began low wages were the curse of the South. In the Depression, Southern low wages will make recovery slower. The only thing that can be said for Southern low wages in the Depression is perhaps that starvation comes easier to a people who have always lived close to it. As long as the South seeks to build on low wages and low living standards for the Negroes and its accompaniment in low wages and low living standards for the poorer whites, so long will the South offer itself as the Southern Italy inside the immigration wall about American living standards. Just so long will the whole South, white and black, remain the mudsill of American life. Not all our efforts at education, not all our good roads built at a pitiful wage can save us so long as our workers are exploited at a wage close to slavery and starvation.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

AUG 15 1932

The Slave South

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It is true that the week's work, under the provisions of the federal highway legislation, is not a full week. But if these men did work six days, ten hours a day, their wage would be only $12. And if the North Carolina business men who compose the commission could fix a minimum wage for these North Carolina workers, it would be for six days, ten hours a day, only $9 a week.

The skilled worker, able-bodied and trained, under this dispensation, which is aimed not only at relieving unemployment but also at increasing buying power, will receive for a thirty-hour week $9. If he worked a full week, six days of ten hours, his superior training would bring him a wage of $18. This is the skilled worker whose skill certainly should entitle him to the luxuries of food, shelter, clothes and a family.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN WORK PROGRAM PUSHED BY ZANESVILLE A'SN.

Tribune

New York, Mar. 4—The nation-wide attack on unemployment among Negroes sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is being actively pushed in Zanesville, Ohio. The resolutions passed is as follows: 3-10-32

"Whereas the colored citizens constitute approximately 5 per cent. of the entire population of the city of Zanesville, and

"Whereas all the goods and merchandise used by the colored citizens are purchased from the white merchants and declare in Zanesville,

"Be it resolved, that the Zanesville branch of the N. A. A. C. P. out of appreciation, urge and use its influence with the colored citizens of Zanesville to patronize, as far as possible, to the exclusion of others, those merchants and dealers of the city who do employ colored people."

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

MAY 10 1932

A Faithful Public Servant

CHARLES S. SMITH, the Negro secretary to five Cleveland police chiefs and three safety directors, is retiring to enjoy a well-earned pension May 15. He has been 35 years in the city's service.

We regret that Smith's retirement is occasioned by ill health and hope that rest from his duties will quickly restore him.

Smith has enjoyed the respect and friendship of a large part of the public for many years, and he will carry the esteem of the public with him into retirement. It is the old and faithful employees like him that really keep a city government working thru all the vicissitudes of politics.

WHITES RESENT GIVING OF JOBS

Courier
5-28-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., May 26—(ANP)—The upshot of a controversy here between Dr. L. L. Rodgers, Democratic leader of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Club, and Charles Becvar, white aspirant for committeeman in Precinct O, disclosed that there is a feeling that Mayor Ray T. Miller is giving too many jobs to Negroes in the ward and too few to whites.

Charges and counter-charges have been made by Dr. Rodgers and Becvar which have won as much space in the daily newspapers as the quadrennium of the A. M. E. Church last week over the existence of vice in certain sections of the ward and the disposition of the present Democratic ward leadership to place a price on vice.

Becvar, the white aspriant, has stated that Dr. Rodgers has offered ladies of easy virtue membership in the ward club at the rate of $5 each, with police protection guaranteed. He states that Rodgers had him go around to houses of ill fame and sign the girls up, and that later Rodgers had the girls ordered to headquarters, where they were directed to "lay it on the wood."

Dr. Rodgers states that membership in the club costs only $1 and that no man was charged more, nor has anybody been promised police protection. He does not deny the existence of vice dens in the city.

A month ago Virginia Stewart and Thelma Scott were arrested for plying their trade, but when taken to jail they flashed membership cards in the Twelfth Ward Club. They claimed protection was guaranteed them.

Dr. Rodgers claims that Becvar had sought his support for precinct committeeman, and that when he discovered Becvar was a double-crosser he threw his support to another white man, who was elected.

After making the vice charges, Becvar complained of the large number of Negroes and the few whites who had obtained positions at the City Hall. He said that shortly after joining the club he found that the Democrats had only four colored votes in Precincts O and P but that of the first 27 persons appointed after Mayor Miller had taken office, only one was white and the rest were colored.

Becvar even wrote to Newton D. Baker about this employment situation, but the astute former Secretary of War referred him to another man, who left for Florida before Becvar could reach him. His letters to Mayor Miller were ignored.

"There are lots of white men out here," Becvar states, "who deserve jobs. The Democratic vote is made up of far more whites than Negroes. I wouldn't care if they gave us an even break, but it's 20 to 1 against us."

KROGER EMPLOYS A COLORED MANAGER

NAACP Opens Door For Race in Chain Stores in Toledo After Determined Fight. Picketed Concerns Six Weeks.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28.—(ANP)—The Toledo branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has won a great victory for this section of the state.

The Kroger groceries stores in this section receive ninety-eight perecnt of the Negro trade. They were asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to put colored clerks and student managers in their stores, since they were receiving so much of the colored trade.

Stage Determine Fight.

The Kroger company refused to do this. The Toledo branch of the N. A. A. C. P. decided to boycott the Kroger stores. They put on pickets, carrying signs to that effect, for six weeks, causing the Kroger company to loose large sums of money.

After six weeks of picketing the Kroger company decided to come to the committee in charge of the picketing and agree to their terms and place colored help in the Kroger stores in sections where they received colored trade. Not only did they succeed in placing colored clerks in these neighborhoods, but a colored manager in one of their other stores. He is believed to be the first ever to fill this capacity for Kroger.

The N. A. A. C. P. is to select the colored help.

PROMOTED TO POST OFFICE FOREMAN



CHARLES A. HOWARD

of Negro supervisors in Cincinnati to two, the other being Courtland Lewis, superintendent of Station "N." There are about 125 colored postal employes in Cincinnati, where exists a strong branch of the Postal Alliance, of which Mr. Howard is a past president.

Has Served In Postal Work For More Than Twenty-nine Years.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12—Charles A. Howard, who has served 29 years in the postal service, has been promoted from clerk to foreman in the mail bag section in the Cincinnati post office.

The promotion of Mr. Howard is in keeping with a promise made the Welfare Committee of the National Alliance of Postal Employes through its chairman, Roy O. Willhoit, by Postmaster Behymer early in the summer when representations were made to him concerning the then prospective vacancy.

Mr. Howard's appointment brings the number

SIX DINING CAR STEWARDS ON B.O.

CINCINNATI, O. (ANP)—On Monday, December 12, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad dining car system increased the number of Negroes employed as stewards in charge. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is employing more than any other road. The total number of stewards in charge is now six, three being added on the 12th.

Harry T. Jefferson and Thomas Horner of Cincinnati, were those to attain this achievement in November, 1930.

F. A. Stein, superintendent of dining car service, Baltimore, Md., is in charge of this work.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The recent American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati went on record as unalterably opposed to any further procrastination in the matter of insurance for the unemployed. The action, taken at a time when the country is in the throes of economic confusion, is squarely in the category of a logical one.

The bitter experience brought about by the prolonged unemployment situation has resulted in eliciting much concern for the social needs of the rank and file of Americans. Wage-cuts, wholesale lay-offs ,endless days of job hunting are all direct products of our present diseased economic system. The crisis calls desperately for curative measures. Only the combined effort on the part of the nation's best industrial and business captains, brought into play honesty, unselfishly and determinedly, is capable of turning the tide toward industrial normalcy. Economic and social organizations should see to it that something of the latter nature is done; assume the doctor's heavy responsibilities of diagnosis and remedial practice; deliver our country from the slow economic death that approaches with its strangle hold on the life of our industries.

While the depression lasts, some 10,000 colored and white unemployed workers, without any protection whatever against want, are suffering untold misery.

With the jobless insurance provision advoted by the American Federation of Labor such calamity as we are now experiencing would be impossible. Working men and women should no longer be deprived of the blessings of unemployment insurance.

Labor—1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

STOCKTON, CAL.
RECORD
MAY 4 1932

Negro Residents Want City Jobs

PITTSBURG, May 4.—Negro residents of Pittsburg made their from the City Council last night.

A letter addressed to the board by James J. Graves, 133 West street, urged the councilmen to give careful and serious consideration to two colored citizens the next time a city office needed filling.

The letter was referred to City Manager George T. Oliver.

NEGROES GET 87 STATE JOBS

East Tennessee News

CHEYNEY, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Negro Council held its annual meeting at the Cheyney State Teachers' college last Saturday afternoon. Representatives from many parts of the state were present. 6/16/32.

The council listened to an interesting review of the effort of individual members to find jobs for Negroes. The difficulty of finding work for the unemployed was matched only by the deplorable prospects for Negroes throughout the state losing more and more of the jobs they have Representative Samuel B. Hari pointed out that out of 24,000 state jobs in the winter months and 30,000 state jobs in the summonths only 87 of these jobs are alloted to Negroes, and out of the 87 jobs 11 are above the grade of janitorial service. The members of the council decided to continue the job hunt.

The board of directors thought it well to give this session over to a consideration of the Cheyney State Teachers' college in the state educational program Dr. Leslie Pickney Hill, president of the college, was requested to prepare for the council a full setout of the history, evolution and educational significance in Pennsylvania of the new state teachers' college.

A committee consisting of Arthur Huff Fausett, Wayne L. Hopkins and Clarence R. Whyte was appointed to make a study of the college over a period of time in order that a rule and helpful understanding of the place of this advancing institutions in the educational scheme might be reached.

One of the seven major points upon which the members of the council are agreed is "That we must support Negro enterprise of every sort, where it is clear that it is serving honestly some valid purpose."

ELIZABETH WOMAN IS ONLY RACE RURAL MAIL CARRIER IN STATE

Courier
10-8-32

If you live along the rural roads of Elizabeth you wil see a comely young matron driving a shining car, and ir the front seat beside her is a large leather packet containing Uncle Sam's mail to be delivered to the pleasant neighbor all along the way. She is Mrs. Alex Murray and she lives at 214 West Fourteenth street. Homestead.

Post-Gazette

Mrs. Murray likes her job. She smiles and hums gaily as she runs along. She is well-known to all of the folks . . . the kiddies and the grown-ups alike. She received her appointment several years ago after successfully passing the Civil Service examinations.

LAUNDRIES AND THE HOME

THE State Department of Labor and Industry has recently been conducting a survey of Philadelphia's laundries. The survey shows that six thousand workers are employed in the industry in our city, and that there are certain conditions which should be remedied.

Labor-Industry
11-3-32
Philadelphia, Pa.

The investigators pointed out excessive hours and seven day weeks in many places, and above all it found certain conditions of sanitation which were below par.

Perhaps no public service touches the home more closely than the laundry. What it does, and how it does it, comes directly back to the home. There can be no avenue of escape from unsanitary conditions which exist in a laundry, and the State is to be congratulated in doing its bit toward safeguarding the people of Philadelphia by looking into these conditions.

In the meantime, the survey also indicates that the laundry is a rather growing industry with little overhead, especially in cases of smaller businesses, and that it offers opportunity to people who would like to get into business on a small scale.

Negroes are the most perfect launderers of clothes. They do not have to study it as a science any more than they would have to study to sing naturally, and they should, if possible, seize the opportunity now offered to get into a business in larger numbers that promises to become a great industry in Philadelphia as time goes on.

Rhode Island.

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEW AVENUE OF EMPLOYMENT OPENING FOR NEGROES

New York,—(By the Associated Negro Press)—On October 1 the Rumford Baking Powder Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, added two young colored men to the personnel of its sale organization. The significance of this action on the part of the Rumford Company, one of America's oldest and most successful business enterprises, may not at first be apparent. When no less a person than James A. Jackson, Business Specialist of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, tells us, however, that the specific program undertaken by the Rumford Company is without precedent, its importance becomes more evident.

The story of how the Rumford Company was induced to employ these two young men is of unusual interest. After almost four years of intensive study of the Negro as a consumer, some of the findings of Professor Paul K. Edwards of Fisk University were published last Spring by the Prentice-Hall Company, of New York City, in a volume called, "The Southern Urban Negro As a Consumer." Among the subjects covered in this book are chapters dealing with (1) the purchasing power of the urban Negro; (2) the qualities of merchandise he consumes; (3) where he trades; (4) the extent to which he buys a brand; (5) his knowledge of national brands; (6) his status as a credit risk compared with that of whites; and (7) how best to undertake to reach him by means of advertising.

Sells Negro Buying Power to Manufacturers

Professor Edwards was himself so greatly impressed with the importance of the facts uncovered by his studies that he took a copy of the book and set out for New York and other centers to tell the story to large manufacturers and distributors He found a most interested audience everywhere. National advertisers as well as advertising agencies listened attentively. In spite of their keen interest, however, many of these great enterprises were not ready to believe that the Negro market could be sufficiently important to warrant any special consideration. Others were completely convinced of the facts but were unwilling to make any special effort to reach this market during the present period of depression.

Why Negroes Should Do the Job Better

The Rumford Baking Powder Company, however, was ready to give immediate consideration to this part of our domestic market on the basis of the facts presented. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clarkson Collins, General Sales Manager of the Rumford Company, was already quite well informed of the importance of the Negro market, and at the time had two highly efficient lady demonstrators in his employ. He agreed that to effectively bring Rumford Baking Powder to the attention of the Negro populations of New York with its 327,706 Negroes, Chicago with its 233,903, Memphis with 96,550, Atlanta with 90,075, and to the similarly large Negro populations of many other cities it was reasonable to believe that the proper sort of well-trained men logically should be able to do the job better than it could be done by the regular white sales organization. The Rumford Baking Powder Company, therefore, decided to experiment in the Negro urban market with Negro representatives until this point could be established.

Chose Two Well Trained Men

To this end the company employed the two young men Both of these men are college graduates who have had considerable experience in the business of making a living. One of them is Ramon S. Scruggs, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Scruggs obtained part of his education at Tennessee State College at Nashville, and the remainder at Fisk University. He obtained the A. B. degree from Fisk in June, 1932, receiving departmental honors in Business Administration. During his years at Fisk he was active in such student activities as the publication of the college paper, student government, and intramural athletics. At one time he was associate editor of the Fisk Herald, and in his senior year was a key man on the varsity debating team.

The other of these two young men is Randall Tyus, a native of Washington, Kansas, whose parents later moved to St. Louis where he graduated from high school. After his graduation from high school he had several years of valuable experience in the undertaking business in St. Louis under the guidance of his uncle. He, too, is a graduate of Fisk University, having majored in Economics and Business Administration. For three years he was President of his class. During all four years he was President of the College Y. M. C. A. During one year he was President of the Men's Glee Club and at the same time was President of his fraternity. He earned his expenses during his years at college by very successfully representing local dry cleaning companies on the college campus.

At the present time these two men have the important responsibility of acquainting the Negro populations of several large cities with Rumford Baking Powder and building up good will towards it on the part of the retail trade as well as the two colored women demonstrators, who for some time have been doing effective work for the Rumford Company.

Future Expansion Depends on Move's Success

The spirit of the Rumford Baking Powder Company in connection with the program is of the finest. Tyus and Scruggs hold positions with the company of equal dignity to those held by the white salesmen Moreover their work appears to be correlating splendidly with that of the white members of the organization in the areas in which they are working They have the confidence and goodwill of their district managers. A splendid spirit prevails If the program as now outlined succeeds reasonably well during an eight month experimental period, it is the purpose of the company to make these two Negro representatives a permanent part of the Rumford organization and at the same time very probably to increase the number of men and the number of lady demonstrators employed until national coverage is obtained.

Much hinges upon the success of this program. If it succeeds in appreciably increasing the sales of Rumford Baking Powder, it unquestionably will have opened up a new avenue of high grade employment to alert, well-prepared Negroes

vi-

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Washerwoman Lauded in Tax Tilt

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 29.—(AP)—A familiar figure below the Mason Dixon line, the negro washerwoman, in the eyes of Tennessee's finance and taxation department, is a time-honored institution essential to the preservation of all southern ideals.

Replying to an inquiry, Finance and Taxation Commissioner Charles McCabe wrote today that Tennessee's privilege tax on hand laundries should not be extended to negro washerwomen.

Occupation, Wages, etc.
RICHMOND, VA. 6
NEWS-LEADER

MAR 5 1932

THE SENATE ON THE BUDGET.

Most of the changes made by the senate in the appropriation bill, which it passed last night, are much to be commended. The senators restored the salaries of RICHARD ARMSTRONG, the fish commissioner, and that invaluable public servant, Tax Commissioner MORRISSETT. With equal wisdom, it seems to us, the senate adopted the Wicker amendments, which reduced the cuts in the pay of those state employes who now receive $1,200 or less. The general level of state compensation is not high—$1,718 for the white and $870 for the Negro male employes, $1,331 for the white female and $641 for the Negro female employes. Persons in the higher executive positions can sustain a 10 per cent. reduction in pay. Those who are now receiving a bare living wage should not be compelled to give up as much, even in the name of financial necessity. It should be added, however, that the greatest need of this class of employes is equalization of pay. The failure of the state to establish any uniform standards has resulted in the harshest sort of injustice. Some men and women who are working for the state receive 50 per cent. more than is allowed persons who have had an equal term of service and are performing identical duties.

The senate erred seriously in insisting on paying its clerk $5,250 per annum when he does not average four full months' work a year. This leaves a bad taste in the public's mouth, and is precisely the sort of favoritism that breeds political discontent. The house conferees should demand that this be stricken from the bill.

RIVAL CLEANERS AGREE TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

Journal and Guide

Publicity Spikes Moves Against Colored Operators

3-30-32

All was quiet on the cleaners front this week as rival groups were "awaiting developments" growing out of the charges of two colored operators of plants in Norfolk that they had been intimidated, interfered with in the operation of their business, and subjected to unfair competition by persons they alleged to be agents of white concerns.

Following a suggestion by the Journal and Guide that the plant owners hold a conference for the purpose of smoothing out their difficulties, a committee of three, representing the white laundry and cleaners association was named to meet with the two colored owners primarily involved. These two are C. D. Ricks, of Ricks The Cleaner and F. R. Scott, of the Paris Cleaners and Dyers.

Favor Conference

Messrs. Ricks and Scott in an interview with a Journal and Guide representative Wednesday declared that they were willing to meet this committee in a conference sometime next week.

Immediately following the exposé of the tense situation in the cleaning-pressing field in last week's Guide, the association of cleaners and laundries held a meeting. At this meeting, held Thursday of last week, they named representatives to approach the colored cleaners and to express to them the readiness of the responsible concerns of the city to help relieve the situation.

Another meeting of the association was scheduled for Thursday of this week. Both sides were reluctant to make definite moves pending the outcome of this later meeting. Responsible representatives of the larger establishments have stoutly denied they look with favor upon the threats made against the colored cleaners. They blamed the reported trouble on irresponsible members of the craft, and said that cut-rates or the two intimated plans was a possible source of antagonism.

Compromise Possibilities

Meanwhile, the colored cleaners maintain that they were forced into price-cutting by white cleaners. In their statement to the Guide they hinted that they were reluctant to accede to the demands of those who have warned them to restrict their advertising and direct it only to the attention of colored patrons, and to boost their prices, among other things. It is expected that when the conference is held the cleaners who have reported the intimidation will be accompanied by their attorneys.

Messrs. Ricks and Scott stated that they believed the publicity given to the undercover operations of certain rival cleaners by the Journal and Guide had effectively spiked their nefarious campaign. The scheduled opening of a rival plant close to Mr. Ricks' plant on Monday did not take place. A plant next door to Mr. Scott's plant has been advertising rates considerably below those being charged generally.

Cleaner Makes Statement

George Ward, owner of Ward The Cleaner's plant at 1526 Church St. in a statement to the Guide this week asserted that a "great danger faced owners and employees of cleaning and pressing plants and laundries." Mr. Ward criticized the price-cutting ranging from 20 to 35 percent, and sometimes as high as 50 percent, with, resulting reduction in wages during the depression.

He said that if certain cleaners continued to reduce their prices there was a possibility that all colored cleaners may be driven out of business. While prices are being cut, he added, operating expenses have increased through higher taxes license fees, and material costs. Mr Ward has been in the field for 26 years.

MOST NEGROES IN AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC JOBS

Journal and Guide

So Says Speaker At Vocational Campaign Meeting

4-2-32

RICHMOND.—As a part of the third National Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the National Urban League, the Richmond Urban League, assisted by the student senate of Virginia Union University, presented a series of speakers at the regular chapel hour on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week. Throughout the country other schools and organizations also held appropriate programs.

Norfolk Va.

Under the general caption, "After the Depression—What," an attempt was made to so vitally call the attention of the student body to the present depression and its implications—in so far as Negroes are concerned—that they would do some serious thinking and planning for their future work.

On Monday, Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the local league made formal presentation of the campaign and called attention to some pertinent facts taken from the 15th U. S. Census Report. He stated, for instance, that while the census classifies its data on occupations under seven different heads, three and one-half of the five million gainfully employed Negroes were to be found on only two classes—agriculture and personal and domestic service—fields requiring little or no preparation for entrance.

Cause For Suffering

This was one of the reasons he argued, while Negroes are suffering out of proportion to their percentage in the general population. He further predicted that with the large number of Negro college students enrolling in the Education department of our schools, the students were precipitating a similar situation. The need, he stated, was for a diversification of occupational choices, and thereby give opportunity for development of the various talents and capabilities within our group.

On Tuesday, Prof. Llewelyn Davis spoke on the "Opportunities for the Negro in the Field of Business," and presented definite figures to show that there is a trend towards the establishment of large scale business within our group—which would call for the services of a large number of men and women in varying capacities. The C. M. A. chain store movement of the National Negro Business League especially was cited.

On Wednesday, Miss Martha Coleman, a senior called attention to six Negroes who during the past ten years had entered fields of labor not previously opened to Negroes—and who had made good. The success which they achieved in their field makes it increasingly easier for other Negroes who are willing to pay the price of preparation, she said.

The Pioneers

Those mentioned are: Paul R. Williams, architect of Los Angeles; Elmer Smith, radio operator with the Canadian Aviation Company; J. H. Montgomery, airplane designer of California; Wm. G. Haynes, chemist for the Union Pacific Railroad; and E. Simms Campbell, caricaturist, who has drawn covers for such magazines as Life, Judge and Hooey, and Charles S. Duke, civil engineer of Chicago.

On Thursday, Lorenzo B. Macklin another student, spoke on the economic aspect of the Negro's condition. He showed that the "way out" for the group is through the raising of the economic level.

MORE JOBS NOW AVAILABLE TO WORKERS HERE

Journal and Guide

Relief Bureau Reports Improvement Locally

5-14-32

Norfolk, as far as the depression goes, is looking up. That is the considered opinion of persons in close touch with the situation in this vicinity.

Norfolk Va.

Unemployment in Norfolk is noticeably decreasing, Henry G. Parker, assistant director of public welfare, has declared. His office is and has been a clearing house for appeals for aid for needy persons for several years.

"I have seen a material decrease in the number of appeals for help," Mr. Parker said last week. "I believe that the list of the unemployed is growing smaller."

All Groups eBnefit

All citizens, regardless of race, are benefitting from the improved situation. One evidence of the existence of a brighter lining to the economic clouds which have darkened the outlook in the past is the additions being made to the list of workers at various industries and business concerns.

One plant where many Negroes will be employed, for instance, the Atlantic Veneer Company, at Sewalls Point, just north of the Army Base, will be opened within a few days, it has been learned.

Closed plants in other cases will be consolidated and opened for operation, giving further employment to those needing it. The Austin Processing Company is one such concern preparing to open for business at Money Point. It refines waste cotton to make it usable for weaving cloth.

More Jobs Available

Attaches of the Federal Unemployment Bureau substantiate Mr. Parker in his statement that unemployment is on the wane here. At the Federal bureau in the City Hall. which was opened for busi-

ness in February, 4,690 applicants for work in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and surrounding territory have been listed. Jobs have been found by it for about 60 persons since its opening, including applicants of all races.

Applications for work have decreased noticeably in the past few weeks, while the number of jobs found for those wanting work has increased. Nearly half of the jobs listed as found for applicants were within the last month.

Summer Resort Work

The summer resorts at Ocean View, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake Beach, and elsewhere in this vicinity are giving employment to a great many people even though the resort season is still nearly a month away. Carpenters, painters, and other mechanics are putting the resort properties in shape for the season and waiters, cooks, hotel attendants, and other resort jobs are being filled.

Business men are expressing more optimism and building activities of a major character, while not brisk, are showing a vast amount of small building work in this section. This provides sources of revenue for supply houses and gives jobs to many workmen in the various types of construction work.

The colored branch of the Municipal Relief Bureau was closed some weeks ago. Various charitable organizations, church employment agencies, and other agencies in touch with the employment situation believe also that the number of jobless is decreasing and that there is ground for optimism.

NEGROES MUST LEARN TRADES OR STARVE, SURVEY INDICATES

PETERSBURG, Va., May 19.—ANP)—An interesting experiment n vocational guidance is being nade by Nu Lambda and Beta Gamma chapters of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, located at Virginia State College, here. Making a survey of the Virginia Negro population based on the census figures of 1920-1932, it is shown that the Negroes of the state have tended to leave all occupational fields except the professions or domestic or personal service. The trend the fraternity pointed out is either toward the top of the economic class or towards the bottom. "Negroes must learn trades or starve," their report says.

The vast majority of Negro workers in Virginia are engaged in low wage unskilled labor, the report points out, continuing with the observation that those Negroes who manage to get an education, together with those who drop out of school early and fall back into unskilled labor, result in an over supply of poorly paid laborers and a large supply of lawyers, doctors and workers in other professions without a clientele large enough to support them.

A recent survey of 766 Negro high school seniors in the state, revealed that 72 per cent or nearly one-fourth planned to enter some professional career. The fraternity urging that the economic salvation of the Negro is dependent upon this expansion into skilled technical industries points out the following program to correct the evil.

1. Provide more industrial courses in the high schools, and for those who drop out of school, part time technical courses of evenings.
2. Teach Negro children the dignity of labor, respect for work and their opportunities in industry.
3. Develop placement agencies and help open up new jobs and new plants to Negroes. Dr. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, delivered two radio addresses in the interest of the campaign. Charles Henry Jones, junior student at the college, and Prof. D. A. Wilkerson have had charge of the campaign.

DISCRIMINATION CURBED ON JOB

NORFOLK, Va.—The arrival and subsequent investigation into labor conditions on the construction of the new Norfolk post office resulted in colored laborers getting better hours and higher pay.

When the work was first started, the Southern contractors employed only white workers. When a protest was filed with the government, colored were employed at 20 cents an hour, while white men drew 40 cents an hour. After the investigation the contractors were ordered to pay all workers the same wages which range between 35 and 40

Judge Haddon Frees Abe Tompkin After Vagrancy Hearing

Southern Hunger Marchers In Monster Meet On 2nd Street

The case of Abe Tomkins, organizer of the Richmond Unemployed Council, who was arrested in the mayor's office about ten days ago upon a charge of vagrancy, was called in the police court on Wednesday, December 7, with Jutsice T. Gray Haddon presiding. Tomkins was represented by Attorney Alfred E. Cohen, while Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Charles T. Tinsley appeared for the State.

Attorney C. W. Crowder was present in the court acting in the capacity of an observer for the Civil Rights League of America.

Captain Wright First Witness

The first witness for the Commonwealth was Captain A. S. Wright, head of the municipal detective department, who related the circumstances of Tomkins' arrest and told of statements made by Tomkins at headquarters immediately following the arrest to the effect that he had no visible means of support and that he was an unemployed machinist and came to Richmond for the purpose of finding a job.

The State contended that the testimony of Captain Wright placed the defendant within the meaning of section 2808 of the Code of Virginia, upon which the vagrancy charge was founded.

Tomkins First Defense Witness

Mr. Tomkins was the first witness in his deefnse and during the course of the testimony explained that he had come to Richmond ten months ago and that about two months ago he was employed by the National Committee Unemployed Council of America, at a salary of $15.00, to organize a local council. Mr. Cohen offered into evidence letters dated September 15 and 16, respectively over the signature of Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployed Council of America, corroborating the testimony of Tomkins in this connection.

Department Produces Letter

The police department offered a letter in rebuttal to this testimony from John O'Brian, chief inspector of New York, the letter stating that as a result of the New York department's investigation, it had been ascertained that the national representative of the Richmond Unemployment Council bore the names of William Taylor and Carl Winters.

Political Faith Not Cause of Prosecution

During the direct examination of Mr. Cohen, Tomkins answered in response to a question as to the connection of the Communist party with the Richmond Unemployment Council, provoked a statement from Mr. Tinsley to the effect that the prosecution was not based upon the political activities of the defendant nor was the State prosecuting the Communist party, but was attempting to prove the vagrancy charge preferred in the first instance. He said that he demed the question of Mr. Cohen in regard to the nominees of the Communist party in the last general election as not pertinent to the issue involved in this case.

Others Testify

T. J. Moltz and P. N. Hood, secretary of the local council, who gave his address as 123 South Fourth Street, testified in behalf of the defendant. After brief statements by the opposing counsel, Justice Hadden delivered his decision and acquitted the accused.

Return Home

The all Southern contingent returned to Richmond from Washington on Wednesday at 2 P. M and were billeted in the True Reformers' hall over Wednesday night. Three meals were furnished them while in this city by the Salvation Army. The contingent, numbering about 50, left early Thursday morning for their homes.

Another large crowd filled the auditorium of the True Reformers' hall on last Saturday night to witness the welcome staged by the Richmond Unemployed Council for the hunger marchers from the South.

Lined upon the stage were the members of the Southern delegation headed by Max Christian, alleged possessor of a Congressional Medal for distinguished services in the World War.

Two Negroes, one a woman, and seven white men composed the delegation which occupied seats on the stage partially covered by their banners which boer inscriptions, 'On to Washington for Unemployment Relief." "Georgia, Birmingham, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Meridian and Charlotte Delegations."

Tompkins Presides

Abe Tompkins, organizer of the Richmond Council whose arrest in the mayor's office caused a considerable stir in the city, served as chairman of the meeting, and after quite a lengthy opening speech, introduced other members of the Richmond Council, including Chas. Moltz and W. H. Benson, a Negro. He in turn presented each member of the visiting delegation.

Prefers His Membership

Moltz, in beginning his talk, said he would rather be a member of the Richmond Unemployed Council than a member of the City Council. Benson made an intelligent explanation of his connection with the organization.

Christian Speaks

Max Christian, fiery ex-service man, delivered the principal address and told of the progress of the march from its starting place in the far South to Richmond. Other speakers included W. H. Leathers, Anne Williams and Manuel Diaz, the last named representing a seamen's organization.

Policemen Present

Varying from the former meeting in which not a uniformed officer was seen, the meeting on Saturday night was closely guarded by a large detachment of police officers. No disorder occurred and the officers had nothing to do but listen like the other spectators. The meeting adjourned and the marchers repaired to their billets. They left from the lot in the rear of 10 West Leigh Street early Sunday morning to continue their pilgrimage to the national capitol.

DR. GEO. R. FERGUSON

Dr. George R. Ferguson of Charlottesville, Va., died at his residence in that city on Wednesday morning, December 7, 1932, after a long illness. Dr. Ferguson is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eva Ferguson, one son, George Ferguson, Jr.; a brother, Dr. D. A. Ferguson, of Richmond, and two sisters, Mrs. Dollie Murrell of Cleveland, Ohio and Mrs. Leon A. Reid of Richmond, Va. Funeral arrangements had not been announced at this writing.

Labor—1932

Virginia

Occupation, Wages, etc.

HUNGER BRIGADE ENLIVENS CITY OF RICHMOND

Some Marchers Come Just From "Down South"

12-10-32

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND — Hunger marchers on their way to the national capital began to arrive here Friday night of last week from all points south and continued to arrive all day Saturday. They came from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, New Orleans, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Many there were some who came just "from down South." They state that they have no particular place they call home.

Among the number from the far South whom the Guide reporter met at Johnson's auditorium, where the marchers were housed and fed while here, was James Montgomery, formerly of Scottsboro, Ala., but who says he now makes his home in Atlanta, Ga. Montgomery is the father of one of the boys now held in Alabama in connection with the famous "Scottsboro case" and who recently won the right of a new trial before the United States Supreme Court.

Scottsboro Father Present

Having been refused housing in the white section of the city and denied permission to use the city auditorium for the purpose of holding a mass meeting, though Abe Tomkin, head of the Unemployed Council here, had paid the fee for the same, the marchers were quartered in Johnson's auditorium here and the mass meeting was held in True Reformers Hall, both owned and controlled by Negroes.

At the meeting in True Reformers Hall Saturday night the "All Southern" delegation was greeted by a cheering crowd of more than five hundred white and colored persons who turned out to welcome them to Richmond.

A number of police officers, including Chief of Police R. B. Jordan himself were present but no arrests were made, despite the fact that the famous "segregation" law was flouted freely. No jim-crow lines were drawn.

No Arrests Made

While there was plenty of "law" on hand, the officers made no attempt at any time to interfere with the proceedings. Several headquarters detectives sat in the audience while other detectives and uniformed officers parked around the door of the hall, some being stationed on the inside and others on the outside, in the upstairs hall.

During the progress of the meeting when a number of persons were crowded around the doors, Abe Tomkin, who presided at the meeting, chided the police by declaring that as many of them as were at the door it seemed possible for them to keep order at the door. His criticism only evoked smiles from the officers.

On the stage were seated the leaders of the "All Southern" delegation, together with C. J. Moltz and T. H. Stone, both of Richmond.

All those who were seated on the stage had a word to say, as did W. H. Friend, a Richmonder, who sat in the audience. The speakers told of their trials and tribulations in their home cities and of the obstacles met on the march, all of them pleading for solidarity on the part of the workers of America, "Negro and white," which they pointed out was the only way to defeat the reign of terror of the bosses and wipe out the slow but sure starvation now prevalent among the masses."

No further arrests have been made by police of any of the marchers. As a result of the admirable way in which the police here handled the situation they are to be highly commended by Richmond citizens.

City to Face Relief

The demands presented to the city council recently by the committee representing the Unemployed Committee of the city council to the dicil were referred by the finance comrector of public welfare for recommendation. A special meeting of the committee on finance will be called in the near future, to which the mayor and the director of public welfare will be invited, for the discussion of relief problems.

It was admitted by several members of the committee that the city was not giving adequately to the relief of the unemployed, and while there is probably no thought of the city appropriating the $750,000 asked by the Unemployed Council it is possible that some action may be taken on the demand for free gas and water.

Free Gas, Water, Wanted

Several members of the committee are technically in favor of unemployed persons who have formerly in times of employment paid their bills, especially in view of the fact that the city makes a net profit of some eight million dollars per year from the operation of its gas plant.

The mayor had a tentative plan for cutting the salaries of city employees, but the time was too short for the discussion of the project, several papers requiring immediate action being before the committee.

The tentative salary cutting plan of the mayor calls for cuts of 10 per cent in salaries above $2,000; 7 per cent above $1,500, and 5 per cent above $1,000. No cuts would be made in the salaries of persons receiving less than $1,000. This matter will probably be acted on at the next meeting of the committee.

THE HUNGER MARCH AND ITS LESSONS FOR RICHMOND

Richmond Leader
13-10-32

Richmond has had a new experience during the past two months in its contacts for the first time with agencies which are militantly challenging the existing social order. The controversy between Mayor Bright and the Richmond Unemployed Council, aided by other liberal influences, regarding the mayor's refusal to allow the use of the City Auditorium for a mass meeting to welcome the Hunger Marchers from the South, is but an incident to a class struggle which is daily gathering momentum.

Richmond Va.

The fact that the meetings sponsored by the Richmond Unemployed Council were held in the Negro section of the city is without racial significance and can be accounted for because of the inability of the promoters to get a suitable auditorium in the white sections. The large attendance of Negroes is likewise explained by the location of the meetings. In the City Auditorium the proportions would have been exactly reversed.

The movement, however, is a symptom of a deep-seated unrest, a disease which cannot be cured by prescribing soothing syrups. Neither can a cure be effected by quack doctors or quack medicines. Unreasoning force or careless neglect and indifference will aggravate the condition.

It does not take an alarmist to see that radical reforms in wage scales, working and living conditions, a more equitable distribution of wealth, more adequate relief for the indigent and unemployed and less injustice and discrimination are some of the ingredients of the prescription which must be written to offset the germs of this dangerous disease. If something of this nature is not done, all pacifist agencies might as well adjourn sine die, and contending forces make ready for a prolonged seige in an embittered class struggle.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
DEC 14 1932

Sharp Words From a Noble Lady

If Lady Astor's statement that "children laboring 12 and 14 hours in the Carolinas produce so cheaply that respectable textile unionists in Manchester can not meet the mark and are being ruined by American labor," is interpreted strictly, it probably falls well short of an accurate assessment of the situation she deplores. Are children laboring 12 and 14 hours in Carolina textile mills? Not unless the law is being flagrantly violated. In any event, it seems entirely unlikely that enough children of any age are at work to affect seriously the situation in English mills. Manchester's troubles are due to other causes. India's boycott of English textiles, for example.

Nevertheless, in a broader sense Lady Astor has pointed to the truth. Her sharp references to "cheap American labor" sound strange enough in a land which boasts of the high standards of American labor, but they accord with the facts. Even in good years the high standard of American labor was a spotty phenomenon rather than the prevalent practice. High standards have been established in certain trades, chiefly those controlled by unions or in larger and more successful industries. But American labor covers a much wider field. It includes a huge farming population which is paid at an extraordinarily low rate. It includes, to come nearer home, the whole of a farm tenant class which lives, except in the best of years, close to economic slavery. And it certainly includes a vast Negro population which rarely has benefitted (save to a limited degree and among special classes of workers) by the so-called high standard of American labor.

These are unpleasant aspects of American life which could well receive the attention of Americans without having to be pointed out by Lady Astor. It is worth noting, even in a period when wages have been carried downward by events to which the whole world has contributed, that a huge task remains before many of the conditions of American labor conform to the "high standard" customarily assigned to it.

Labor-1932

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE

WISCONSIN

OCT 27 1932

ASKS FAIRNESS FOR NEGROES IN TEST FOR JOBS

A resolution by Director George O. Streulow, Socialist, providing that Negro applicants for positions in the Milwaukee public school system, be accorded identically the same consideration as white applicants, was recommended for adoption by the school board appointments committee last night.

Dr. L. T. Gilmer, one of the spokesmen for the group of Negroes who attended the committee hearing, commended Director Strehlow for sponsoring the resolution.

Assemblyman Ben Rubin, Socialist, attended the meeting.

Labor - 1932

Migration Movement

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD

SEP 2 1932

ANOTHER SERIOUS CHARGE

Secretary of War Hurley has just issued orders to General Lytle Brown directing him to conduct a searching investigation of charges made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that a "virtual state of slavery" exists in construction camps in the Mississippi Valley where the government's vast flood control work is in progress. If allegations of the association are true then an appalling condition exists which should call for vigorous action on part of the federal government.

The association investigators reported that in some instances these Negro workers were beaten and that among the abuses found to be general were insanitary camp sites, irregular pay days over-charging by means of the camp commissary system and long hours at low wages, ranging from ten cents an hour pay to twelve and fourteen hours' work daily, seven days in the week. The camps of course are operated by companies who were awarded contracts by the government which appears has not attempted to demand for the workers any standard of wages or working conditions. Instead of the government stipulating in its contracts that men be employed on public work at a "living wage" it has adopted the policy of the "prevailing wages" of the locality where the federal activities are in operation.

If it is true that any worker on government contracts is being pa[illegible] only ten cents an hour then a condition of peonage prevails for men cannot live and support a family at any such compensation. Obviously, they must work l[illegible]ng hours and every day in the week to earn enou[illegible]n to keep soul and body together. But to work these persons under the lash and then require them to spend their meagre earnings with the company commissary, where much of their money is taken back through excess profits, bring about an unbearable situation. Contractors who are taking advantage of the unemployment conditions to profiteer in human beings should be jailed.

The company commissary, whether conducted by concerns engaged in government work or private enterprise, has no place in the industrial life of this nation. In the mining fields this system has been the bane of the industry and a cause of bitter and interminable strife since it first came in vogue years ago. There is only one way to break up this nefarious system as it applies to coal or ore mining and other products entering into interstate commerce, and that is for the federal government to refuse shipment of material or products produced by a company employing the commissary or which pays its workers less than a "living wage."

There is an insistent demand in the country that we ban shipments of Russian products because they are made by forced labor, yet if reports are true labor in this country is as truly "forced" now, what little there is, as it is in the Soviet Union.

Will not business and industry ever learn that their prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of all classes of the citizenship, including the workers upon whose backs the rest of us ride?

Senator Promises To Back Delta Probe Measure

Courier 10-8-32 Lafayette, La.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Six United State Senators have assured the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that they will support Senator Robert F. Wagner's resolution calling for a senatorial probe of the peonage and slavery conditions alleged to exist on the Mississippi flood control project.

Letters from additional Senators are arriving daily and many of them promise favorable consideration for the resolution.

The Senators already definitely committeed to support of a senatorial probe are Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Arthur H. Vanderberg of Michigan, Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, P. L. Goldsborough of Maryland and Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware.

In addition, friendly acknowledgments of the N. A. A. C. P. communication have come either personally or from the secretaries of Senators Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania and Josiah William Bailey of North Carolina.

Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. are active in querying their Senators and procuring definite commitments from them as to whether they will or will not support the Wagner resolution.

Churches, fraternal bodies, women's clubs and individuals are urged to query their Senators until they have made definite statements concerning their vote on tne Wagner resolution. Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, said:

"The colored editors have given magnificent support to this expose of the Mississippi flood control horrors. Without exception they have backed up our appeal for funds. We need money to carry on this fight through the U. S. Senate. Every Negro who can give has a chance now to help us strike a decisive blow against peonage conditions and in behalf of decent opportunity for Negroes to work. Our need for funds now is urgent. Do not delay if you can possibly help us. Send your contribution to the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Vindicator
Hammond - La.
OCT 14 1932

Negroes in the North

(McComb Enterprise)

The following editorial from the Greenville Times Democrat expresses a true situation and one which demands the thought of white and colored people.

It reflects a northern sentiment that is not in the least wholesome, just or right. It strikes us that too often northern people should sweep before their own doors as this editorial would indicate.

"Five hundred negro families in Newark, N. J., are in destitute circumstances, and the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the South, according to a negro newspaper published in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"This same newspaper account states further that the City officials of the New Jersey municipality have written several Southern governors urging that negroes be discouraged from coming North because 'they are better off in the South, where they have friendly relations with those who understand them.' The authorities threaten to send them back South to the states from which they migrated.

"It doesn't seem so long ago that labor agents from the North came to Greenville and pictured the "land of plenty' in the big industrial centers and when failing in this they concocted most damnable lies about plans in th South to put the negro back into slavery and other such unreasonable, but effective, statements in order to lure the unsuspecting negro to the place where labor was needed at that time. These labor agents had only one responsibility, and that was to get their men to the factory and collect so much per person upon delivery. The employer of these same unsuspecting negroes had only one responsibility and that was to use them as long as they needed them and then set them adrift, which they have done.

"Now, their only responsibility is to save their ill-gotten dollars by throwing the burden of care upon the people whom they have wronged and betrayed.

"The Southern white man and the Southern negro understand each other and work together, when there is no outside interference. The Southern white man rearranged his interests to meet the shortage of labor caused by the migration of the Southern negro to the North. The Southern white man isn't in a position to bring these unfortunates back home and care for them until conditions again justify the Northern man in his pillages through the South for the labor he proposes to use only when he needs it."

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 27 1932

Race Problem in the North

MIGRATION of negroes into Northern cities has given rise to racial problems that perplex and sometimes cause much local dissension. Especially when negroes invade a white residential section and begin to become a formidable group in the local population.

Negroes, especially those coming in from the South, have been led to believe that in the North the white people generally are agreeable to social equality between the races. They don't understand, therefore, when every now and then some white group protests against negro attendance at white schools and churches and against mingling negroes and whites on equal terms in the same tasks.

As a matter of fact, of course, among most Northern people, only lip service is rendered to the doctrine of social equality of the races. The whites pay tribute to the theory that the races should intermingle freely, until they come face to face with the reality of the thing. Then they back up hurriedly and often, offer the negroes worse treatment than the latter are ever accorded in the South, where sensible white people and sensible negroes alike believe that race segregation is better for both white and colored races.

An illustration of what occurs when negroes become numerous in a white residential district in a Northern city is afforded by the row in an Episcopal church in New York City. The vestrymen, it seems, had locked up the church, to prevent the rector from holding services attended by both white and negro members simultaneously. Bishop Manning had the lock pried off the door, and in a statement to the parishioners announced that the policy of keeping negroes out of the services was "illegal, uncanonical and contrary to the central principles of religion." He, therefore, ordered that the church be opened for ministrations to all people of the community without distinction of race or color.

White vestrymen have hired a lawyer to see what they can do to keep the church a white man's church

In the South, at least, some things are done better

ABILENE, TEX.
REPORTER

OCT 31 1932

Southern Negroes Flock Back.

Alexander Legge in Nation's Business:

In the Mississippi Delta country recently, I learned that the population on the plantations has increased some 20 percent in the last year and a half. Negroes who left when the cities offered high wages and work for everybody had been creeping back.

Some came afoot, others in battered old flivvers. All were destitute. They gave no notice of their coming, and asked nobody's permission to reoccupy the shacks which had once been their homes, perhaps, but had stood untenanted and unrepaired for half a dozen years. The owner of the land would discover one day that they were there, virtually camping out.

The owner, with the air of a man who has been given the short end of the stick so often that he is used to it, said to me:

"What can we do? They're our people in a way. We can't turn 'em out. But we haven't any work, and couldn't pay wages if we did have work. At the present price of cotton we have enough hands if we don't have any. But we won't allow them to starve. Our women folks dig up sowbelly and meal for 'em, and they keep alive somehow.

"You took them away from us," he added, "in 1925 and '26 when we needed them so badly that, to keep a few of them, we put up the price of picking from 50 cents to $3 a hundredweight. Now when they are a burden you send them back."

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD

NOV 2 - 1932

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In the South, at least, some things are done better.—Houston Post

SENDING NEGROES BACK SOUTH.

A new variation of the widespread deportation game appears in one of the middle western industrial cities . An association of apartment house owners wants to send large numbers of colored residents back to the South where they came from. It argues that the city will be better off without them because they are lowering property values and, being mostly unemployed, they have become an expensive charge upon the community.

To this proposal an organization representing the colored people replies:

"During the war this country was infected with alien sympathizers who were working havoc in plants that were manufacturing munitions and war supplies. It was to the Negro that industry and business were forced to look for loyal, patriotic and dependable labor. It is high time that this service be appreciated by those who benefited most."

It is not possible, either legally or economically, to accomplish any such wholesale deportation. But the suggestion is interesting as an example of the extreme to which the deportation mania has been going lately in this and other countries. Deportation seems to be regarded by many as a remedy for nearly all of our social and economic ills Though justifiable in exceptional cases, for the most part it is a cruel and blundering substitute for intelligent handling of the problems involved.—Fitzgerald Herald.

Migration Movement

Courier
1932

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We begin to see how the exodus of Negroes from the South in the last decade taught a good many valuable lessons, some of which are but just now beginning to come home to those who needed to learn. While the exodus was at its height, Negroes in the South were told that in the long run they would fare better in the South than in the North. The truth of that statement seems now to be rather clear.

For ourselves, we fail to see that the second paragraph we have quoted is any answer to the questions raised in the first. Nor can we discern any logicality in the third and last paragraph quoted. Those Negroes are jobless up North; many of them would probably be in the same condition were they in this section, as there are only a certain number of jobs to go around. By The Herald's own admission, they would be a problem if dumped on the South right now, and the only lesson we can derive from the whole affair is that every cloud has a silver lining. When the Negroes left the South in large numbers some years ago for industrial jobs in the North, the Southern supply of farm labor was severely affected. If all of these emigrants had remained in Dixieland, they would have furnished at this time a considerable number of mouths to be fed with the bread of charity. This may sound cold-blooded, but it is facing the situation with realism, instead of sentimentality.

We fail to discern any material difference in the plight of those unfortunates up North, who have lost their jobs, and their condition, if repatriated, with no work available in the South for them to do.

NEGROES MOVING NORTH

Courier
4-2-32

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

APR 11 1932

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The Georgia paper then asks the following questions:

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And then immediately says:

But while the United States government has power to deport undesirable aliens, it is without authority to remove surplus populations from one State to another State. The South has problems of its own in these times of business and industrial readjustments. It has a great many unemployed to care for, and while it will do its best for all in need, it can hardly be expected to grow enthusiastic over the prospect of having returned to its communities those who were welcome in the North as long as they were needed, but now are classed as undesirables simply because they swell the army of the unemployed.

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FARM IN THE NORTH

In the great readjustment plan of our social and economic structure thousands of newcomers to the North have failed to measure up to the requirements of city life. Their inability to do so is causing many to return to the soil, hoping to work out their destiny under an environment which appears more suitable to their training and their previous methods of living.

Chicago Tribune
4-22-32

The "back-to-the-farm" movement had been accelerated largely as a result of the pressure brought about by numerous difficulties which the newcomer did not expect and was not fortified by training to meet. Such questions as high rent, as well as the high price of the essential commodities of life, and the new social order of things did not enter his mind in the making of preparations for the change.

These new problems, however, soon became important factors, presenting barriers and creating massive stumbling blocks that he has so far been unable to overcome. He failed in his mathematical computations to take into consideration the liability which the change would incur. In fact, he came from communities in which he was known, where in some instances his word was sufficient to secure an advance loan, though at an enormous price, on his prospective crop.

When he came North he entered a new system entirely, in which one's borrowing power is based solely upon his ability to present good securities. Enveloped in this new condition he set about and was faced with the solving of entirely new problems. His appeals for work met no sympathetic response from the factory or the commercial houses. First of all the kind of labor he was capable of giving they did not need, and secondly, he had failed to make preparations to perform the kind of labor they might have needed. He thus found himself in a surplus market without sympathetic toleration from those who control it.

This forced condition of affairs, in many instances, made him a charge upon both the state and the community. The meager aid he has been able to receive from them has not sufficed to care for even the necessities of life for himself and family. As a result in instances all too numerous his sons became wayward and the dauhgters lost their moral balance.

Unfortunately the things from which he fled, such as peonage, the old plantation system, and the inability to protect life and property, still exist in the South. There is a remedy, however, and it is to be found in the North.

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Migration Movement

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We begin to see how the exodus of Negroes from the South in the last decade taught a good many valuable lessons, some of which are but just now beginning to come home to those who needed to learn. While the exodus was at its height, Negroes in the South were told that in the long run they would fare better in the South than in the North. The truth of that statement seems now to be rather clear.

For ourselves, we fail to see that the second paragraph we have quoted is any answer to the questions raised in the first. Nor can we discern any logicality in the third and last paragraph quoted. Those Negroes are jobless up North; many of them would probably be in the same condition were they in this section, as there are only a certain number of jobs to go around. By The Herald's own admission, they would be a problem if dumped on the South right now, and the only lesson we can derive from the whole affair is that every cloud has a silver lining. When the Negroes left the South in large numbers some years ago for industrial jobs in the North, the Southern supply of farm labor was severely affected. If all of these emigrants had remained in Dixieland, they would have furnished at this time a considerable number of mouths to be fed with the bread of charity. This may sound cold-blooded, but it is facing the situation with realism, instead of sentimentality.

We fail to discern any material difference in the plight of those unfortunates up North, who have lost their jobs, and their condition, if repatriated, with no work available in the South for them to do.

FARM IN THE NORTH

In the great readjustment plan of our social and economic structure thousands of newcomers to the North have failed to measure up to the requirements of city life. Their inability to do so is causing many to return to the soil, hoping to work out their destiny under an environment which appears more suitable to their training and their previous methods of living.

The "back-to-the-farm" movement has been accelerated largely as a result of the pressure brought about by numerous difficulties which the newcomer did not expect and was not fortified by training to meet. Such questions as high rent, as well as the high price of the essential commodities of life, and the new social order of things did not enter his mind in the making of preparations for the change.

These new problems, however, soon became important factors, presenting barriers and creating massive stumbling blocks that he has so far been unable to overcome. He failed in his mathematical computations to take into consideration the liability which the change would incur. In fact, he came from communities in which he was known, where in some instances his word was sufficient to secure an advance loan, though at an enormous price, on his prospective crop.

When he came North he entered a new system entirely, in which one's borrowing power is based solely upon his ability to present good securities. Enveloped in this new condition he set about and was faced with the solving of entirely new problems. His appeals for work met no sympathetic response from the factory or the commercial houses. First of all the kind of labor he was capable of giving they did not need, and secondly, he had failed to make preparations to perform the kind of labor they might have needed. He thus found himself in a surplus market without sympathetic toleration from those who control it.

This forced condition of affairs, in many instances, made him a charge upon both the state and the community. The meager aid he has been able to receive from them has not sufficed to care for even the necessities of life for himself and family. As a result in instances all too numerous his sons became wayward and the dauhgters lost their moral balance.

Unfortunately the things from which he fled, such as peonage, the old plantation system, and the inability to protect life and property, still exist in the South. There is a remedy, however, and it is to be found in the North. To those who are seeking to return to the soil no better opportunities can be found than be restricted to just one product. in Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The back-to-the-farm movement can be put Everything to the advantage of the farmer is into effect with happy results, but in the North available, from the buying of grain to the sale of his product after it has been developed. only, not in the South. There is ample law protection, good schools and the proper environment for the rearing of families. He is close to a ready market with the best facilities for transportation. For-

Winston-Salem News
Thursday, March 17, 1932

Back To The South

The North is getting tired of the negro. Millions of them migrated to that section some ten or twelve years ago, lured by the inflation that was then sweeping over the country. Now, under the present depressed conditions, these negroes are out of work and are a liability on the hands of the communities in which the live. Congress is being urged to provide funds with which to transport these negroes back to the South. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are opposing such legislation saying that it will mean the "deportation of negroes into peonage."

While such a statement is not true, yet the South did not lose anything by their migration to the North. In the long run we will be better off. Let them remain where they are and let the North take care of them. The North lured them from their southern homes by promise of sympathy and high wages, and now let it pay the price of its mistake. The South has always been the negroes best friend from the standpoint of living conditions, while endeavoring to keep them out of politics for which they are not fitted. The North has posed as their political friend, which is of no earthly benefit to the negro, while turning their backs upon them when it comes to jobs and work necessary to support life.

The negroes that remained in the South are far better off than those who went north some years ago. A pretty good idea is to let things remain as they are.

REPATRIATION OF NEGROES

The Albany Herald notes that some of the Northern States are seeking ways and means of returning to the South some of the Negroes who left this section during the boom days of industry and found employment above the Mason and Dixon Line. It recounts the history of the Negro exodus and notes that the blacks left their Southern homes against the advice of their white friends.

The Georgia paper then asks the following questions:

> Can't the President suggest some plan for making Federal funds available for sending back to Southern communities the Negro families who are dependent? Do not these people really belong to the South? Would it not simply matters if there were a new distribution of labor?

And then immediately says:

> But while the United States government has power to deport undesirable aliens, it is without authority to remove surplus populations from one State to another State. The South has problems of its own in these times of business and industrial readjustments. It has a great many unemployed to care for, and while it will do its best for all in need, it can hardly be expected to grow enthusiastic over the prospect of having returned to its communities those who were welcome in the North as long as they were needed, but now are classed as undesirables simply because they swell the army of the unemployed.
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N. Y. EVENING POST

APR 11 1932

MIGRANT AMERICANS

The restlessness of America has often been commented on. The American urge to go, to move, to travel somewhere else, is traditional. That restlessness was behind the sweeping colonization which extended the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It filled the Ohio River with flatboats, dotted the prairies with clearings, peopled the mountains with trappers and sent an endless train of covered wagons out the Oregon Trail. But great as those mass migrations were, the days of '49 did not see the end of that restlessness which makes Americans pack up and move on, if only to see what lies beyond the next ridge. The movement is still on.

In the census of 1850 it was shown that one out of every five native-born Americans had moved from his native State. The census of 1930, according to a recent analysis, shows approximately the same thing. Every census between those two has shown the same trend, in the same general proportions. The only difference worth noting is that the total number of migrants has grown. In 1930 it was about 25,000,000.

Half of this migration is not so important as it seems as first glance. More than 12,000,000 of those who moved from their birthplace into another State merely moved over State lines. They were born near the border. They moved across and settled. But that still leaves more than 12,000,000 who yielded to the lure of far horizons.

Of those 12,000,000, nearly half belong to that westward movement which has been going on for 200 years. Once the dividing line was the Alleghenies; now it is the Mississippi River. Today finds 5,145,922 persons born east of that river who are living west of it. Since the turn of the century there has been a return wave, but the eastward movement has been only about one-fourth as strong as that toward the setting sun.

The north and south movement is not so marked, and much of it has been the migration of Negro laborers toward the industrial North, accelerated by the post-war boom. The last decade, however, has seen approximately 1,000,000 Southerners settle in the North.

Taken by States, the figures are even more striking. The South Carolinians, for instance, have their State to themselves. Only 7.9 per cent of the total population was not born within the State's borders. At the other end of the list is Wyoming, with 64.4 per cent of its people born elsewhere. Natives of Nevada seem to be born wanderers, for 49.4 per cent of them have gone elsewhere. California must breed contentment, for only 8.3 per cent of its native sons are lured away. Twenty States showed gains in American-born population native to other States during the decade, California heading the list with 2,401,288.

CENSUS SHOWS NEGROES MOVE TO THE NORTH

Washington, March 31.—(CNS)—Important information concerning the exodus during the last decade of the Negro from the South to the North is contained in a Census Bureau report released last Monday. The tables showing the gain in the United States, in native population i. e., of persons born in continental United States, indicate that nearly nine-tenths of the gain in native population in the North was occasioned during the last ten years by Negro migrations to Northern states.

The trend of the Negro population away from the South has been marked. According to the report of the 1,878,192 persons born in the North and now living in the South, only 52,338 were Negroes. In contrast of the 3,297,329 persons born in the South and living in the North, 1,355,789 were Negroes, representing a net gain in the Northern Negro population of 1,303,451.

Migration Of Negro To Be Studied

1-9-32

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Rural economics as affecting Negro migration is a field of special study to be conducted by Dr. Edward E. Lewis, assistant professor of economics at Howard University, according to announcement made yesterday by Dr. E. P. Davis, dean of the college of liberal arts.

The investigation has been made possible by the grant of a fellowship from the International Population Union, with Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as the American chairman, and is to be conducted during the calendar year of 1932.

The study will be concerned primarily with economic conditions in the rural community responsible for pushing the Negro toward urban centers and with changes in rural economic organizations which have followed these cityward migrations.

Prof. Lewis is author of a recent book on "The Mobility of the Negro Population," published by the Columbia University press. "Unlike the usual study on Negro migration," says Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department of economics at Howard University, "the work of Prof. Lewis involves independent elaboration of statistical formulae that can be used to measure economic changes in the realm of prices and money, as well as population.

Dr. Harris is scheduled to speak at Yale University February 44th, under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy. The subject of his address will be "Trends in the Labor Movement."

Other economists to appear in the series include Dr. John H. Gray, former president of the American Economic Association, and Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst College. Dr. Harris is co-author of the recent book, "The Black

Migration Movement.
Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Sunday, July 31, 1932

INTEREST IN NEGRO WELFARE IS WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

When the immigration laws reduced cheap labor in this country, and the ravages of the boll weevil brought disaster to cotton growers in the deep South, a thing happened that has brought distress to many thousand Negroes. The boll weevil impoverished cotton growers and many Negroes, accustomed all their lives to working on cotton plantations, found themselves in distress. About that time agents from big industrial sections in the North and West visited States of the far South and made attractive offers to the unemployed Negroes to accept employment in those States. Transportation, good pay and steady employment were offered. The Negroes in distress gladly accepted, taking the places filled in former times by newly arrived immigrants from Europe. All went well until the panic prostrated many industries. The Negroes were the first to lose their jobs. Reports from half a dozen States show that many lack work and are living by charity. The New York press says that no element of the population of that State has suffered as much as the Negroes.

In New Jersey the situation of Negroes is most deplorable, and the treatment to be administered shows that the regard for the welfare of the Negroes is confined to words words, words. The overseer of the poor in Newark is quoted as saying that the only course is to send the unemployed Negroes back to the South. Protest is made against this selfish inhumanity by Willard L. Jones, of Columbia University. He reminds the overseer of the poor in Newark that these unfortunate Negroes did not come North of their own motion but were induced to leave their Southern homes by promises of steady employment and high wages. Some Southern States protested when agents scoured the South and induced the Negroes to leave on the ground that it would upset labor conditions in the South. But most Southerners said that economic conditions were such that the Negroes were justified in regretfully making their homes in the North. Having profited by the Negroes in days of prosperity, it seems that with the swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction, the Negroes are to be unceremoniously herded in trains and, willing or unwilling, to be sent back to their old homes. Ordinarily the Southern people would gladly welcome their return. If conditions were normal, they would inform the overseer of the poor in Newark that employment awaited them. But today there is much unemployment in the South, and this section is having all it can do to care for its own unemployed, including the Negroes who have remained in their old homes.

Having enjoyed the benefits of the labor of the Negroes, who were given inducements to go North for the benefit of Northern employers, the clear duty is for those who benefited by Negro labor in prosperity to treat them kindly in these hard days. Every section is burdened with its own problems and its own unemployed. It has no right to say to its "Poor Joes," white or colored, "Move on."

This incident teaches what all wise Negroes learned long ago, that the boasted friendship of people of any section could not stand the test when economic conditions made the use of Negro labor unprofitable. The "man and brother" love falls down in testing times.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION
AUG 11 1932

DISILLUSIONED NEGROES.

The disastrous effects of the depression on the negroes who migrated to the north during the boom years is revealed in dispatches published in the Courier, a negro newspaper published in Pittsburgh.

It is cited that the condition of 500 negro families in Newark is so desperate that the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the south.

City officials of the New Jersey municipality have written to several southern governors, urging that negroes be discouraged from coming north because "they are better off in the south where they have friendly relations with those who understand them."

Reciting that there are "between 500 and 1,000 negro families dependent upon the Newark government for support which the city cannot give, these officials further state their intention "to send them back south to the states from which they migrated."

It would have been better for the negro, for the north and for the south if the realization that the southern negro is better off at home had been more general at the time when labor agents were raiding the fields and the industries of this section.

The south knew it and did everything in its power to stop the exodus of its negro population, but the lure of cheap labor was too great for the great centers of the north and east and they threw open their doors to the hundreds of thousands of new workers.

Now that there is no work for these laborers to do, the tune is changed and they are to be dumped back into the south, which, having adjusted itself to their loss, is now in no better position to care for them than the municipalities which wish to cast them out after their usefulness is over.

The injustice to and discrimination against these negro families is emphasized by the fact that Newark is willing to care for its large un-American alien population while seeking to expel a race who are American citizens and who have been reared in the atmosphere of American ideals and principles.

The unfortunate lot of these former southern negroes should be a warning to the members of their race in the south that here lies their greatest opportunity for happiness, prosperity—and understanding.

NEWS
Jackson, Miss.
AUG 14 1932

RETURNING NEGROES

Unemployment is so acute in some of the large cities of the North, notably industrial centers, that a demand is being made for return of negroes to the South.

Fourteen years ago there was a heavy migratory movement of Southern negroes to points above the Mason and Dixon line, due chiefly to the restrictions placed on immigration and the consequent shortage of common labor. It was a movement that proved quite serious for some time, depriving plantations and manufacturing plants in the South of much-needed help, but they soon adjusted themselves to the new conditions.

During the past three years there has been a quiet but steady return of negroes to the South where they find living conditions infinitely better than in the Northern and Middle Western states.

As a matter of fact, in the large Northern cities welfare agencies have been ignoring the negroes during the depression period, and many of them are in a sad plight. For that matter, little attention has been given the negro in the South, but down here in Dixie Sambo is always able to shift for himself somehow, and rarely encounters real poverty. He can always find some white family on which to rely.

It was to be expected that Northern cities would ignore their moral responsibility to imported negro labor when conditions became distressing. With all of their professed love for the colored race, folks up in that section of the country are cold-blooded and unsympathetic when the negro appeals for assistance.

Certainly, there can be no justification for any Northern community shipping destitute negroes back South, as several of them threaten to do. We have problems of our own just now that require all of our time, money, and attention.

NEGROES WHO LEFT

From the Montgomery Advertiser

Reporter
7-20-32

Again comes news of the growing difficulties of many Negroes who migrated north from the Southern States back in the boom days when labor was scarce and work was to be found almost anywhere.

"It is cited that the condition of 500 Negro families in Newark," says the Atlanta Constitution, "is so desperate that the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the South."

The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper, points out that while officials of many Northern cities are trying to care for large alien white populations, they are ignoring the plight of suffering Negroes, American-born, who find it hard to fit themselves to a depression-struck North.

While the South is trying to care for all of its needy, black and white, it is doubtful that much good could come from sending back down South Negroes who have been gone for years. While conditions have been growing bad in the East, they have been doing likewise down in this part of the country.

Those Northern cities that welcomed Negro labor when it was needed, owe a certain responsibility to the Negro now that he is unable to find work, just as we in the South have always appreciated that responsibility in return for the times we are dependent on the Negro's efforts. Communities should care for those who share in community building, no matter what humble part they may play in building them.

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Communities should care for those who share in community building, no matter what humble part they may play in building them.— Montgomery Advertiser.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
SUN

SEP 22 1932

Deporting Workers

A NEW variation of the widespread deportation game appears in one of the Middle-Western industrial cities. An association of apartment house owners wants to send large numbers of colored residents back to the South where they came from. It argues that the city will be better off without them because they are lowering property values and, being mostly unemployed, they have become an expensive charge upon the community.

To this proposal an organization representing the colored people replies:

"During the war this country was infested with alien sympathizers who were working havoc in plants that were manufacturing munitions and war supplies. It was the Negro that industry and business were forced to look for loyal, patriotic and dependable labor. It is high time that this service be appreciated by those who benefitted most."

It is not possible, either legally or economically, to accomplish any such wholesale deportation. But the suggestion is interesting as an example of the extreme to which the deportation mania has been going lately in this and other countries. Deportation seems to be regarded by many as a remedy for nearly all our social and economic ills. Though justifiable in exceptional cases, for the most part it is a cruel and blundering substitute for intelligent handling of the problems involved.

FARIBAULT, MINN.
NEWS

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ON RETURNING SOUTH.

Returning South, voluntarily or involuntarily? No! Never!

That, the statements of Mr. Mullenix of the Apartment Owner's Association to the contrary notwithstanding, is the unanimous answer of the Cleveland Negro citizen to the merest suggestion that any step be taken to "ship Negroes of the slum areas back South" in order to avoid the necessity of providing model housing in their districts.

The bulk of Cleveland's Negro population is here at the invitation—yes the urgent solicitation—of Cleveland's industrialists. The contribution of their labor to the creation of wealth (in which the apartment house owner's have shared) in Cleveland's industries has helped to place our city in the front ranks of the industrial cities of America. It is not the fault of the Negro that he has not had a just share in the distribution of the wealth he helped create, and certainly the plan to provide adequate housing with reasonable rents for him makes clear that there are those in the community that recognize his rights in this respect.

Negroes are citizens of this democracy and are entitled to the freedom of living where ever they wish in it.

CUMBERLAND, MD.
TIMES

SEP 22 1932

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Labor-1932

Migration Movement.
6

Negroes in the North

The following editorial from the Greenville Times Democrat expresses a true situation and one which demands the thought of white and colored people.

It reflects a northern sentiment that is not in the least wholesome, just or right. It strikes us that too often northern people should sweep before their own doors as this editorial would indicate.

"Five hundred negro families in Newark, N. J., are in destitute circumstances, and the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the South, according to a negro newspaper published in Pittsburg, Pa.

"This same newspaper account states further that the city officials of the New Jersey municipality have written several Southern governors urging that negroes be discouraged from coming North because 'they are better off in the South, where they have friendly relations with those who understand them.' The authorities threaten to send them back South to the states from which they migrated.

"It doesn't seem so long ago that labor agents from the North came to Greenville and pictured the 'land of plenty' in the big industrial centers and when failing in this they concocted most damnable lies about plans in the South to put the negro back into slavery and other such unreasonable, but effective, statements in order to lure the unsuspecting negro to the place where labor was needed at that time. These labor agents had only one responsibility, and that was to get their men to the factory and collect so much per person upon delivery. The employer of these same unsuspecting negroes had only one responsibility and that was to use them as long as they needed them and then set them adrift, which they have done.

"Now, their only responsibility is to save their ill-gotten dollars by throwing the burden of care upon the people whom they have wronged and betrayed.

"The Southern white man and the Southern negro understand each other and work together, when there is no outside interference. The Southern white man rearranged his interests to meet the shortage of labor caused by the migration of the Southern negro to the North. The Southern white man isn't in a position to bring these unfortunates back home and care for them until conditions again justify the Northern man in his pillages through the South for the labor he proposes to use only when he needs it."—McComb (Miss.) Enterprise.

NEWARK MEN FIGHT JERSEY DEPORTATION

Afro-American
6-24-1932
Baltimore

NEWARK, N. J.—(CNA)—A call for the formation of defense committees in every section of Newark and other cities of New Jersey was issued by the mass conference of Negro and white workers which took place here on September 11, at 385 Springfield Avenue, to fight against the deportation from the state of unemployed Negro families.

The conference decided upon the calling of a still broader meeting in the near future, and elected a committee to work to this end. The chief struggles for which the committee will attempt to rouse the workers Negro and white, are:

The fight against the deportation of Negro jobless families from Newark.

The fight for cash wages for all work done for the city.

The fight against the eviction of jobless workers for non-payment of rent.

The fight for immediate relief for all unemployed workers and for unemployment insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

Forty-four Negro and white delegates attended the conference, representating 26 workers' organizations. The total number of workers sending representatives to the conference was 2,542.

Speakers denounced the policy of Thomas J. Puryear, of the New Jersey Urban League, in giving support to the deportation movement.

The conference elected a committee to go to the City Commission to voice the sentiment of the meeting and to demand immediate aid for all Newark's unemployed.

Labor - 1932
Migration Movement

LEWISTON, MONT.
DEMOCRAT NEWS
DEC 27 1932

IS MIGRATION SOLVING RACE PROBLEM?

As the commission on interracial co-operation views the matter, the heavy northward migration of Negroes during the last calendar decade is tending definitely to "ameliorate the race problem of the South" and "will ultimately solve it"; this "in view of the fact that the interracial problem varies directly with the proportion of the minority group," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. And no doubt there is much substance in the thought, whatever discouraging effect may be found in the movement as effect relates to the health and well-being of a race that may take some time to acclimatize itself in great numbers to a region that is not so friendly in climate or understanding as its native habitat.

The commission, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, finds that the increase of Negro population in the North between 1920 and 1930 was more than twice as great in numbers as in the South and 12 times as great in percentage. It found that the racial growth in the North was 936,000 or 63 per cent, while the South, including Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, had an increase of 449,000 or 5 per cent. As between north and south of the Potomac, the difference was even greater and it is shown that Negro populations in 13 distinctly southern states increased 4.3 per cent to an increase of white population rated at 14.8 per cent. While fifty years ago Negroes made up 36 per cent of the population of these states, the 1930 census shows that they constituted only 24.7 per cent of the total. And in the same half century 300 counties in which Negroes predominated have dwindled to 189. Mississippi remains the only state in the Union where Negro population predominates and that advantage is very slight and is on the verge of being lost, the difference two years ago being only one-fifth of 1 per cent.

Where have these migrants found their new footing? In the urban centers of the North and in the cities along the border. New York, first among cities in Negro population, more than doubled in this particular in ten years, with a total of 327,000 in 1930. Chicago more than doubled and takes second place where it was fourth ten years ago, with 234,000 in 1930. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Detroit follow in order among cities north of the Potomac having Negro populations of more than 100,000 with New Orleans the lone city of the South in the classification. Almost a score of cities of the North more than doubled in Negro population, three cities of the Far West and only one city of the South—Miami. St. Louis, geographically near the border, though southern in its friendliness, advanced 34 per cent in Negro population to a total of 93,580 in the decade.

Migration Movement

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE
JUL 26 1932

Against Sending Negroes South

To the New York Herald Tribune:

I have written the following letter to Mr. Owen A. Malady, Overseer of the Poor, Newark, N. J.:

"In regard to the article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune today giving your plan to send unemployed Negroes back to the South, I protest as a native of South Carolina.

"Why should the South be burdened with this additional burden? These Negroes were induced to leave the South during a period of prosperity by the promises of high wages. The movement North at one time reached such proportions that the labor conditions of the South were seriously upset. You are now proposing to work a hardship upon two classes of people: The Negroes in the South, by this added competition, and the white people of the South, who will be forced to care for this additional load.

"The South has never offered the high wages nor the 'social equality' to be found in the North, but it has always cared for its own. Now that the usefulness of these poor Negroes to Newark is passed, Newark should do the same."

I hope you will see fit to give some space to the above thought, with the hope that such movements will be discouraged.

WILLARD L. JONES.

New York, July 24, 1932.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

JUL 28 1932

The Negro Problem Seen In Different Light

It has taken a depression apparently, to convince the residents of many Northern states that the South is the best home for the Negro. Information reaching Governor Gardner is that the North would now deport the colored inhabitants gained within the past few years to their original homes in Dixie, and thus clarify to some extent, the unemployment situation now existing.

Thus would Northern states divert responsibility. They welcomed the Negro with open arms a few years ago and loudly declaimed his social, economic and political rights. But when the Negro once came among them, they failed to absorb him. And when a period of economic distress came on apace, they began to view the black man as an outsider, as an exotic in their midst. They would now return this stranger within the gates to the Southern white man and his plantations.

Which carries a lesson in psychology to him who is able to read while running. It is easy to theorize while we are confronted only with theories, but there is logic in the presumption that those who are closer to actual conditions may know best how to deal with them. The absence of facts is the father of many criticisms, and the North is beginning to learn that the other fellow's task isn't so easy as it yesterday appeared.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

JUL 28 1932

Unfair To The Negroes

THE OVERSEER of the poor at Newark, N. J., has undertaken or plans to undertake to send back to their homes in the Southern States all Negroes who have located in that city within the last two or three years and who are seeking relief. For several years the lure of higher wages caused an exodus of Negroes from the South to the North that was universally noted at the time and the hegira was made the subject of many newspaper and magazine articles. A New York man has written a very plain letter to the head of Newark's department of poor relief, saying that Northern employers encouraged the Negroes to leave the South during the period of prosperity, promising them plenty of work at high wages. The movement North at one time, he says, reached such proportions that labor conditions in the South were seriously disarranged. To send these people back to the South at this time will work a serious hardship upon the Negroes who stayed in the South, in that it will mean added competition for the jobs now available, also it will mean that the white people of the South will be forced to carry an additional load in taking care of the indigent among the colored population. This Northern man says in his letter to the Newark overseer of the poor:

> The South has never offered the high wages nor the "social equality" to be found in the North, but it has always cared for its own. Now that the usefulness of these poor Negroes to Newark is passed, Newark should do the same.

The Southern white man and the Southern colored man understand each other thoroughly. Between them there never arises any question of "social equality." Each knows his own place and keeps it. Presumably, the Southern colored man is no more desirous of intimate social relations with the white people than are the white people desirous of such relations with the colored people. As a consequence, the two races live together in perfect amity. The surest means of disillusioning the human mind is to send a Southern colored man to the North to spend a few years in expectation of prosperity, happiness and contentment accompanying the so-called social equality promised him in that section.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
1932

THE NEGROES IN DEPRESSION

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, always broad-minded, agreed with *The News and Observer*, that in these days of great unemployment, it is the duty of those Northerners who induced the Southern Negro to go North when they could no longer secure cheap foreign labor, to "treat the Negro kindly in these hard days." The South regretted to see the wholesale influx of Negroes to crowded cities. Its people foresaw that just as soon as their labor was not economically profitable to their employers they would be turned adrift. Also the South will be glad to give employment to the Negroes in the North who have lost their positions, as soon as business conditions justify their employment. It is cruel and unfair for the Newark authorities to talk of "sending Negroes back to the South to be cared for" when the same people have profited by their labor and recompensed it with low wages. Referring to the editorial in *The News and Observer* its Springfield contemporary says:

> Newark, like some other Northern cities, finds unemployment especially acute among the Negroes. The overseer of the poor in Newark is quoted as saying that the only course is to send unemployed Negroes back South. In Cleveland last Winter 22,000 families received aid from the welfare bodies and one-third of these families were Negroes. It is recognized in Cleveland that, while the simples solution would be to enable the Negroes to return South, the South itself has unemployment problems, though less serious, and that it would be some time before these Negroes could take care of themselves.
>
> Discussing Negro unemployment in the North, the Raleigh News and Observer says that Negroes who went North during the war and when restrictions were imposed on foreign immigration "were given inducements to go North for the benefit of Northern employers." In the opinion of that newspaper it is the "clear duty" of "those who benefited by Negro labor in prosperity to treat the Negroes kindly in these hard days." The News and Observer says that under normal conditions these Negroes would be welcomed back in the South, but that under present conditions no employment would await them.
>
> Such a situation as that reported from Newark leads the Raleigh newspaper to exclaim that "the regard for the welfare of the Negroes is confined to words, words, words." The South is inclined to be critical of the Northern attitude toward Negroes. This criticism, while doubtless directed against what is believed to be a certain pretense in the Northern view, is not inspired by sectional animosity. Indeed, there is no reason to question either the honesty or the amiability of The News and Observer's rebuke. The late Joel Chandler Harris, who supported Booker Washington's work for Negro education and combatted Southern sectional prejudices all his life, wrote in 1883: "I find that the prejudice in New England against the Negro is more intense and more widespread than in the South. It is more unreasoning and more unjustifiable."
>
> Apart from general opinions and sectional points of view, it will probably be agreed that Northern cities or States in which Negro labor was extensively employed in the period of industrial expansion have now the obligation of looking after unemployed Negroes. There would not, however, be anything necessarily unkind in assisting Negroes to go back South if work for them or opportunity for supporting themselves on small farms could be assured.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JOURNAL COURIER

AUG 1 1932

Returning The Negroes

OF all the classes affected by the financial depression the Nego has suffered most. His sufferings began long before other classes in American society felt the effects of the financial depression. In the south when times get bad for the Negro he thinks about the north. For generations stories have circulated in the south relating to the easy life the northern Negro lives. Southern Negroes seem to believe this implicitly. Even in a time like the present they do not believe that things can actually be bad in the north.

But the Negroes who have come north, especially since the depression, are suffering untold miseries. Newark, New Jersey, is striving to support between five hundred and a thousand destitute Negro families. The situation has been such that Owen A. Malady, overseer of the poor, has written the Governors of several southern states asking them in the interest of Negro welfare to try to keep Negroes from migrating north where they will surely meet starvation face to face. Newark

is now considering sending, at city expense, these Negro families to their homes in the south. "We believe that these people are far better off in the south where they have a legal residence and are among friends and relatives who can help them." Mr. Malady stated. "Newark has not the facilities for taking care of them."

It is a tragedy that this warning to Negroes was not issued sooner. Society is slow in learning its lessons. For more than two years Negroes have been coming north, where they were sure, at least in their own minds, of getting work and living a little easier. Will the time ever come when society will be able to protect itself against such tragedies? Newark is doing the wise thing in sending the Negroes back south where they came from. The city certainly cannot be expected to shoulder such a heavy burden. But the pity of it all is that so many destitute Negro families had to suffer before their white brothers decided to do anything about it. The decrees of the human race, especially those which affect the Negro, seem to be written in human blood.

DISILLUSIONED NEGROES.

The disastrous effects of the depression on the negroes who migrated to the north during the boom years is revealed in dispatches published in the Courier, a negro newspaper published in Pittsburgh.

It is cited that the condition of 500 negro families in Newark is so desperate that the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the south.

City officials of the New Jersey municipality have written to several southern governors, urging that negroes be discouraged from coming north because "they are better off in the south where they have friendly relations with those who understand them."

Reciting that there are "between 500 and 1,000 negro families dependent upon the Newark government for support which the city cannot give, these officials further state their intention "to send them back south to the states from which they migrated."

It would have been better for the negro, for the north and for the south if the realization that the southern negro is better off at home had been more general at the time when labor agents were raiding the fields and the industries of this section.

The south knew it and did everything in its power to stop the exodus of its negro population, but the lure of cheap labor was too great for the great centers of the north and east and they threw open their doors to the hundreds of thousands of new workers.

Now that there is no work for these laborers to do, the tune is changed and they are to be dumped back into the south, which, having adjusted itself to their loss, is now in no better position to care for them than the municipalities which wish to cast them out after their usefulness is over.

The injustice to and discrimination against these negro families is emphasized by the fact that Newark is willing to care for its large unAmerican alien population while seeking to expel a race who are American citizens and who have been reared in the atmosphere of American ideals and principles.

The unfortunate lot of these former southern negroes should be a warning to the members of their race in the south that here lie their greatest opportunity for happiness, prosperity—and understanding.

NEGROES WHO LEFT

Again comes news of the growing difficulties of many Negroes who migrated north from the Southern States back in the boom days when labor was scarce and work was to be found almost anywhere.

"It is cited that the condition of 500 Negro families in Newark, says The Atlanta Constitution, "is so desperate that the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the South."

The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper, points out that while officials of many Northern cities are trying to care for large alien white populations, they are ignoring the plight of suffering Negroes, American-born, who find it hard to fit themselves to a depression-struck North.

While the South is trying to care for all of its needy, black and white, it is doubtful that much good could come from sending back down South, Negroes who have been gone for years. While conditions have been growing bad in the East, they have been doing likewise down in this part of the country.

Those northern cities that welcomed Negro labor when it was needed, owe a certain responsibility to the Negro now that he is unable to find work, just as we in the South have always appreciated that responsibility in return for the times we are dependent on the Negro's efforts.

Communities should care for those who share in community building, no matter what humble part they may play in building them.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUL 31 1932

INTEREST IN NEGRO WELFARE IS WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

When the immigration laws reduced cheap labor in this country, and the ravages of the boll weevil brought disaster to cotton growers in the deep South, a thing happened that has brought distress to many thousand Negroes. The boll weevil impoverished cotton growers and many Negroes, accustomed all their lives to working on cotton plantations, found themselves in distress. About that time agents from big industrial sections in the North and West visited States of the far South and made attractive offers to the unemployed Negroes to accept employment in those States. Transportation, good pay and steady employment were offered. The Negroes in distress gladly accepted, taking the places filled in former times by newly arrived immigrants from Europe. All went well until the panic prostrated many industries. The Negroes were the first to lose their jobs. Reports from half a dozen States show that many lack work and are living by charity. The New York press says that no element of the population of that State has suffered as much as the Negroes.

In New Jersey the situation of Negroes is most deplorable, and the treatment to be administered shows that the regard for the welfare of the Negroes is confined to words, words, words. The overseer of the poor in Newark is quoted as saying that the only course is to send the unemployed Negroes back to the South. Protest is made against this selfish inhumanity by Willard L. Jones, of Columbia University. He reminds the overseer of the poor in Newark that these unfortunate Negroes did not come North of their own motion, but were induced to leave their Southern homes by promises of steady employment and high wages. Some Southern States protested when agents scoured the South and induced the Negroes to leave on the ground that it would upset labor conditions in the South. But most Southerners said that economic conditions were such that the Negroes were justified in regretfully making their homes in the North. Having profited by the Negroes in days of prosperity, it seems that with the swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction, the Negroes are to be unceremoniously herded in trains and, willing or unwilling, to be sent back to their old homes. Ordinarily the Southern people would gladly welcome their return. If conditions were normal, they would inform the overseer of the poor in Newark that employment awaited them. But today there is much unemployment in the South, and this section is having all it can do to care for its own unemployed, including the Negroes who have remained in their old homes.

Having enjoyed the benefits of the labor of the Negroes, who were given inducements to go North for the benefit of Northern employers, the clear duty is for those who benefited by Negro labor in prosperity to treat them kindly in these hard days. Every section is burdened with its own problems and its own unemployed. It has no right to say to its "Poor Joes," white or colored, "Move on."

This incident teaches what all wise Negroes learned long ago, that the boasted friendship of people of any section could not stand the test when economic conditions made the use of Negro labor unprofitable. The "man and brother" love falls down in testing times.

ROCHESTER, MINN.
POST BULLETIN

AUG 15 1932

DISILLUSIONED NEGROES

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The south knew it and did everything in its power to stop the exodus of its negro population, but the lure of cheap labor was too great for the great centers of the north and east and they threw open their doors to the hundreds of thousands of new workers.

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The injustice to and discrimination against these negro families is emphasized by the fact that Newark is willing to care for its large unAmerican alien population while seeking to expel a race who are American citizens and who have been reared in the atmosphere of American ideals and principles.

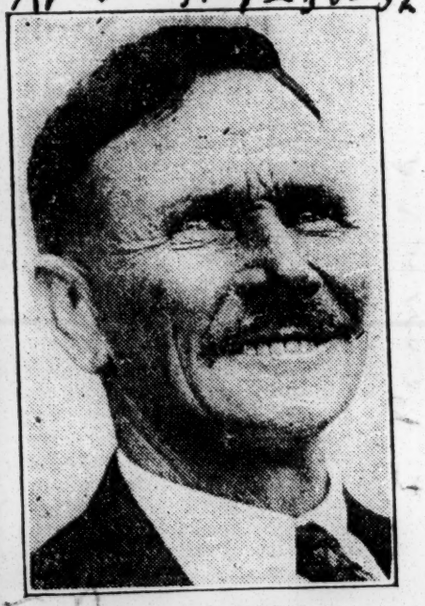
Peonage

THE MURDER FARM

Several years ago the people of the nation were shocked to learn about the "murder farm" located near Monticello, this state, and its owner, John S. Williams. The atrocities committed under his direction begged description and created much horror. The influence of Williams was great and every effort was made to prevent investigation. After considerable effort and the spending of huge sum, facts were presented against him, resulting in his conviction and prison sentence. Being a man of influence, he was employed around the prison at Milledgeville. When several notorious prisoners made a break for liberty some days ago, he was in their way to freedom and was fatally injured by the automobile in which the men were escaping when he tried to stop it. This ended his career, but the thought of the Wil- murder farm will ever remain as one of 's horrors.

Georgia Got Him at Last

Atlanta—Augusta—1-30-32



JOHN S. WILLIAMS

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—John S. Williams, white, convicted slayer, who operated a murder farm near Covington ten years ago, and killed over a dozen farm hands when they attempted to escape from slave conditions.

Williams, a trusty in the state prison was run down intentionally and killed when he tried to halt three white crooks escaping from the prison grounds in an auto.

Louisiana

Labor - 1932

Peonage.

REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS IS SHOCKING

(Editor's note: This is a continuation of the article telling of the alleged abuse of Negro labor on federal flood control projects in the Mississippi valley, as reflected by an investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Now go on with the story).

Lieutenant Dean of the U. S. Government, Engineers No. 6, New Orleans, made the following statements in an interview ostensibly for publication. Since to date, operations in Louisiana are ahead of schedule, they are not working under special pressure. The appropriation for this year, he said, would be only $32,000,000, instead of the $35,000,000 of 1931, because the cost of materials and labor is so much less. In January, 1932, the government was paying common labor $1.25 a day, while the prevailing rate for agricultural labor was 80c a day. Lieutenant Dean stated that at 80c a day, three days' work a week would support a Negro family of five. The farmers in the vicinity of the levee camps complained bitterly that the government was ruining the labor market for them. Some adjustment was made," the lieutenant did not know what, and the complaints stopped. He is very familiar with the labor camps, as he is on the field most of the time, and he stated that he knew of no labor trouble at present. At one time, he said, charges had been made of abuses in the contractor's labor camps, but he was confident that they were greatly exaggerated. Personally, he feels that there should be no effort to fix a wage scale, but that labor should be treated as any other commodity. The lieutenant, (whose home is in Worcester, Mass.), like the other engineers in charge of government projects, has had no training in economics and no experience with labor. He expressed the opinion, that the levee camps near the Bonnet Carre spillway were probably best managed camps on the lower Mississippi.

Cabin Teale, Tate Lowrance, Contractor

Interviewed six colored workmen, four or five colored women living in the camp, and a white man in charge, presumably the contractor or subcontractor.

There are 22 colored families living in this camp, three white families and twelve white men, operators on the northwestern loader. The colored labor hired at $1.50 to $2 a day. Paydays are irregular. At the time of this visit there had been no pay-day for five weeks. The white contractor interviewed admitted that $1.50 to $2 was very high pay for Negro labor but said he made up for it by working them hard and long hours. They work on two 12-hour shifts, from 6 to 6 o'clock. He said he had never believed it would be possible to get as good labor for as little pay as he is getting now. He can choose his labor and if he doesn't like a man's looks or the way he speaks he discharges him on the spot. "And when I say get out, they get out!" he declared emphatically: "I can get all the labor I want for whatever I care to pay."

A minimum of $4 a week is taken from their pay for the commissary and they are obliged to trade there. They do not know the prices charged for anything and are not answered if they ask. They get no itemized statement. The bossman tells them the amount due them in wages and the amount of their indebtedness at the commissary and give them any amount this reckoning allows them. One man said he received $1.50 after working five weeks and he knew the amount he had purchased at the commissary could have been bought at any store for $6. They cannot get any money advanced between paydays.

At the Neal Camp, in the same neighborhood, the men work from 5 a. m. to 6 p. m. (night shift from 6 to 5) and are paid $1 a day and board minus, whatever they owe at the commissary, 50c a week tent rent and 50c a week for drinking water. They are paid every Saturday.

Harry Rogers, Sub-Contractor for Rogers, Sr., Contractor.

Colored mechanics work 12 hours, 6 to 6 o'clock for $2.50 a day minus commissary charges, tent rent and water charge. They are paid every two weeks.

Most of the men in this camp are digging a ditch—the foundation for a new levee—and are paid 10c a yard. A yard an hour is the most any man ca do, the average being considerably less. Each man is hired to dig one section called a pit, which takes about 3½ days.

Four dollars a week is the required minimum at the commissary, and prices are not generally known; 15c cigarettes are 2[illegible] and one man said he was charged $2.50 for overalls worth $1.50.

Schufer's Camp, Near Delta, La.

This is quite a large camp. Many of the Negroes have their families with them. They have ordinary canvas tents with their own furniture--beds, tables, a few chairs. The men work for $2 a day. When the investigator asked what they were paid the men and women in the group laughed and finally one man said, "You mean what us gets."

Peonage.

Negro Share-Croppers in Miss. Strike Against Slave Status

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Striking against their state of virtual slavery, 19 Negro families, numbering 93 persons, share-croppers of Holmes County, Miss., have packed up their belongings and left the plantations.

The share croppers are on strike against working for "furnish"—that is, receiving no money, but only the rotten food, worn-out clothing and weather-beaten shacks the boss class of Mississippi has been throwing in their faces.

When the 93 croppers moved from their cabins on the plantations to the yard of a Negro church in Jerusalem, Miss., the Holmes County Health Department came to the aid of the landlords and ordered the croppers to disband. The croppers refused to budge an inch from the yard. The health department is therefore "quarantining" them—in plain English, imprisoning them.

Facts which have come to light in connection with this strike show the extent to which the croppers, especially the Negro croppers, are being crushed by the landlords. In Holmes County, 4,910 of the total of 5,000 farms are worked by Negro farmers. But of this total, only 472 farms are owned by Negroes, and only 265 others have the Negro farm tenants received any cash for their labor. Fully 65 per cent of the Negro farm tenats in this section have been working for "furnish"—that is, they have been the virtual slaves of the plantation owners, working for food and clothing just as the slaves did in the pre-Civil War days.

A Croppers' Union was recently started in the farming neighborhood around Charlotte.

PEONS IN MISS. RESENT YOKE

LEXINGTON, Miss., Apr. 7.—(C. N. S.)—Living in a state of virtual peonage, some 19 Negro families comprising 93 persons, participated in what is perhaps the first farm strike on record, when they packed up their meager household goods and left nearby plantations in Holmes County last week, rather than work during the coming year for "furnish" instead of money. The "furnish," which had constituted the only pay of these farm tenants for several years consisted merely of necessary food, clothing and shelter. When their employers refused to pay them money for their farm work, the farm hands moved from their cabins on the plantations to the yard of a colored church in Jerusalem, Miss Here for the past week or more they have encamped in tents.

Unable to force their tenants back to the farms, the landholders last week were aided in their efforts by the Holmes County health department, which ordered the colony to disband for "sanitary" reasons. Their refusal to disband, health authorities state, will necessitate quarantining them in their present location and the vaccination of all dwellers in the strike colony.

The strike of these Negro farm tenants has served to reveal the general conditions existing for Negro farm labor in Holmes County and in the state. In the county Negro farmers work 4,910 out of the 6,000 farms there. Of the number worked by Negro farmers only 472 are owned by them ,and on only 265 others were the Negro farm tenants paid cash for their labor. Fully 65 per cent of the Negro farm tenants in this section worked for "furnish" and received no cash payment from their employers, according to figures furnished by the United States Census Bureau.

That conditions among Negro croppers and farm hands has become so chronic that they would leave their tenant homes rather than accept a minimum quantity of food and clothing, was looked upon by observers, as highly significant of the serious conditions existing throughout the delta region. The indication was there stated, that even more Negro tenants would demand money payment for their labor.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
OCT 28 1932

Belated Solicitude

President Hoover has waited until late in the national campaign to act upon the charges of mistreatment of Negro laborers working on flood-control projects on the Mississippi. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called attention to these charges early in the last session of Congress, and asked the House Labor Committee to inquire into them. The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People has repeatedly filed charges, based upon investigations of its own officials and agents. It succeeded in obtaining a closed hearing in the War Department, only to be told that the evidence was not specific enough to justify any conclusions. Still later the War Department itself undertook an investigation, and is even now seeking to collect evidence. During the whole of this period President Hoover has not publicly displayed any interest.

The sudden appointment of an investigating commission of three Negroes and one white army officer comes within ten days of the election. It comes, furthermore, at the height of a campaign in which it has been increasingly demonstrated that Negro voters upon whom the Republican party has hitherto relied are this year dissatisfied with the President's attitude toward them and are openly deserting him for Governor Roosevelt. A few weeks ago the Republican campaign management took steps to heal that breach by bringing a Negro delegation to the White House, but the subsequent repercussions have only served to emphasize the unfriendliness of important Negro leaders to the administration.

The timing of the appointment of the present investigating commission, the circumstances surrounding it, and the selection of three Negroes out of its personnel of four men, all combine to raise serious doubts as to the motives for this action. Having waited many months without doing anything, the President was under no compulsion to act before the election. If he had desired a commission which would give the appearance of impartiality, he would hardly have overloaded it with members of one race. When he acts thus, hastily after long delay, he can not expect the country not to suspect a political motive.

AKRON, O.
TIMES PRESS
OCT 29 1932

Intelligent Action

PRESIDENT HOOVER, too, has discovered that the situation presented by the War department investigating the War department is queer, to say the least.

This, as we pointed out some time ago, was the reason why the War department, in investigating itself, should take extraordinary care to discover the facts about the charges of "virtual slavery" said to exist in its Mississippi contract camps. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people made such charges after a thoro investigation. The War department, which is responsible for the flood control project, the contractors and conditions in their camps, said it would investigate.

But midway in this inquiry, President Hoover has announced the appointment of an independent four-man commission to inquire into these charges.

That is the intelligent way to get at the root of the trouble.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

OCT 31 1932

The Low Wage Probe.

Editor St. Louis Star and Times: I see where President Hoover is going to send U. S. Grant and a committee of three others to investigate Negro labor conditions in Mississippi and Louisiana. Why bring this up ten days before election? Why not investigate labor conditions in St. Louis on Market, Chestnut and Walnut streets, where laborers are getting 10 cents to 15 cents per hour wrecking buildings. I think the levee contractors pay more than this and feed them also. I don't think Grant and his boy friends will take very well around Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss. MASON DIXON.

Moton Heads Group To Investigate Peonage

Washington, Nov.— (CNS) — The charges that private contractors were mistreating Negro laborers on Federal flood contract projects along the lower Mississippi River here caused President Hoover to appoint a committee consisting of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Judge James A. Cobb, of Washington, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League of New York City, representing the Negro race, and Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3rd., representing the United States Army.

A White House announcement of the appointment said the Chief Executive had asked this committee "to make a thorough and impartial inquiry as promptly as possible" and report the results of the investigation to him immediately.

OPINION FORCES HAND

An aroused public opinion among Negroes, threatening grave political consequences to the Hoover Administration, according to Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, forced the appointment of the committee.

Mr. White pointed out that this committee was the second to be appointed by Mr. Hoover, who, as secretary of Commerce, in 1927, appointed a similar committee, also headed by Mr. Moton, to investigate charges made by the N. A. A. C. P. after it had investigated the treatment of Negro refugees in the Mississippi flood of that year. The committee's report, although the committee was appointed in 1927, was not published until two years later, in October, 1929.

NEGRO PRESS HELPS

"Led by Negro editors and the Negro press, colored people of the United States have forced the Hoover Administration to act on the N. A. A. C. P. charges," said Mr. White. "The President has at last been forced to act on the charges of outrageous exploitation of colored workers on the Mississippi levee and brutalities carried on in the good old Delta peonage tradition.

"The N. A. A. C. P. is glad that a committee has at last been appointed and only hopes that the committee will be given a fair chance to get the facts and to publish those facts promptly. We also hope that there will be no such delay in publication of the report as there was from 1927 to 1929, in the case of the first committee which Mr. Hoover appointed.

"I want to emphasize that the appointment of this commission does not diminish the job facing the N. A. A. C. P. We have investigations to make for which we need money and need it at once and bady. We cannot make public the details now of this work for obvious reasons. But if we can improve conditions on the levee, it will mean several million dollars more in wages each year for the colored workers there.

'FORTUNATE IT'S ELECTION YEAR,' SAYS W. WHITE

Negro Editors Credited With Arousing Opinion

NEW YORK—An aroused public opinion among Negroes, threatening grave political consequences to the Hoover Administration, according to Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. Secretary, forced the appointment of the committee headed by Dr. R. R. Moton, to investigate the charges of peonage conditions on the Mississippi Flood Control Project.

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Committee Forced

"Led by Negro editors and the Negro press, colored people of the United States have forced the Hoover administration to act on the N. A. A. C. P. charges," said Mr. White. "The President has at last been forced to act on the charges of outrageous exploitation of colored workers on the Mississippi levee and brutalities carried on in the good old Delta peonage tradition.

"The N. A. A. C. P. is glad that a committee has at last been appointed and only hopes that the committee will be given a fair chance to get the facts and to publish those facts promptly. We also hope that there will be no such delay in publication of the report as there was from 1927 to 1929, in the case of the first committee which Mr. Hoover appointed.

"I want to emphasize that the appointment of this commission does not diminish the job facing the N. A. A. C. P. We have investigations to make for which we need money and need it at once and badly. We cannot make public the details now of this work for obvious reasons. But if we can improve conditions on the levee, it will mean several million dollars more in wages each year for the colored workers there.

Sees Political Play

"So far as the appointment of the new committee is concerned, it is fortunate for the Mississippi peons that this is an election year."

The other members of the committee, besides the principal of Tuskegee, are, James A. Cobb, a Republican-appointed judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League, and Col. U. S. Grant, white, director of buildings and grounds in Washington, and who is credited with "maintaining segregation in his department and openly in Rock Creek Park."

Announcing the naming of the commission, the White House statement read: "Charges have been laid before the President that some of the private contractors doing work for the Government on flood control projects on the lower Mississippi River are paying unreasonably low wages to Negro employes, overcharging the men at the contractors' commissaries, keeping their camps in a very unsanitary condition, and in some cases, resorting to physical violence in the treatment of the men.

"He has directed the members of the commission to proceed at their earliest convenience to the places where the the construction work is being carried on by these contractors and to report to him on the facts as determined by their investigation immediately upon its conclusion."

Besides, the N. A. A. C. P., the American Federation of Labor early during the last session of Congress also requested the House labor committee to investigate charges of low wages and other unfavorable conditions on the Mississippi.

MORE SENATORS BACK MISSISSIPPI PROBE

NEW YORK—Additional pledges from U. S. Senators that they will support Senator Wagner's resolution for a probe of the peonage conditions on the Mississippi levee, are coming to the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The latest senators to write in, besides the 25 already pledged, are, Senator Felix Herbert of Rhode Island who definitely pledges himself to support a senatorial investigation; Senator John Thomas of Idaho who promises earnest consideration to the Wagner resolution; and Senator Huey Long whose secretary gives assurance of his consideration.

CARRY ON NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST JOB JIM-CROW

NEW YORK.—Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People throughout the United States are writing to President Hoover and to Senators urging their prompt action in seeing to it that Negroes are given a fair chance to work in federal relief projects.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS
OCT 29 1932

INTELLIGENT ACTION

PRESIDENT HOOVER, too, has discovered that the situation presented by the War Department investigating the War Department is queer, to say the least.

This, as we pointed out some time ago, was the reason why the War Department, in investigating itself, should take extraordinary care to discover the facts about the charges of "virtual slavery" said to exist in its Mississippi contract camps. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made such charges after a thoro investigation. The War Department, which is responsible for the flood control project, the contractors and conditions in their camps, said it would investigate.

But midway in this inquiry, President Hoover has announced the appointment of an independent four-man commission to inquire into these charges.

That is the intelligent way to get at the root of the trouble.

Mississippi.

Labor-1932

Peonage

amed by Hoover to Investigate Peonage in Mississippi Flood Relief Camps



JUDGE JAMES A. COBB



EUGENE KINCKLE JONES



DR. ROBERT R. MOTON

WASHINGTON—President Herbert Hoover has named a commission of four to investigate N.A.A.C.P. charges of slavery and cruelty in Dixie.

Charges laid before the President by the N.A.A.C.P. showed that some of the white contractors doing work for the government on flood control projects on the lower Mississippi River are paying unreasonably low wages to Negro employees, overcharging the men at the contractors' commissaries, keeping their camps in a very unsanitary condition and, in some cases, resorting to physical violence in the treatment of men.

The president has requested Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute; Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, D.C.; and Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League of New York City, and Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, white, to make a thorough and impartial inquiry as promptly as possible.

He has directed the members of the commission to proceed at their earliest convenience to the places where the construction work is being carried on by the contractors and to report to him on the facts as determined by their investigation immediately upon its conclusion.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND SOUTHERN CAMPS

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has again taken the federal government to task for its mistreatment of Negroes. This time the protest has to do with the brutality which is being heaped upon the heads of Negro workers on the government's Mississippi River Flood Control project.

10-6-32

In its usual manner of obtaining first-hand facts, the association sent a white woman, Miss Helen Boardman, into the very heart of the evil. She visited twenty-two contractors' camps along the Mississippi River, and returned to tell what she saw. The N. A. A. C. P. sent protests to Washington, and finally received a chance to present its facts to a representative of the War Department.

In this hearing Miss Boardman told how she had seen Negroes "living in ragged, miserable and overcrowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, and surrounded in some cases with piles of garbage." She told how the men are driven from twelve to sixteen hours a day in blinding heat; only to be tricked out of their money by a vile commissary system.

Forced to trade with the commissary or be fired, the driven workmen are charged one dollar for drinking water, fifty cents for fifteen cents cigarettes, tent-rent and whatever else the contractors choose to put on the bill.

As brutal as this seems, it is no more than could be logically expected of Southern whites. The N. A. A. C. P. knows this, and because of that fact, the organization sought to have the federal government look into the matter. Gen. G. B. Pillsbury was assigned to get the report and his attitude toward the presentation of these cold facts is a disgrace to the entire War Department and the United States Government.

Confronted with facts which a fool could easily have recognized for their face value, the general squirmed and writhed and dodged, and in the end gave out a statement distorting the facts presented in the hearing.

It is this type of man that is a drag upon the present administration which is seeking to be reelected in November. Small, puny, selfish hirelings of the government who use their positions to insult the citizenry that pays them.

Incidentally, with a national election approaching it is fitting that Negroes stop to consider that if they receive such treatment at the hands of supposed "Northerners", Garner's bunch would be much worse.

The National Association needs money with which to fight this gross mistreatment of Negroes along the Mississippi. If it wins, and t should, Negroes will receive millions of dollars in wages. Do your bit. Send a check.

THAT PEONAGE COMMISSION

According to press reports, the commission appointed by President Hoover to investigate peonage in the South has begun its work.

Viewing the situation at a distance, it appears to us as though this commission will have a hard task before it. But we have faith in Dr. Robert R. Moton, the principal of Tuskegee Institute, who is chairman of this commission. He will have a full appreciation of the authority invested in such a commission. Assuming that it will be closed with plenipotentiary powers to summon, without fear or favor, men, women and children and to administer oaths, take testimonies and hire secret service men and women, this commission will be in a position to render a great service to the colored people of the South and to the government.

A second member of this commission which we mention here is Lawyer John A. Cobb, municipal judge of Washington, D. C. Judge Cobb is a brilliant lawyer and has, for many years, been prominently identified with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He, with his keen legal mind, will, most assuredly, be of much service to the commission. And while this comment is not intended to cast any reflection on the other members of the commission, yet we mention Dr. Moton and Judge Cobb because we know them more intimately.

This will be a wonderful opportunity for a class of service which does not present itself often. Therefore, may we look upon this move as the beginning of the end of peonage in the South.

PEONAGE CHARGE ECHOES

Hoover Charged With "Doing Nothing" to Relieve Levee Workers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—(AP)—Thomas E. Carroll, trade union organizer, tonight said that President Hoover "has done nothing to relieve" conditions among laborers on Mississippi flood control projects.

In some instances, Carroll said, "peonage, almost amounting to slavery, exists in the contractors' camps." He said that the administration has been "advised repeatedly of the situation."

HOOVER'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

President Hoover made a political stab for Negro votes when he appointed a committee supposedly to investigate peonage conditions existing in the levee camps along the Mississippi River.

At that time we said that it was a "yes" man committee and its report could be written here in Washington without going to the camps. Washington Tribune

It appears that if a report is made it will have to be written here for the President has not provided the funds for the committee to make its investigation. 12-22-32

As Congress is meeting Monday and since Senator Wagner of New York has promised to introduce a resolution asking for a Senatorial investigation of peonage conditions on government work along the Mississippi River, President Hoover need not bother about providing the necessary funds for his politically appointed "yes Sir, boss" committee. Let them report "progress" and sign off. Washington Tribune

President Hoover's committee will not have the power of a Senatorial investigating committee and can not go to the heart of the peonage trouble like a Senatorial committee could do.

The President's stab failed and so has his committee.

The committee is composed of R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee; Judge James A. Cobb, of this city; Eugene K. Jones, of New York, and race prejudiced, Rock Creek Park segregating Col. U. S. Grant 3rd.

NO HOPE FOR MOTON GROUP

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — (By Wire) — Hope that the R. R. Moton, Eugene K. Jones, James A. Cobb commission, appointed by President Hoover to investigate charges of cruelty in Flood Control camps in Mississippi, will function this year dwindled this week. 12-17-32

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, the white member of the commission, told the AFRO Tuesday that the Judge Advocate of the Army had uncovered a regulation passed in the Roosevelt administration banning such commissions unless they were financed by Congressional appropriation.

Congress already burdened by discussion of war debt, balancing of its budget and prohibition, is not likely to grant the commission funds. Anyway, the Army is opposed to a civilian commission of investigation and is expected to continue to do everything it can to ham-string it.

Members of the commission had considered making the tour of these 33 camps, spending their private funds, but were advised that they would be regarded as acting without authority.

Asked whether the commission feared hostile sentiment of the South if they traveled using their own funds, Lieut. Col. Grant said he did not think they would experience hostility.

Indication is that the commission will have to wait until March 4 next, when the new Congress convenes, for funds, and the likelihood is then that a Democratic Congress will not finance a Hoover commission of any kind.

Meantime, Senator Wagner (Dem N.Y.) has introduced and is pressing his Senate resolution for an official investigation of the camps.

Jobless Youths' Story of Peonage Causes Raid on River Island 37

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—(AP)—Federal prohibition officers revealed today that they had raided Island 37, in the Mississippi river, near here, yesterday while assisting other federal men in investigating charges of two North Carolina youths that they were held in peonage there for a week and forced to operate stills.

Investigation of the peonage charge was being conducted by United States District Attorney Dwayne Chaddox.

During yesterday's investigation, the prohibition officers arrested a man who gave his name as M. R. Cooper and charged him with operating a still.

The two North Carolina youths gave their names as E. Merritt, 20, of Warsaw, and A. G. Smith, 22, of Kinston. They said they came to Memphis two weeks ago in search of work and were directed to a store at Joiner, Ark., where their informant said they might obtain work picking cotton. In turn, they were sent from there to the island.

"On the island," an affidavit they both signed said, "we were told there was no cotton to pick and were asked if we had ever operated stills."

They said they both refused, but were told: "Well, you'll work them here. We're the law on this island."

Until Christmas Day, they said they were forced to help around the stills and then were escorted to a boat and told to leave the island without looking back "or get your heads shot off."

Cooper denied the boys' story and said he permitted them to stay at his house "because it was so cold outside."

He said they asked him for something to eat and after he had given them a bed, volunteered to work for their food. They chopped wood and helped him kill and dress hogs, he said.

Labor -1932

Peonage

Mississippi.

DIXIE WHITES OPPOSE PROBE PERSONNEL

Pro-American

Memphis Contractors in Washington Fight Investigation.

12-17-32

HIRE LOBBYIST TO BLOCK ACTION

Baltimore Md.

Hearing May Never Take Place, Is Rumor.

WASHINGTON.—That the proposed Senate probe of peonage and slavery conditions on the Mississippi Flood Control project may never materialize, has been indicated by developments here during the past few days.

Outstanding among these developments was the intimation that there may be no appropriation for the probe forthcoming. Another development was the fact that Memphis contractors have sent Fred Heneke here to lobby against the investigation.

Oppose Personnel

Vigorous protest against the probe body personnel have been registered. The Dixie contractors object to an investigation body composed of one white man and three colored. Ostensibly they oppose it because, they say, they fear that the report of such a body would be partial, but it is known that any probe body containing members of the group would not only be galling, but it is feared that they would get too near to actual conditions in the governmental project.

Those selected to make the investigation were Dr. Robert R. Moton, Eugene Kinkle Jones of the National Urban League, and Col. U. S. Grant, of Washington.

The committee was to have begun its work November 10, but was prevented by lack of funds. No action was taken on a bill introduced by Senator Wagner of New York which provided for expenses and it is believed that there is but slim chance of action being taken during the "lame duck" session although the New York Senator has telegraphed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he would introduce his bill again this week.

Shields War Department

It has also developed that the Senate gesture towards an investigation may provide a good excuse for the War Department ignoring the report of conditions in the Mississippi area made by the association. They can now offer the excuse that the matter is now before the Senate and that they cannot act without the information which the probers are to furnish.

The fact is, observers believe that the whole proceeding was intended to prevent any effective investigation of conditions known to have existed on the project.

Nation-Wide Determination

Nation wide determination, however, to see to it that the resolution is carried in the Senate is shown by the enthusiastic mass meetings which are being reported to the N.A.A.C.P. from branches throughout the country.

Dr. H. Claude Hudson, president of the Los Angeles branch, reports that a large crowd attended the meeting in that city and that there was enthusiastic applause when one speaker said the Mississippi levee fight would be won as the Parker fight had been won. The meeting sent telegrams to Senators Johnson and Shortridge of California, demanding their support for the Wagner resolution, "to end the intolerable situation in Mississippi flood project and to secure equal treatment for colored citizens in all government contracts."

In Cincinnati

From Cincinnati, President Theodore M. Berry reports that speakers were sent to 15 leading churches of the city which endorsed resolutions that were sent to Senators Fess and Bulkley of Ohio.

In Kansas City, Mo., President John L. Love reports that telegrams went to the Missouri senators from eight of the leading churches of the city and from the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, the Association of Colored Women of Kansas City, and from the local N.A.A.C.P. branch.

W. C. McMurray, Oklahoma City branch president, telegraphs that one Oklahoma senator, Mr. Thomas has pledged his support to the Wagner resolution, and a telegram asking his support was sent to Senator Gore.

Additional senators now pledged in favor of the Wagner resolution include Senator E. S. Grammer of Washington and Senator Roscoe C Patterson of Missouri. Senator W Warren Barbour of New Jersey has promised to discuss the matter with Senator Wagner.

SENATORS VARY IN REACTION TO PEONAGE PROBE

Afro-American

Baltimore Md

12-24-32

NEW YORK.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, has sent to the N.A.A.C.P. the text of the resolution he introduced calling for a Senate survey of the peonage conditions on the Mississippi Flood Control project, and Senator Reed Smoot, who had promised to support the measure and then when it was introduced objected to unanimous consent for immediate consideration, now explains that he did so under a mistaken impression.

Senator Smoot, a lame duck senator, from Utah, queried by the N.A.A.C.P. as to his reasons for blocking immediate consideration of the resolution when he had promised to support it, wrote under date of December 15:

"I objected to the resolution because I was under the impression that the House of Representatives had directed a similar investigation to be made. I find upon inquiry, that no such action has been taken in the House. Perhaps it will be better now to have the matter taken up in its order by the Committee on Commerce and then referred to the Senate."

Ohio Senators Divide

Activity by N.A.A.C.P. branches has brought responses from many senators pledging strong support for the measure, among these senators being Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio, Democrat, who wrote to the Cincinnati branch: "You may depend upon my support for this resolution." His colleague, Simeon D. Fess, Republican, who comes up for re-election next year, merely acknowledges receipt of the communication from the Cincinnati branch and does not commit himself in any way.

Another senator who has expressed to the St. Louis branch of the N.A.A.C.P. his "pleasure in giving such a resolution my hearty support" is Roscoe C. Patterson of Missouri.

Text of Resolution

The text of the resolution, known as **Senate Resolution 300**, is as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Committee on Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the labor conditions prevailing upon the Mississippi flood-control project and, as soon as practicable, to report to the Senate its findings and its recommendations.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the Seventy-second Congress to employ such experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."

In making public the text, the N.A.A.C.P. stressed the bitter opposition to be expected, in view of the lobbyist hired by the levee contractors, the opposition of administration senators like Smoot, and the unwillingness of Fess, another administration senator, to commit himself in any way.

Contractors "Cleaning up"

Contractors through their lobbyist, the N.A.A.C.P. is reliably informed, are planning to issue a sweeping denial of the charges made by the N.A.A.C.P. investigator and there is a rumor in Washington that they are building huts, making general improvements in the camps, and "cleaning up" in order to forestall the senatorial investigation and to be able to present a clean bill of health to the investigators.

Youths Relate Tale Of Slavery On River Island

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 29—(AP)—A tale of slavery and liquor making in the wilds of a Mississippi River island was under investigation by Federal authorities tonight with one man under arrest on a prohibition charge and other arrests expected.

The investigation was started after two North Carolina youths, E. Merritt, 20, of Warsaw, and A. G. Smith, 22, of Kinston, told how they had been held captive for a week on Island 37 and forced to help operate stills.

The man they charged with forcing them to do the work on threat of death, M. R. Cooper, was arrested yesterday by prohibition officers who assisted representatives of United States Dist. Atty. Dwayne Maddox in the investigation. Cooper was charged with operating a still.

Montgomery

He denied that he had held the youths captive, insisting, instead that he had given them food and shelter in return for their help with his farm work. They turned against him, he said, when he forced them to leave the island because of a practical joke.

Merritt and Smith signed affidavits, however, saying that they came to Memphis two weeks ago in search of work and that they were directed to Island 37. When they refused to help work a still, they said, they were threatened with shotguns and told: "We're the law on this island."

When they left they were told to pull away in a boat "and don't look back or you'll get your heads shot off," they said.

CHARLSTON, W. VA
MAIL

OCT 29 1932

Hoover Seeks the Facts

Charges of mistreatment of Negro laborers on federal flood control projects along the lower Mississippi river will be investigated by a committee composed of three Negro and one white member. In giving majority representation to the Negro race, President Hoover showed the sincerity of his interest in the rights of the latter and his desire to protect these.

The charges involve alleged paying of unreasonably low wages to Negro workers, overcharging them at the contractors' commissaries, keeping the camps in an unsanitary condition and resorting to physical violence in the treatment of the men. These conditions, if true, demand prompt correction. Institution of an inspection system that would make impossible their repetition also would be called for in behalf of justice.

The investigating committee will make its report to President Hoover, who then will take whatever steps he deems proper. That he will see that any improper conditions are remedied without delay can be taken as assured.

Not that it matters very much, but we hope Senator Borah soon will be able to make up his mind on the question of whom he will vote for in the Presidential election. That, though, would deprive him of the most important prop for the publicity he is getting. Maybe that's why he is so slow in reaching a decision.

VICIOUS EXPLOITATION

Recorder
12-10-32

The stage is set for a non-retreating fight to be waged against exploitation of colored workers on the United States financed Mississippi flood project. Now that the last session of the seventy-second congress has convened the path is clear for the introduction of a resolution by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York to authorize a full investigation of the situation. It is recalled that a commission headed by Dr. Moton was recently appointed to look into this matter. The necessity remains, however, for a much more penetrating inquiry into the problem than is possible by the Moten Commission.

The Flood Control project-scandal is such that it should be subjected to a clean-cut investigation by the U. S. government itself. That is the only way in which to put a stop to the alleged system of peonage now in vogue on the government financed works. If authorities at Washington cared to put a stop to the disgraceful persecution now being handed out with impunity to members of our group down in the Southland, they could do so. There is nothing to prevent proper officers of the nation from protecting the rights of American citizens. It is a service guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land. The seriousness of the situation as it affects members of the group on the flood control project is alarming. Unbelievably horrible treatment is being meted out to colored laborers by ignornat prejudiced upstarts down there. With the appointment of a comparatively useless commission to inquire into the matter, absolutely nothing is being done to right the damnable wrong. The system, tolerated as it is, aided and abetted by rank hypocrisy, encouraged by organized treachery and enforced by rotten cowardice is a barbarous evidence of the utter contempt in which our people are held by Americans of the opposite race.

Slavery is unconstitutional, at least in the United States of America. Yet virtual slavery with all its damaging effects upon the standing of the country as a civilized nation is permitted to flourish within its borders with money supplied by the government.

The recent appointment of a civil commission to undertake the unequal task of investigating the scandal is all a big bluff. None knows that any better than Washington itself. What is needed is the prestige and authority of a Senate committee. Washington knows that too. In the meantime members of the group on the government works are being denied the representation that is justly theirs. They are being cheated and robbed and maltreated. Nothing is is being said about it. The War department is criminally lukewarm about it. It is all a damned shame and congress knows it.

It is a condition of which all decent Americans are ashamed. Citizens, write now to your senators and demand of them that they put a stop to the system of human tyranny.

Progressive
Madison, Wis.
DEC 3 1932

Probe the Flood Control Project

A RESOLUTION providing for a United States senate investigation of the exploitation of Negro labor on the federal financed Mississippi flood control project will be presented to the senate when it convenes next month, Sen. Robert F. Wagner of New York has announced. Well substantiated charges have been made that working conditions and treatment of Negro labor on the project, which is being carried on under the direction of Secretary Pat Hurley's War department, parallel virtual slavery. With customary bravado, Mr. Hurley denies that anything is amiss and is fighting the proposed investigation.

One of the favorite attacks against proposed congressional committee investigations is their cost. The committee that probed Teapot Dome and saved the nation hundreds of millions in oil lands was flayed by the opposition as a gross extravagance. Sen. Nye's election fraud committee which exposed the worst kind of corruption in West Virginia, Illinois Nebraska, and other states was denounced as a junket. This new committee will be assailed as a waste of money, although it may bring to light facts that are of major public importance to all the people as to the conduct of work on public projects.

Sen. Wagner, who will sponsor the committee resolution, is a Progressive whose friendship for labor has long been axiomatic. He was the author of the Wagner bill to set up federal unemployment offices which President Hoover vetoed for political reasons at a time when such a system was sorely needed. The senate should give early passage to Sen. Wagner's resolution that the true facts about the Mississippi flood control projects may be learned.

Senator Smoot Blocks Probe on Peonage

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill
12-24-32

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York on Monday, Dec. 12, introduced in the senate a resolution calling for a survey of the peonage conditions on the Mississippi flood control project. He requested unanimous consent to the adoption of the resolution to avoid it going to a committee. Senator Smoot objected and it was referred to the committee on commerce.

The text of the resolution, known as senate resolution 300, is as follows:

"Resolved, that the committee on commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the labor conditions prevailing upon the Mississippi flood-control project, and, as soon as practicable, to report to the senate its findings and its recommendations.

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the 72d congress, to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers and documents, to administer such oaths and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."

Senator Smoot is quoted as saying: "I objected to the resolution because I was under the impression that the house of representatives had directed a similar investigation to be made. I find, upon inquiry, that no such action has been taken in the house. Perhaps it will be better now to have the matter taken up in its order by the committee on commerce and then referred to the senate."

Labor-1932

Peonage.

Mississippi. (See: Labor, Discrimination.)

PEONAGE TESTIMONY MISQUOTED, CHARGE

War Department Trying To Conceal Conditions, Hoover Is Told.

9-25-32.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—(AP)—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement today that General George B. Pillsbury misquoted, in a statement to the press, testimony given in the closed war department hearing on alleged peonage and slavery on the Mississippi flood control project.

White, who said he was present at the hearing in Washington Thursday when Miss Helen Boardman gave testimony, cited as untrue the quotation from General Pillsbury to the effect that "I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary.

"Miss Boardman, under oath in my hearing, and presumably that of General Pillsbury to whose questions she was replying," said White, "stated explicitly that negroes, men and women, had been beaten, that the commissary store system amounted to virtual robbery of the negro workers and she cited figures in support of her statement. And she dwelled on the long hours of work, the underpayment, the general condition of terror, all matters of common knowledge down there.

"General Pillsbury promised to send us a copy of the stenographic record of this closed hearing, but this copy has not yet been received."

White said that the association has telegraphed "to President Hoover, as commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces, asking that he order a full and searching investigation into the shameful conditions which the war department is trying to conceal."

Peonage

A PEONAGE CASE UP BEFORE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE

Otis Davis Worked Eight Days for Jones and Co. And Owed them 45c

A peculiarly significant example of the possible far-reaching effect of an individual protest was clearly demonstrated Wednesday at the hearings of the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives. The Committee has before it several bills pertaining to the prevailing rate of wages paid on government contracts. The incident in question came during the testimony of the Hon. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. The present law which regulates the wages to be paid on all government contracts was enacted during the third session of the Seventy-First Congress, and since its passage several complaints have come to the administration and to Labor organizations concerning flagrant violations of the law. These infringements have been effected in many ways, included among which may be mentioned, the policy of sub-letting at a lower rate than the prevailing rate as determined by the Secret - of Labor; compelling the employee to rebate under some agreement; and through the agencies of other nefarious and unscrupulous schemes which permit the contractor to avoid the letter of the law.

Davis Discharged

Mr. Green set forth in his testimony before the Committee the complaint of Otis Davis, a Negro, who was employed by the S. K. Jones Construction Co. of Memphis, Tenn., and worked in peonage. Davis was discharged by Jones Co. but alleged that he was not paid the money which was due him, some $22. His claim finally reached the office of a Mr. McKinley, Deputy Commissioner of Labor of the State of Arkansas who demanded an accounting by the Jones Co. The latter company replied to the letter of Mr. McKinley, discrediting the statement of Davis as that of a disgruntled, discharged employee, and that it was quite common for them to receive such complaints.

However, the Jones Co. was stupid enough to also submit an itemized statement of the service of Davis.

This statement disclosed the following facts; Davis worked on the average of from six to ten hours per day at the rate of 12 and one-half cents per hour. He had worked on the following days during the month of September; 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and part of the 16th. He was discharged on the 17th. His total compensation for these days amounted to $9.85. The employer then set forth that Davis owed a certain sum for board, tent lodging, ice water, and supplies. The total of his indebtedness to the company was $10.30. So in truth Davis owed the company 45 cents.

Laughter Ensues

This report evoked a laugh from the committee but at the same time stirred them to a high pitch of protest and condemnation of the gross unfairness of the Jones Co. Several members voiced their opinions in no uncertain terms of this appalling state of affairs, and vigorously recommended that measures be adopted to curtail such practices.

Mr. Davis is also to be admired for his determination in diligently prosecuting his claim. He had no idea that his case would be referred to, before the Labor Committee in Congress. This is a striking example of just what may be accomplished by a simple fight for rights. The case of Davis made an impression on the members of the Committee, and it may be that this very case may prove a determining factor in framing future legislation to do away with these evils.

PEONAGE CASE BEFORE HOUSE LABOR GROUP

Negro Worked Eight Days for Construction Company; Owes Them 45 Cents

WASHINGTON—A peculiarly significant example of the possible far-reaching effect of an individual protest was clearly demonstrated on Wednesday, Jan. 13 at the hearings of the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives.

The Committee has before it several bills pertaining to the prevailing rate of wages paid on government contracts.

The question came during the testimony of the Hon. William Green, President of the American Federation of labor.

The present law which regulates the wages to be paid on all government contracts was enacted during the third session of the Seventy-First Congress, and since its passage several complaints have come to the administration and to Labor organizations concerning flagrant violations of the law.

These infringements have been effected in many ways, included among which may be mentioned, the policy of sub-letting at a lower rate than the prevailing rate as determined by the Secretary of Labor; compelling the employee to rebate under some agreement; and through the agencies of other nefarious and unscrupulous schemes which permit the contractor to avoid the letter of the law.

Davis Discharged

Mr. Green set forth in his testimony before the Committee the complaint of Otis Davis, a Negro, who was employed by the S. K. Jones Construction Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and worked in peonage.

Davis was discharged by Jones Co., but alleged that he was not paid the money which was due him, some $22.

His claim finally reached the office of a Mr. McKinley, Deputy Commissioner of Labor of the State of Arkansas who demanded an accounting by the Jones Co. The latter company replied to the letter of Mr. McKinley, discrediting the statement of Davis as that of a disgruntled, discharged employee, and that it was quite common for them to receive such complaints.

However, the Jones Co., was stupid enough to also submit an itemized statement of the service of Davis.

This statement disclosed the following facts: Davis worked on the average of from six to ten hours per day at the rate of 12 and one-half cents per hour. He had worked on the following days during the month of September: 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and part of the 16th. He was discharged on the 17th.

His total compensation for these days amounted to $9.85.

The employer then set forth that Davis owed a certain sum for board, tent lodging, ice water and supplies.

The total of his indebtedness to the company was $10.30. So in truth Davis owed the company 45 cents.

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GREEN ASKS WIDER 'PEONAGE' INQUIRY

Labor Head Contends War Department Report On "Slavery" Prejudiced.

ATTACKS MEMPHIS FIRM

Charge Negro Still Had $17 Due Him But S. K. Jones Construction Company Replies Laborer Was In Debt to Concern.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An accusation that the War Department's investigation of reported "near peonage and slavery" on Lower Mississippi flood control work had been "prejudiced" was laid today before the House labor committee.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asked that the committee make its own investigation. He also approved efforts to make more binding the law that prevailing wage scales shall be followed by contractors on government works.

Brown Made Report.

Green said that first reports on "conditions bordering on peonage and slavery" on the Lower Mississippi came from "responsible" representatives of the federation. That information, he testified, was referred to the War Department and an investigation made by Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers.

"We are not satisfied with that investigation," Green said. "No labor representative was called in to support the charges with additional facts."

He read a resolution adopted by the Mississippi Federation of Labor asserting that Major General Brown had shown "prejudice" in his investigation and report and asking that Green seek a congressional investigation.

"I wish to supplement that resolution by the formal request that the committee consider favorably the request by the Mississippi Federation of Labor," Green said.

Chairman Connery explained afterward it would not be possible to act on the suggestion before next week.

Contend Wages Low.

The labor head produced in connection with his argument that the prevailing wages were not being paid, an exchange of correspondence between E. I. McKinley, deputy labor commissioner for Arkansas, and the S. K. Jones Construction Company of Memphis.

Myers McKinley told how a negro who had worked for the company insisted that he still had $17 in pay due to him. The Jones company, in reply, asserted that instead, the negro was in debt to his former employer.

The latter letter said that the laborer had worked 79 hours and earned $9.85. Against that it placed charges of $7.60 for commissary supplies, 75 cents for rent of a tent, 45 cents for ice water and enough more to make the total $10.30. The only conclusion, the Jones concern added, was that the negro owed 45 cents to his former employer.

Green told the committee how the federation had differed with the government as to what "responsible" means in the law that required government contracts be let to "responsible bidders." In many instances, he testified, work was delayed because of the irresponsibility of the contractor.

Results Favorable.

"How a contractor who fails to finish a building in a reasonable time is responsible we can't understand," Green said.

He reported some advantageous results from the law specifying that prevailing wages shall be paid, but added that "we find many cases where the contractors are trying to exploit workers, seeking with every means at their command to avoid the provisions of the act."

"It is the same old story after all; men are selfish," he said. "The attitude of a large number of contractors is astonishing."

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Plot Of 4 Men To Assassinate Governor Bared

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
1-27-32

Conspirators Overheard In Birmingham Planning To Kill Appointees, Too

Guards At Capitol

Auditor Brandon Warned In Letter; Feagin, Nolen And Peach Threatened

Existence of a plot formulated by four men, against the lives of Gov. Miller, Director W. F. Feagin of the Board of Administration, Roy L. Nolen, one of his assistants, and John H. Peach, personel legal adviser to the Governor, was divulged in a letter received at the Capitol yesterday by a State official, from a friend.

The communication, in the nature of a warning, was mailed at Birmingham, the official to whom it was addressed being State Auditor John Brandon.

This was made known at the Statehouse yesterday afternoon, following inquiries prompted by the presence in and about the Capitol throughout the day, of an unusually large number of officers, including plainclothes detectives from the Montgomery Police Department, and attaches from Kilby Prison acting in the capacity of plain-clothes men.

Col. W. P. Screws, police commissioner, and W. H. Taylor, chief of police said they knew of nothing unusual happening at the Capitol and could not account for the presence of any City detectives at the Statehouse.

Chief Taylor said he did not know whether any of his men had been posted to guard the Capitol or not. The Police Commissioner also professed ignorance of the Department's activities, but declared that he "and one or two officers had gone to the Capitol early yesterday to do something or other about a pardon board meeting."

Plot Overheard

The letter of warning received by the State official contained the information, it was learned, that the writer overheard a plot being discussed between four men, two of them from Walker County, the other two from Birmingham, to come to Montgomery and "blow up" the Governor, Mr. Feagin, Mr. Nolen and Mr. Peach, with a bomb or bombs.

Preliminary to the carrying out of the plan, the four were to come to Montgomery in an automobile, and make everything ready, it was understood, the time set being Tuesday or Wednesday of the present week.

Though the writer of the warning did not know any of the four men and could give the first name of only one of them, he could, it appears, identify any or all of them if he were to see them again.

Gov. Miller would make no comment at all concerning the matter, or upon the presence of the officers in and around the Capitol Building throughout the day.

In view of the information contained in the letter of warning, however, it is expected that the force of officers will continue to be present at the Statehouse today and probably for an indefinite period in the future. What activities are under way to place the plotters in custody, was not made known.

Motive Not Indicated

There was no information contained in the warning as to the nature of the motive actuating the plot, whether its framers are sympathizers of organizations in the North, East and West that for months have been bombarding the Governor with threatening telegrams regarding the cases of the eight negroes convicted at Scottsboro and sentenced to death for criminally assaulting two young white women; whether they object to the use of the lash as a disciplinary measure in State prisons, concerning which other threatening messages have been received, or whether they are harboring some grievance of another sort.

Telegrams and letters of a threatening nature have also been received by the Supreme Court where appeals of the eight negroes are now pending; by Atty. Gen. Thomas E. Knight, Jr., and by Director Feagin of the Board of Administration who is in charge of State convict and prison affairs.

It has been more or less well known that since threatening communications have been reaching the Governor's office with greater frequency, every precaution for his safety at all times has been taken; this being done without his direction, however, by other members of the official family who have made sure that there is not the slightest chance of his being molested by possible "cranks" or other troublesome persons.

Telegrams about the Scottsboro cases are arriving almost daily at the executive offices. The last one to reach there yesterday afternoon was from a communist organization in an Ohio city, demanding not only the immediate and unconditional release of the eight negroes, but also their safe conduct across the State line.

Other communications concerning these cases that have reached here in recent months run into the thousands, many of them being similar to the one received late yesterday. They have been forwarded from various points in the United States, as well as from a number of foreign countries, including Germany.

Keg May Be The Bomb

Considerable excitement was created at the Statehouse during the afternoon by the discovery in the basement of the north wing of the building of a mysterious wooden keg of some two-gallons capacity.

Nobody knew how it came there or what it contained. Howard Thames, superintendent of the Capitol Building took on chances. With the aid of several convict "trustys," the mysterious keg which was unusually heavy for its size, was taken to a spot on the Capitol reservation far removed from any building.

"Having no way of telling whether the mystery receptacle was an "infernal machine" or not, and being unfamiliar with the opening of such suspicious containers, Mr. Thames left off investigation of its interior until it could be examined with safety.

If it should contain explosives by any chance, the steadily falling rain, it was thought, would probably render any such materials ineffective by morning.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS
JUN 6 1932

Fair Trial Here

The decision of the United States supreme court to review the death sentences imposed on seven negro youths by a Scottsboro, Ala., jury for alleged assault on two white women, is not surprising. Regardless of the innocence or guilt of the prisoners, there has been strong doubt in many quarters that they received the fair trial guaranteed by the Constitution. Prominent individuals in various walks of life and sections of the country had protested against injustice Alabama, as much as the prisoners, if it thinks that a square deal was given should welcome this inquiry by the highest authority as likely to remove beyond all doubt the implications under which the state now rests.

The racial hatred which has resulted in so many lynchings is alleged to have run freely in this case. It is charged in the appeal that the defendants were held incommunicado, denied counsel prior to trial, indicted with a "mob" in the courtroom, rushed to trial, convicted on evidence since discredited and denied a change of venue from the inflamed community. When the death verdict came, it is claimed, a band outside the courthouse celebrated by playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

At all events, the supreme court finds ample reason to review the case. Its decision this fall will be final, and whatever the outcome, no disturbing hint of injustice should remain.

TALLADEGA. ALA.
DAILY HOME
JUN 1 1932

THE BEST WAY.

No one can object to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, to review the case of the seven negroes convicted of assaulting two white girls at Scottsboro, Ala. That is the most effective way of disposing of the case which has been used in an outrageous way by organizations and individuals opposed to our form of government, and of some of them, it might be said, all government. The supreme court is not to decide on the guilt or innocence of the negroes, but on the question, did they have a fair trial? If the court decides the trial was not fair, the case will return to the Alabama courts for retrial. If it decides the trial was fair, the sentences of the Alabama courts will be carried out. A majority of the Alabama supreme court has held that the negroes' trial was free from prejudicial influence, but Chief Justice Jno. C. Anderson, in a dissenting opinion, held to the contrary. The decision of the United States Supreme Court to review the case, is the best for Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER
JUN 8 1932

THE SCOTTSBORO PRISONERS AND MISLEADING AGITATORS

Those of us who could not understand the viewpoint of sincere but misled groups far distant from these Alabama hills and valleys, who insist upon protesting the rights of a State to weigh the guilt or innocence of the Scottsboro negroes, need wonder no longer.

John Temple Graves, of The Birmingham Age-Herald, has set forth the answer. Mr. Graves quotes in part a letter written by "The Committee of Books for Political Prisoners" to The Saturday Review of Literature in which a request was made for reading matter for the "Scottsboro boys and other political prisoners."

"There are over 200 political prisoners in the jails of this country under indictment or sentence for their activities and affiliations with the labor movement. These terms range from one year to life. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, the six Centralia men, the Scottsboro boys and the Harlan, Ky., miners are listed among them," Mr. Graves quotes the letter, which was concluded with requests for "books of a serious nature on politics, economics and philosophy as well as books for entertainment."

Broad-visioned and analytical, Mr. Graves says:

> Without prejudice to the guilt or innocence of "the Scottsboro boys" or to the fairness or unfairness of their trial, we can imagine that no one would be more mystified than they themselves at learning (1) that they are "political" prisoners, (2) that their sentences are for "activities and affiliations with the labor movement," (3) that Mr. Mooney and Mr. Billings are their fraternity mates, (4) that they are hungry for "books of a serious nature on politics, economies and philosophy," or (5) that anybody thinks they would know what to do with any book at all.

Evidence of charlatanry has been shown more than once by professional liberals in the Scottsboro case. But in no other instance, it seems, have their claims been so ridiculously faked. Under the circumstance it might be easy to overlook the actions of herded protestors in Paris and Berlin and Australia. They are guilty only of being too ready to hear pitiful tales. They are demonstrative because they are protesting real or imaginary burdens resting on their own shoulders. And it gives them a certain amount of "sympathetic satisfaction" to feel that there are others, too, who are being crushed under ruthless heels of oppressive powers. It plays upon a martyr complex and gives birth to the game of "Martyr me and I'll martyr you."

The Merlins of pseudo-liberalism have waved their wands of falsity before the eyes of some sensible people in the Scottsboro case with success. Because they made statements which, despite unsoundness could not be disproved to those not "on the grounds."

It is no wonder then that they are able to mislead persons who do not know nor understand America, its people, white or

black, or its laws.

We believe as does Mr. Graves, that it is doubtful whether "the Scottsboro boys hunger for books of a serious nature" or if "anybody thinks they would know what to do with any books at all."

It is doubtful if even one of the prisoners could pronounce "economics" or if any of them could tell the meaning of the word "philosophy."

Their interest in politics is doubtlessly limited and most of them could perhaps discuss government no more than to name the two major political parties and the Governor of the State.

But every one of them before his arrest knew of the law against the crime for which they were convicted. And they knew the gravity of that law, just as they knew to eat when they were hungry and to sleep when weary.

Once the mountebanks cried out against the State's right to try the prisoners "because of the ignorance and poverty of the boys." Now for the benefit of the long-haired pen weilders who though totally unacquainted with real labor, squall loudly at the fate of "misunderstood workers," the professional agitators are attempting to place the Scottsboro prisoners in the role of liberty-saving intellectuals.

BLACK AND WHITE UNITE AND FIGHT IN BIRMINGHAM

Stop Evictions in Jim-Crow South Fight Against Terror

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The unemployed workers, both Negro and white, by their united action have almost stopped evictions in Birmingham. Just before Sept. 1, which is "moving day" here, wholesale evictions took place. At that time the Unemployed Councils had few members.

One morning a Negro comrade went to a white comrade and told him of an eviction of an unemployed white worker's family. He asked that a few white workers meet the Negro comrades and together put the furniture back in the house. When the white workers were called, they were surprised to learn of Negro workers going to the assistance of a white family, as it was the first time they had ever heard of such a thing. A little later, when a Negro family was evicted and their furniture attached by the white landlord, a white worker got busy and not only forced the wealthy owner to release the furniture, but pay all charges and haul it back at his own expense. The white and Negro workers are learning to "unite and fight" and this solidarity of the workers fills the K.K.K. and rich boss class with anger and dismay. For so many generations they have taught us to hate each other so we would never unite against their rule of greed and oppression of all workers.

New Block Committees of the Unemployed Councils are being formed rapidly, and we white workers of the South are learning that only through our united action with our black brothers can we build a mass organization that will smash our chains of poverty, misery and starvation.

A White Woman Worker.

American Civil Liberties Union.

Labor-1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SPENT $45,000 IN '31

NEW YORK—Cases involving denial of civil liberty to Negroes have been called for action by the American Civil Liberties Union in recent months in Illinois, Alabama, Maryland, Texas and other parts of the south, according to the union's annual report just issued from 100 5th Avenue.

Decision by the U.S. Supreme Court invalidating a Texas law barring Negroes from voting in the primaries is cited as one of the year's chief gains for civil liberty. Change of venue in the trial of Orphan Jones, accused of murder in Maryland, from a county where lynching was threatened, was effected by the union. Its Maryland branch filed a brief as amicus curiae for Jones, emphasizing that he had been denied the right to choose his own counsel.

Scottsboro Case

Argument against th conviction o seven boys in Scottsboro, Ala., fo alleged rape of two white girl hoboes on a freight train is to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court in October. Investigation by the A.C.L.U. showed that the boys were convicted with a mob of 10,000 milling outside the courthouse.

Other issues cited in the report are: denial of civil rights in parts of the South where Communists endeavored to organize Negroes; killing of one and wounding of three by a sheriff's posse in breaking up meetings of share croppers in Talladega County, Ala.; and the killing of three Negroes by policemen at the scene of an eviction protest in Chicago.

Spent $45,000

The report shows that the union with a membership of 3,200 and with several thousands more on its mailing list, operated on a budget of $25,000 for the past year with some $20,000 more raised and spent for defense in the courts.

The officers of the Civil Liberties Union are: Harry F. Ward, chairman, replaced during his absence abroad during the last year by Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York; Helen Phelps Stokes, James H. Maurer, and Fremont Older, vice-chairmen; Roger N. Baldwin and Forrest Bailey, directors; and B. W. Huebsch, treasurer.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION

Cases involving denial of civil liberties to Negroes are focusing much substantial attention in legal and civic circles everywhere. And the circumstance is eliciting wide-spread interest in the rank and file of America's best thinking citizens of both races.

We are told that the American Civil Liberties Union has recently plunged into certain phases of the situation with renewed vigor. Activities of the latter organiaztion are now centered in Illinois, Alabama, Maryland, Texas and other parts of the south.

It is pretty generally known that there are many major constitutional issues with which the A. C. L. U. is busying itself with encouraging success. Of course it is all very commendable because it is a noble enterprise

We understand that the recent decision by the United States court invalidating a Texas law barring members of the group from voting in the primaries in that state is attributable somewhat to the vigilance of the union.

Then there is the change of venue in the trial of an accused Maryland murderer from a county where lynching was threatened This also was assertedly effected through intervention by the organization.

Another case in point is the famous argument against the conviction of the seven Scottsboro boys. It was after an investigation instituted by the American Civil Liberties union that it was revealed that the youths were convicted with a mob of 10,000 outisde the courthouse. It is splendid work being accompished with consistency and honesty of purpose. The union's intervention is productive of the rich results set as its goal We are watching with a large measure of interst its noble activities.

Labor-1932

Brotherhood of Dining Car Employers.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Head of Dining Car Waiters Arrested For Stealing $500

By direction of Mr. Lemus, the brotherhood's grand secretary-treasurer, Herman L. Clark, formally declared Harris' office vacant. He was succeeded by Henry Buford, vice-president.

Arrested at his home, 76 St. Nicholas place last Monday on complaint of the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Nat O. Harris, president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes Council No. 1, was committed to the Tombs without bail for a hearing in Jefferson Market Court Wednesday. Harris was president of the cooks, waiters union local on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During July and August, Harris forged the signatures of his fellow officers, Justin A. Bell, financial secretary and William L. Taylor, treasurer, to ten checks drawn against the sick-fund of the brotherhood local for a total of over $500. The defalcations were discovered when treasurer Taylor went to the bank last week for his statement. In a letter addressed to Rienzi B. Lemus, brotherhood grand president, Harris made full confession and absolved categorically treasurer Taylor and secretary Bell of least knowledge of and participation in his thefts. The laws of the organization require the signatures of president, financial secretary and treasurer on all checks.

Harris, a Pennsylvania waiter, was such a comparative newcomer there that he was among the first to be "furloughed" when reductions in personnel of dining car service were no longer avoidable. In less than three years he had worked himself up in the brotherhood, to be elected president last December "because he was so clever, sauve and can make a good speech."

It was the freedom accorded him in the home of treasurer Taylor to perform the duties of his office in the matter of handling correspondence after he was laid off that enabled him to pilfer blank checks from the rarely used sick-fund checkbook, and he was temporarily in position to cover his thefts by going to the bank as a favor to the treasurer, who lives in Mt. Vernon, getting the statements of all organization funds after which he destroyed the cancelled forged checks and the sick-fund statement, as no legitimate withdrawals were made from it during the period of his peculations and the treasurer had no occasion to suspect him. Mr. Taylor trapped him—eventually, and the bank, which sustained the loss because it was through forgery, soon did the rest.

Brookwood Labor College

Labor-1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LABOR COLLEGE HAS 3 NEW STUDENTS

By THYRA J. EDWARDS
(For ANP)

KATONAH, N.Y.—Three students are enrolled at Brookwood Labor College as the school opens its 12th session here this month. Edith Turner, a factory worker and resident of the Y.W.C.A., at Indianapolis; Thyra J. Edwards, formerly director of the Lake County Children's Home at Gary, and for the past year with the Unemployment Relief Service at Chicago; and Benjamin McLaurin, organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at Chicago.

Edith Turner is preparing for activity in organizing women in industry. Thyra Edwards is training for workers' education and Benjamin McLaurin expects to return to more intensive work with the Brotherhood.

Brookwood's aim is to equip men and women for activity in the labor movement. The school is keenly interested in the economic position of the Negro and makes a direct drive to arouse in Negroes a consciousness of belonging to a class of workers rather than to an isolated race group. Brookwood is particularly critical of the lukewarm attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward Negro membership in unions.

Graduates from Brookwood in former years are: Floria Pinkney, former organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City, and a tutor at the Bryn Mawr Summer School last year; Florence Baker, of the I.L.G.W.U. in Philadelphia; Vivian Garth, industrial secretary of the Druid Hill Y.W.C.A. in Baltimore; Estelle P. Dye, also of Baltimore; Henry Lee Moon, a graduate of Ohio State University, recently a member of a moving picture group in Russia; Bernice McMurray, a teacher of workers' classes in Indianapolis; Florence Nelson, of Cleveland, recently elected national chairman of the industrial groups of the Y.W.C.A.; Alexander Moody, a New Orleans lumber worker; Alvis Thomas, organizer for the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union in New York City; Beatrice Van Duvall, of the Denver (Colorado) Y.W.C.A.; Verneta Hill and Roumania Ferguson of Chicago; Earl Sydnor, educational director of the Boston Socialist party, and Thomas Dabney, now head of the Watson High School in Covington, Va. Dabney has been conspicuous for his efforts to obtain higher salaries for Negro teachers in Virginia and was dismissed as head of the Buckingham Training School at Dilwyn on that account.

Brookwood Labor College Gets Trio

KATONAH, N. Y.—Three Negro students are enrolled at Brookwood Labor College as the school opens its 12th session here this month. Edith Turner, a factory worker and resident of the Y. W. C. A., at Indianapolis; Thyra J. Edwards, formerly director of the Lake County Children's Home at Gary, and for the past year with the Unemployment Relief Service at Chicago; and Benjamin McLaurin, organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at Chicago.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

PORTERS' UNION WINS IN FIGHT WITH PULLMAN

Interborough
1-9-32
Houston Texas

New York City.—The long drawn out battle waged by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters local number 18068 to secure adequate compensation for Porter George W. Harris against the Pullman Company, came to an abrupt close last week when Attorney McCormick, Chief Clerk Shean and Assistant Supt. Logan for the company agreed to pay $600 due for injuries sustained by Harris during the year 1928, according to A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer.

This is just one of the many cases states Randolph which the union is prosecuting under the laws governing the Workmen's Compensation Act for porters and maids injured while in road service for the Pullman Company.

Randolph declares that the company used every means within its power to defeat the case fearing that publicity would focus the attention of the porters and maids on the value of the Brotherhood at a time when company officials are alleged to have sent out propaganda to western districts that the New York local is dead.

It was evident, however, that it had no argument when Ashley L. Totten, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood faced the officials for the company and gave such damaging testimony in court that so terribly weakened their defense which was immediately followed by their willingness to settle with Porter Harris, declares Randolph.

Hitherto porters and maids received little or no consideration for injuries sustained in road service and were without any protection against the legal brain employed by the company, but since the Brotherhood is taking up these cases, it has forced the company to recognize its power and officials for the company and the Brotherhood now meet in court to discuss various phases of compensation due these classes of employees, state Randolph.

New War Against Pullman Porters by Company Revealed by Philip Randolph

American News
1-27-32 New York, N.Y.

Plan for "Efficiency" Boosts Hours of Work and Throws Thousands Out of Jobs, Says President of the Brotherhood

Charging flagrant violations by the Pullman Company of its stipulated agreement with the company union of porters and maids, and the introduction of a new "efficiency" schedule which has thrown thousands of workers out of employment and jeopardized the jobs of others, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has instituted a new fight against the policies of the railroad organization, it was learned yesterday.

Interviewed at his offices at 239 West 136th street, A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, announced the intention of bringing the conflict into the open. He also revealed many of the changes which the new policy of the Pullman has instituted and explained how they have doubled the handicaps under which the porters and maids work.

According to Mr. Randolph, this "efficiency" program, instituted soon after the porters and maids were given the revised agreement between them and the company on June 1, 1929, has resulted in the laying-off of more than 2,500 porters throughout the country under the guise of retrenchment.

These men, chosen from those who have been in the employ of the company the shortest length of time, were laid off, he stated, through the use of an indefinite furlough. Without warning, they were merely told to go to their homes for an indefinite period and wait until the company again needs their services. They receive no wages from the minute that they are furloughed until they are recalled, he charged. Some of them are never recalled.

Another detrimental change, Mr. Randolph charges, comes in the keeping of a force of "extra men" in the service of the company. These men receive no regular salary and are paid only for the occasional runs which they are given. Nevertheless, the extra men must report daily to the company yards and remain there for hours so that they might be present if an emergency should necessitate their services. It is not uncommon for these men to spend several days at the yards without receiving a cent of pay, he added.

To keep these "extra men" in the service, the president charges, the Pullman Company has asked the regular porters to "skip" one scheduled run during each month and allow the non-salary workers to make it. The regular porter's pay is deducted for the loss of the run and the amount he loses is paid to the "extra man." This system makes the regular porter support the "extra man" out of his own salary while the Pullman Company gets credit for hiring him—at no cost to itself.

The most flagrant violation of the agreement, however, according to Mr. Randolph, has resulted from a recent order for all porters on regular runs to "double their schedule." This order makes it necessary for some porters to spend four or more consecutive nights on the road without relief. As these employees are not supposed to sleep during these nights this rigid schedule endangers their health, he charges.

Carrying out of this order means that a porter who formerly spent two nights in continued service will now have to spend four nights in service. This is being done, Mr. Randolph pointed out, despite the fact that Section B of Rule 3 in the company's agreement with its own union states: "Porters operating on standard sleeping cars in one night runs in daily service will not be required to make more than two round trips without relief." Under the new system, it is charged, some of the men have to work six consecutive days without a day off.

In doing this, the porters often spend as many as 596 hours a month at work, while they only have 124 hours for rest. During this latter time they must report for safety meetings, company meetings, uniform inspection and to answer any complaints made against them.

The worst evil of the doubled schedule, Mr. Randolph charges, is that it dispenses with the services of one-fourth of the men employed on regular runs. A train carrying eight cars, that formerly employed 24 porters on its schedule, can now be operated with 18 porters, he said. These dropped men immediately join the ranks of the "extras" and thereby eke out a precarious existence from the wages of the regular workers. In this way, it is charged, the Pullman Company drops one-fourth of its payroll while using all of its employees at greatly reduced standards.

Despite the rigidness of the new schedule, the brotherhood official charges, the porters do not receive an increased pay check, for they are only given extra pay after they have exceeded a certain number of miles per month. The men are not paid by the hour, but according to the miles traveled. Because of this, they are forced to spend at least five hours a day in the service of the company wthout receiving pay for it. On most runs they must report five hours before the train leaves—and their pay starts with the scheduled leaving time of the train.

Because of these changes which have reduced the workers to a state of virtual slavery, the president charges the brotherhood will wage a fight against the company union and show that it does not properly represent the interests of the employees.

Brotherhood Chiefs Accept Challenge Of Pullman Company With Battle Call

American News 2-3-32
New York, N.Y.

War Spirit Evidenced at Informal Hearing as Union Leaders Bare Program Which Slashes Roster and Increases Work

This is one of a number of articles designed to inform the public of the crisis forced upon 12,000 Pullman porters and maids by the Pullman Company. The articles may not run consecutively.

The Pullman Company has declared war against its porters by slashing at their incomes and boosting their hours of work, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has accepted the challenge.

The union's war spirit was evidenced Thursday night at brotherhood headquarters when A. Philip Randolph, president and organizer, gathered about him a few officials of the union, writers and religious leaders to explain the new crisis and to receive assurance of support for the fight.

Unless the porter puts up a stern and unyielding battle, he will not only lose additional income, but also will find himself saddled with work of three men, in the opinion of Mr.

Randolph.

The labor leader has pictured the situation as most appalling. At the Mott Haven yards in the Bronx, he says, there are 901 men on the roster. Being on the company rolls, however, does not mean steady work or pay, he insists. Of these 901, some 350 idle men are in the Pullman buildings in the yards, or in the outside porters' center across the street. They are "on the bench" waiting for calls that seldom come, and then come at the expense of a regular man who is asked to give up a run each month to some man who is jobless in fact, if not in theory, because of the new efficiency plan.

These "bench" men are technically employed, although they receive no pay until go out on runs. Over in Queens at Sunnyside yards the situation is the same, with the exception that more men are on the rolls and more are "on the bench." There 1,300 men are listed. There are 500 on call.

If they fail to show up when they are called a certain number of times, these men are dropped from the rolls. The depression makes it difficult for most of them to secure any kind of jobs elsewhere.

These men are "on the bench" because the company saw fit to institute its "efficiency" program, according to Mr. Randolph, an "efficiency" plan which adds one-third to the porter's working time.

BROTHERHOOD TO GET HELP FROM UNIONS

American Federation of Labor Votes Financial Aid to Porters

CINCINNATI,—The long difficult fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters won the financial backing of the American Federation of Labor in its fifty-second convention held here last week, according to A. Philip Randolph, national president, delegate to the convention.

The following resolution was unanimously concurred in by the convention:

"Whereas, Pullman porters are some of the most severely exploited workers in the United States, having sustained a wage cut of $5 a month last February, although their monthly wage at the time of the cut was only $77.50, a wage sadly inadequate to maintain a porter's family according to standards of decency, health and comfort; and

"Whereas, the hours of work of Pullman porters average 400 a month at a time when railroad workers have the 240-hour month and the American Federation of Labor is fighting for the six-hour day and five-day week; and

"Whereas, Porters are being furloughed by the Pullman management in utter disregard of the principle of seniority, laying off men up to nine and ten years in the service, while others, four, five and six years in the service, are retained, and sometimes new men hired, under the dangerous and vicious clause that fitness and ability shall supersede seniority rights accord ing as the superintendent may arbitrarily decide, a policy adopted obviously to exact more work for less pay from the porters, to reduce the number of porters entitled or soon to be entitled to free uniforms, to reduce the number of porters nearing the pension age, and quite frequently the number of porters active in the Union; and

"Whereas, The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has instituted a suit for an injunction in the Federal Court of the Northern district of Illinois, to abolish the Pullman employ representation plan or company union and to establish the right of self-organization for the porters, guaranteed by the Railway Labor act and the Norris-LaGuardia law; and

"Whereas, The Pullman company introduced a motion to dismiss the porters' case on the grounds of incapacity to sue and the absence of proper party, although Pullman porters operating in the service were joined as individual complainants and interveners with the union; and

"Whereas, Judge G[illegible] E. Q. Johnson issued the following in, re the motion: 'This matter coming on to be heard upon defendant's motion to discuss the bill of complaint the court having listened to oral arguments and considered the briefs filed by counsel for the respective parties and now being fully advised: It is ordered that the defendant's motion to dismiss the bill of complaint be and the same is hereby overruled. It is further ordered that the plaintiff may, if it so desires, have leave to amend its bill of complaint within 20 days; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in its fifty-second convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, does endorse, commend and pledge support to the significant, militant and worthy fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to eliminate the Pullman company union through injunction procedure, as did the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which will not only establish the right of self-organization to the porters, but help break down the company union movement in general which is a deadly menace to trade union movement organization."

After this resolution was read by Matthew Woll, chairman of the resolutions committee, Delegate Randolph addressed the convention on the case of the Pullman porter, reviewing the struggle from its inception in 1925 to the convention.

Following his presentation John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, presented a motion which was seconded by Matthew Woll, calling upon the convention to give financial backing to the porters' fight on the grounds that it would benefit the organized labor movement of America. The motion was unanimously passed. President William Green, Secretary Morrison and the executive council were deputed in a motion to make out the plans for securing finance to back the injunction fight of the porters.

Federal Court Gives Opinion in Favor of Porters' Union

In a written opinion handed down by Federal Judge George E. Q. Johnson Monday in the northern district court of Illinois, a motion made by the Pullman company Oct. 3 to dismiss the suit brought against it by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was overruled, according to A. Philip Randolph, president.

The purpose of the suit is to secure an injunction restraining the Pullman company from interfering with the rights of its porters and maids to self-organization by the operation of its company union (the employee representation plan), which is a violation of the Railway Labor act of 1926 and the Norris-LaGuardia law passed by congress March 23, 1932, states Randolph.

Involves Labor

Part of the written opinion reads as follows: "The first question to be determined is does the bill seek relief under the Railway Labor act and does it involve a labor dispute? Under the authority of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad company, et al, versus the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, et al, the answer to the first question must be in the affirmative. As to the second question, it is only necessary to call attention to the act of congress March 23, 1932 (the Norris-LaGuardia law against practices of yellow dog contracts and company unions)."

Referring to the contention of the Pullman company that there is no dispute, Judge Johnson drew a comparison of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad company versus the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and writes as his opinion that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is composed of sleeping car porters and maids in the employ of the defendant as in the above case, organized in the same manner and for the same purpose.

Rebukes Company

As a mild rebuke to another contention by the Pullman company that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters cannot maintain this action (a) because it cannot act as a "designated representative" under the provisions of the Railway Labor act, and (b) it cannot bring this action as a class action under Equity Rules 37 and 38, Judge Johnson recites Section 2 of the Railway Labor act as follows:

"Representatives for the purpose of this act shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other."

Recognizes Union

From the language of this act the court can reach no other conclusion than that the employees (viz, porters and maids) within the meaning of the Railway Labor act could "designate" the plaintiff, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as their representative.

Continuing he said: "The court has therefore reached the conclusion that the plaintiff, viz., Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in this cause is the proper plaintiff and under the provisions of the Railway Labor act and for reasons above indicated, the clerk of the court will enter an order overruling defendant's (Pullman company) motion to dismiss the bill of complaint."

This is one of the most significant cases ever raised in equity to protect the economic rights of the Negro in the history of the country, observes A. Philip Randolph, president. It is not only vital to the porters but to the entire American labor movement, he states.

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Unions, strikes, etc.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Pullman Porters Case Goes to Trial in Federal Court

The first stage of the fight being waged by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman company plan began in the federal district court in Chicago Oct. 3, before Judge George E. Q. Johnson. The brotherhood was represented by Henry T. Hunt of New York as chief counsel and Walter F Lynch and C. Francis Stradford of Chicago as associate counsel. George Kelly made the argument for the Pullman company.

The Pullman company raised a technical question as to the nature of the bill, decision on which was reserved by Judge Johnson for 10 days. Hunt proceeded with a comprehensive and basic argument on the legal right of the brotherhood in the light of the railway labor act to maintain the injunction suit for the elimination of the Pullman plan of employee representation. His arguments were reinforced by those of Attorneys Lynch and Stradford, associate counsel.

Right to Organize

Attorney Hunt introduced to the court the Noriss-La Guardia bill, which explicitly and forcibly sets forth the rights of the workers to self-organization, free from interference and intimidation.

Brotherhood national officials are in Chicago, including A. L. Totten of New York, Bennie Smith of Detroit C. L. Dellums of Oakland, Calif.; E J. Bradley of St. Louis and Spencer Watson of Kansas City, Mo., where they are in consultation on the strategy to be followed in the further proceedings of the case. They will remain here for a day or two to attend a meeting of the general executive board, returning to their home districts to come back to Chicago for the next stage of the trial.

Lawyers and officials are confident of ultimate victory and A. Philip Randolph, national president of the brotherhood, expresses satisfaction with the trend of the case and is confident that the brotherhood's contentions against the company plan will prevail.

Labor-1932 Cement Finishers' Industrial Association of the U.S. and Canada

Unions, Strikes, etc.

DePriest Presents

Enforcement Petition

WASHINGTON — An enforcement petition growing out of labor troubles between white and colored plasterers and asking that the federal government step in to prevent discrimination on racial grounds, was presented to Congress by Congressman Oscar DePriest, Tuesday. The petition was presented at the request of the Cement Finishers' Industrial Association of the United States and Canada, Local No. 93, of New Orleans.

Communists.

Labor-1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEW YORK
WORLD –
Telegram
DEC 29 1932



It Seems to Me

by

HEYWOOD BROUN

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ALL the bored young men and women who announce their communistic leanings at cocktail parties overlook a barrier which may keep them out of the clubhouse proper and restrict them to the Ladies' Aid Society or the Nearing Chowder and Marching Assn.

They forget the by-laws. No sect in the country rides to hounds after the poor heretic with more enthusiasm. It is a stirring sight on a crisp morning to see the gentlemen and ladies in their red coats tallyhoing the Trotskyite over hill and dale. And there is never any lack of hounds.

Unlike most radical movements, the idiom must follow the ideology rather than the other way around. Many of the communist spellbinders are native born, but, for all that, they rigorously eschew the American language in speaking to the American workers.

He Must Do It in Other Words.

HE is asked to indicate conversion by a change of tongue as well as heart. To be just, this curious state of mind is not confined to communists. I once moved Morris Hillquit close to apoplexy by making the simple suggestion that it would be an excellent idea to have all the radical textbooks for American consumption rewritten by Ring Lardner. I had forgotten at the moment that Mr. Hillquit used to be an author himself.

But at the moment I am chiefly concerned with the sad fate of Nancy F., who wrote for the Daily Worker and managed to elude its proof and policy room with the phrase, "That was mighty white of you.' Naturally this counter-revolutionary expression has not been allowed to pass unchallenged. Comrade Elizabeth Lawson pops up to put Nancy in her place and show the full extent of this dangerous right wing deviation.

"Now, just what does that expression 'mighty white' mean?" writes Comrade Lawson. "It is only one of the expressions which have crept into the language as the result of the American system of national oppression of twelve million Negroes in the United States and, in general, the whole system of oppression of the darker people by the white imperialists all over the world.

"Now, we all know that popular expressions and idioms—the whole language, in fact—are not sheer accidents. The expressions that a certain language uses grow out of the whole system and life and ideology of the country where that language is used. Today in the Soviet union the phrases 'shock brigades,' 'tempo' and so on are to be heard not only in the factories or in the meetings but also in the home, from the children playing games, and so on. . . .

"The oppression of the Negroes is one of the most important props of the capitalist system in America, and the idea of 'white superiority' is one of those ideas which all the forces of the capitalists do their best to keep up."

Other Uses of "White."

BUT this sharp and suspicious communist has not begun to cover the ground of the capitalist conspiracy in regard to the word "white." How about:—"As white as your shirt—whiter, White House, Walter White, white wings, whitebait, white-livered rascal, white wine, snow, Paul Whiteman, white corpuscle, White Sox and Whitsunday"?

It is too much to ask anybody to believe that all this happened by chance and without a preliminary conference between Morgan, Rockefeller and the Governor of the State of Georgia. In the whole program at Roxy's Radio City Music Hall, backed by the Rockefeller millions, there was not so much as a single black spotlight.

A Class-Conscious Turkey Dinner.

AND what right has the class-conscious worker at a turkey dinner to say, "Give me a slice of the white"? Is not this a discrimination against the drumstick, the neck, the second joint and the darker parts of the fowl? You can bet your life it is. As Comrade Lawson says:—"Communists and militant workers cannot use such expressions. We must become conscious of them, must know what they mean and must root them out of our speech."

"That's white of you" will have no place in the language of people who are "free, red and 21."

Unions, Strikes, etc.

200 Colored Among Communists in Marchon Ford's Dearborn Plant

DETROIT—Tommy Jones, 25, 545 East Congress Street, was shot twice in the back in a Communistic demonstration near the Dearborn plant of the Ford Motor Company, Monday afternoon. Physicians at the receiving hospital where Jones was taken, declare that his condition is serious.

Harry H. Bennet, white, head of the service department of Ford Motor Company, was also wounded in the riot.

Peter Herman, 36, of 2660 Pulaski, white, and John Avadisoff, white, 42 years of age, 2706 Holley Avenue, Dearborn, were also wounded during the demonstration.

A crowd of 3,000 Communists, 200 of whom were colored, marched on the Ford Plant Monday afternoon, overpowered the 30 Dearborn police sent to check the march, seriously wounding three or four of the officers.

The officers warned the marchers to stop, but the warning was ignored, and the police began throwing gas bombs. This scattered a part of the marchers, but when they discovered that the officers' supply of bombs was exhausted, they again charged the police with rocks and chunks of dirt.

The marchers were attempting to get near the Ford employment office. Once there, it was the announced intention of the leaders of the marchers to send in a committee to ask that Ford immediately employ a large number of men now out of employment.

COMMUNISTS STAGE BIG RIOT; NEGRO GETS BY

Courier

CHICAGO, Mar. 17—(ANP) — Six persons were shot here Saturday afternoon in a riot between communists and policemen in front of the Chicago Tribune Tower where the Japanese consulate is housed.

The communists had gathered to stage a demonstration against the activities of Japan in China.

All of the persons shot were white, three civilians and three policemen.

1868 LAW AROUSES PROTEST IN GEORGIA

Attempt to Invoke the Death Penalty Wins Sympathy for Six Alleged Reds.

COURT DISMISSES BILLS

N.Y. Times

Claim Made That the Insurrection Statute Does Not Cover the Actual Offense.

4-3-1932

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, April 1.—Indictments charging attempt to incite to insurrection for which it is possible to mete out the death penalty on conviction, against six alleged Communists were dismissed today in Fulton Superior Court by an order of Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy, who upheld a demurrer on the ground that the indictments did not set out enough specific alleged acts of violation.

Joe Carr and M. H. Powers were named in one indictment and the second was against Mary Dalton, Ann Burlack, Gilmer Brady and Henry Story. Both of these were dismissed on a demurrer brought last week. On two other indictments charging the six with circulating insurrectionary literature, and carrying a penalty of from 5 to 20 years, Judge Pomeroy overruled demurrers.

While Judge Pomeroy was still considering the demurrers, Joe Carr and M. H. Powers were indicted again by the grand jury on Tuesday, on a charge of attempting to incite to insurrection. According to Assistant Solicitor General John Hudson, the action was merely a re-indictment setting out six specific acts of alleged violation and including a count concerning the circulation of insurrectionary papers. This latest indictment is not involved in the demurrers on which Judge Pomeroy acted.

Mr. Hudson stated further that another reindictment, charging attempt to incite to insurrection, is being drawn and will be presented to the grand jury next Tuesday. The new bill will name Mary Dalton, Ann Burlack, Gilmer Brady and Henry Story.

The assistant solicitor general also asserted that the charge of attempting to incite to insurrection does not necessarily carry the death penalty for, if a jury recommends mercy, the punishment may be 5 to 20 years.

Hamilton Fish's Red hunt extended to Atlanta about the time the city was still excited. When no plot against civilization was discovered, the six suspects were permitted to give bond, it had been assumed, in view of the triviality of the actual offense as compared to the death penalty sought by office of the Solicitor General of Fulton County.

Leading Persons Interested.

Meanwhile, an appeal for interpretation of the laws against insurrection in the light of the more fundamental guarantees of constitutional liberties was made in a statement issued some time ago by more than fifty Atlantans, including many lawyers, clergymen, physicians and other prominent persons.

This statement pointed out that "the undersigned do not endorse the revolutionary philosophy and tactics of the Communist party and its affiliated organizations. Yet we believe Communists should be protected in their constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage."

When the trial of the alleged Communists was called before Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy of the Fulton Superior Court, a demurrer was filed by W. A. McClelland of Macon, who advanced the contention that the defendants should be prosecuted under the "rescue," mob violence or riot laws instead of the insurrection statute. Mr. McClelland argued that the indictments were invalid because they failed to state the speeches, persuasion or literature complained of by the prosecution, and said that if Carr and Powers, in appealing to passers-by for rescue from policemen who had arrested them, were guilty of attempting to incite insurrection, then a landowner who calls in his neighbors to eject a constable who attempts to levy illegally is guilty of the same offense.

Denied Insurrection Attempt.

"The only thing Carr and Powers asked was that the people restore their liberty," McClelland said. "They were content to let the government go where it willed. They were not after seizing the Capitol and unseating the Governor and the judges of our courts. They were just friendless and helpless persons trying to hold a meeting. Whether the meeting was to be good or bad, I am not prepared to say, but they certainly are entitled to be put upon notice so they will know just what utterances they are accused of making illegally. They were not attempting insurrection against the government, but against individual policemen, just as a maudlin drunk might cry out for help after his arrest."

The Assistant Solicitor General contended that overthrow of the government was the purpose of the presence in Atlanta of the defendants. "If we wait until they seize the Capitol and courts before we consider it an overt act, there will be no government left to punish insurrection," he argued.

The Georgia Alumni Record, which is sponsored by the graduates of the University of Georgia, has taken cognizance of the red-hunters in its leading editorial this week. After referring to the fact that "John B Chapple, editor of the Ashland, Wis Press, has made the startling discovery that Communists are about to take charge of at least 150 colleges in America," the Alumni Record says:

"Mr. Chapple, we fear, is late in his arrival on the field of battle. Representative Hamilton Fish, the champion Red hunter of Congress, discovered everything Mr. Chapple has found and more besides some two or three years ago. At the time Mr. Fish made his survey the Communists were just on the verge of taking charge of not only the colleges but everything else. By clever strategy and astute tactics, however, Mr. Fish saved the country for the Republicans for at least a few more years.

Communist Athletes Protests Scottsboro Case With Foot Race

Inquirer

New York City.—(CNS)—A foot race, "the Scottsboro-Tom Mooney Anti-Olympic" marathon, was the method used by 43 young men, Negroes, Finns, Swedes and American whites, to protest against "American capitalistic injustice" in Harlem last week. The race, run a distance of 2½ miles through Harlem streets had its beginning and end at a bristling communist meeting, where all manner of American abuses were denounced in scorching communistic speeches. Two Negroes came in first and second in the race.

4-30-32

Harry White, colored member of the Toverit club, came in first, his time being 13 minutes and 26 seconds. Two seconds later Benjamin Tucker of the Red Spark Athletic Club, also colored, finished second. There was a contest over the victory of White, some of his opponents claiming he rode part of the way on a truck, but the judges refused to listen to the contest.

Newton

Prizes, consisting of a silver cup, an autographed picture of Mooney, and a letter from Mooney (now in penitentiary in California) were awarded teams having won first, second and third places.

JAIL ALLEGED RED RIOTERS

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—(ANP)—Four persons, including one colored man, chose jail terms rather than pay $10 fines when they were convicted Wednesday in Jefferson Market court of participating in a rent eviction demonstration. Those jailed were Richard Crawford, the eviction of whom started the demonstration, and Stephen Norris, Rae Brown, and Ruth Goren, the latter three being white. All are said to be communists.

COMMUNISTS SET MAY 28 AS DATE FOR CONVENTION

Inquirer

NEW YORK. — With the demand for equal rights for the Negro and self-determination for the black belt as one of its major political planks, the Communist party last week issued through its Central Committee a call for a nominating convention to be held in Chicago May 28 and 29.

In this convention, announces the call, "all worfkers and farmers, Negro and white, and their organizations; all persons and workers' organizations prepared to support a militant workers' platform and candidates, are invited to participate."

Explain Platform

William Z. Foster, white, who in 1928 ran for the Presidency on the Communist ticket; James W. Ford, until recently secretary of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers; B. D. Amis, and C. A. Hathaway, William Weinstone and Earl Browder, the last three named white, when asked the exact meaning of their program, "equal rights for Negroes," replied:

"By equal rights, we mean complete equality in every sphere of life. Political equality includes the right to vote, to hold office, to sit on juries, to enter into political and other organizations, to take part in the whole political life of the community. This demand includes those so-called democratic rights supposedly granted to everyone, but in reality denied to workers, and especially to Negroes—certain court rights, for example usually denied to Negroes, especially in the South.

Fight Jim Crow

"The Communist party fights against every Jim-Crow restriction in the daily life of the Negro workers—residential segregation, Jim-Crow in restaurants and theatres, transportation lines and schools. We demand the abolition of the anti-marriage laws which exist in 29 states at the present time."

Party leaders declared that they planned to nominate Negroes on their ticket in both Negro and white localities, stating that in some places they planned to have Negroes represent an all-white constituency, both North and South. They further stated that they believed lynching to be the paramount issue with Negro workers today.

Believe Whites Will Aid

Asked whether they thought the white workers will be ready to accept such a platform and fight for Negro equality, the committee said: "Large numbers of white workers have already shown that they realize that the lynching, segregation and starvation of Negro workers and farmers is a blow against the entire working class. Thousands of them have met and marched to protest the Scottsboro boys and other attacks upon Negro workers. Increasingly, under our leadership, the white workers are fighting for Negro rights as part of their own struggle. As this struggle goes on and develops, mutual confidence will grow and complete unity will be established."

NEW YORK SUN

Communist Socialist

APR 14 1932

Sees Credit Harmed by Bonus

Federal Reserve Board Head Calls Measure Unfortunate for Masses in United States.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (U. P.).—Gov. Eugene Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board today attacked the Patman cash bonus bill before the House Banking and Currency Committee, terming it "unfortunate for the masses of the people."

He said passage of the bill, designed to issue $2,000,000,000 in new currency, might adversely affect the credit of the nation both at home and abroad.

Two Ejected From Room.

The orderly procedure of the committee hearing was violently disturbed today when Chairman Crisp called for Capitol policemen to eject from the room representatives of the Workers and Soldiers League.

The men ejected were J. W. Ford of New York city, Negro vice-presidential candidate on the Communist party ticket, and Samuel J. Stember, also of New York city, who said he was not a member of the Communist party.

The two men had loudly clamored for a hearing on the $2,000,000,000 soldier bonus. After being expelled by plain clothes men they were quieted outside the committee room and later returned to the hearing.

The confusion in the committee room began when Stember arose after the testimony of Dr. Williford King, economist of New York University, had been heard and informed Mr. Crisp in a loud shout that he and Ford desired to be heard.

"You will be given a hearing if you behave yourselves," Chairman Crisp replied. When Stember continued to demand an immediate hearing Mr. Crisp shouted to the committee clerk to go for Capitol policemen.

The white-haired chairman of the committee continued to bang his gavel as Stember again asked to be heard. Plain clothes policemen arrived almost immediately and the two men quietly left the committee room.

Outside the door they said that they represented ex-service men's posts all over the United States, and that they were demanding immediate payment of the bonus to aid unemployment conditions.

Ford and Stember, later getting permission to testify from Mr. Crisp, violently attacked Congress and the American Legion for having "betrayed the veterans."

Sees Trade Stimulus.

Dr. King told the committee that the $2,000,000,000 bonus would stimulate business.

"The purchasing power of the public would be increased," he said, "and business would be stimulated. It would be enough to start us nicely on our way. It would tend to raise the price level."

Dr. King warned that the Patman bill must be coupled with other legislation which would insure against the indiscriminate issue of paper currency in the future. He advocated a "limited controlled inflation."

"I am willing to admit," he said, "that unregulated inflation would cause real inflation. That would be a hit or miss matter, in the way all nations have done in the past.

"If it comes to a choice between this type of inflation or deflation I'd say take a chance on deflation. The sun always comes out again, but why do we need to leave matters to chance?

"It is time to stop the whole hit and miss method of running our Government. Why not leave the matter to a board?"

Robert M. Harriss, New York cotton broker, asked favorable action on the bonus as an aid to business. He said it would "bring a halt to this devastating and ruinous deflation and would create a rise in all types of commodity values."

He predicted that passage of the bonus bill would lead to an embargo against the exportation of gold and also to the temporary suspension of gold payments.

Bill to Pension Widows.

A bill sponsored by the American Legion providing pensions for the wives of all world war veterans upon the death of those veterans is being prepared for Congress action immediately after disposal of the bonus bill, officials of Willard Straight Post said today in explaining their opposition to the bonus measure.

"Our major attack," the post's statement said, "was directed against the already enormous and rapidly mounting cost of the present statutes which provide payments and medical hospital care for all veterans as a class, regardless of whether or not their disabilities were incurred in war service. In comparison, the cost of the bonus will be but a drop in the bucket.

"These statutes discriminate against veterans wounded or otherwise disabled in the war in favor of veterans disabled by disease or accident since the war. Widows and children of soldiers killed in action or who died of disease while in service are receiving less than many veterans whose disabilities have been received in civilian life and have in fact no service origin whatever."

N. Y. EVENING POST

APR 14 1932

HOUSE PATROLLED AS REDS ASK BONUS

Police Called as Witnesses Seek to Get Hearing Ahead of Schedule

QUESTION LEGION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—With little earlier had interrupted the session policemen standing close at hand, the House Ways and Means Committee today listened to appeals for full payment of the bonus from a delegation that a with demands to be heard.

J. W. Ford, a Negro, who said he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Communist ticket, said the veterans "get no sympathy from the millionaire Congress of today."

Samuel J. Stenber, who identified himself as representing the Workers' Ex-Service Men's League, asserted Henry L. Stevens, national commander of the American Legion, "lies when he says the majority of the men do not want the bonus."

At the insistence of Acting Chairman Crisp, he amended his language to say that "Stevens strays from the truth."

Policemen were called after a delegation had demanded that it be heard out of regular order.

Despite Representative Crisp's warning, Stenber persisted.

"We have been waiting here several days and want to know when we'll be heard!" he said.

Representative Crisp then instructed the committee clerk to call a police guard.

Representative Patman, who has charge of the presentation to the committee of witnesses in behalf of the legislation, told reporters a hearing had been sought by the delegation and he had promised to work them into his program later.

Jacob S. Coxey, Mayor of Massillon, Ohio, and one-time general of the famous march of the unemployed in the 1890's, was the day's last witness for the bonus.

Exhibiting various kinds of money, both paper and metal, to the committee, Mayor Coxey advocated the printing of twenty-five or thirty billion dollars in currency.

A professor was called before the Ways and Means Committee today by advocates of full payment of the bonus to give his views of the economics involved in the two-billion-dollar inflation of the currency they propose.

Willford I. King, an instructor in economics at New York University, reviewed recent economic developments, beginning with the stock market.

Representative Patman introduced Mr. King after first exhibiting to the committee "several thousand telegrams I have received since yesterday morning favoring payment of the bonus."

"These come from both veterans and the business men, especially small business men," Representative Patman said.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

APR 4 1932

Fuel for Red Flames

Georgia has a State law passed by its Reconstruction Government making a capital offense the public advocacy of violence in opposition to Government. Four men and two women are on trial at Atlanta charged with distributing Communist propaganda. Under the statute of 1868, the Assistant Solicitor General asks the death penalty. Like Kentucky's drastic treatment of silly investigations from outside of its coal fields, the thing would be funny if it were not tragic. No Georgia jury is going to administer the death penalty to these men and women who distributed Communist pamphlets, but for the State to ask it supplies the necessary evidence of martyrdom that breeds disciples.

There is some question as to exactly how much free speech we have. There is none that the State has the right to inflict punishment when revolution is preached against it, though there are many occasions when it is more sensible to let even a preaching revolutionist stew in his own bile than to prosecute him. The folly of Georgia's move is best attested by the history of the statute that its Solicitor General invokes.

It was passed by a negro-carpetbagger Legislature which feared the ire of disfranchised white, Confederate Georgia. Its extreme penalty did not prevent secret meetings, organization, effective intimidation, and finally the new Georgia that routed its foes. From its own viewpoint, the 1868 Georgia Legislature needed protection against forces that might destroy it. Does 1932 Georgia think it requires the same protection?

EDITORS DIVIDE ON COMMUNISM IN CRISIS FORUM

Journalists

Seven More Journalists Look At Movement Critically

5-7-32

NEW YORK.—Seven Negro editors of important newspapers in various parts of the country, continue the discussion on Communism in the current May number of The Crisis magazine.

Those participating in the discussion this month are Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier; C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call; Roscoe Dungee of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch; W. P. Dabney of the Cincinnati Union; J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus; Fred Moore of the New York Age, and I Willis Cole of the Louisville Leader.

Among these editors Mr. Vann has "serious doubts the American Negro understands Communism" and holds that the radical Negro "knows he does not want Communism." Mr. Mitchell finds the Communists cultivating a "fruitful field" among Negroes and Mr. Franklin warns that unless there is greater opportuniy for Negroes they will perhaps embrace Communism.

Solution In U. S.

Mr. Moore reminds that the American Negro's problems will be solved in this country and not in or by Russia. and Mr. Dabney points out that discrimination is driving thousands into Communist ranks. "Will Pharoah heed?" he inquires.

Mr. Dungee sees a burning issue in the choice which Negroes are called on to make, and Mr. Cole declares: "The N. A. A. C. P. offers the Negro a sane and practical and yet militant program. This, Communism does not do, and in my opinion flirting with it is playing with dynamite."

Other features of the May Crisis are an article on Haiti by Langston Hughes and the first instalment of "The Black King of Bohemia" by Pierre Loving.

Labor-1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communist Party.

Negro Writer Tells How USSR Wiped Out Nat'l Oppression

Daily Worker 9-14-32

New York, N. Y.

Says Communist Program Would Liberate Negroes of the U. S. A.

Loren Miller Urges Negro Workers to Support Communist Ticket

By LOREN MILLER.

(The well-known Negro writer, Loren Miller, sends us the following article from Odessa, Soviet Union. Miller with a group of Negro writers, workers, etc. has been traveling through the Soviet Union the past two months observing conditions there).

• • •

THE entire absence of racial strife and "race problems" in the territory now encompassed in the Soviet Union makes it hard to realize that this part of the earth was once the scene of sor · of the bloodiest and most bitter national and racial conflicts in history.

THE OLD AND THE NEW

I have just returned from a trip through the Ukraine, the Crimea and the Causasus. In these parts of the Soviet Union least a half hundred diffe d nationalties living sid n peace. Everywhere we went, we asked about the racial problems. The question was met with surprise. So completely has strife disappeared that the people have put the words "race problems" out of their vocabulary.

The Ukraine may be taken as an example of the old and the new. Since the dawn of European history, it has been the meeting place of migrations from the east and the west. Each has left its mark. Within the present boundaries of this rich and fertile republic live Poles, Germans, Czechs, Ukrainians, Jews and at least ten other nationalities. Under the czarist rule, these peoples were ker at each other's throats. Bloody outbreaks were the rule rather than the exception.

Particularly was hatred of the non-Jewish peoples for Jews implanted and kept alive. Pograms massacres in the Ukraine were famed far and wide for their frequency and viciousness. Jews were barred from government positions, denied residence in most cities, the Jews were forced to live in "jim-crow" distdicts, called pales of settlement, in those towns where they were permitted. The Russian language was forced on all minor nationalities; their newspapers were suppressed, their schools forbidden and their culture attacked from every angle. Illiteracy was high, running as much as 50 per cent among many sections. Only four per cent of the children in any school could be Jewish.

Reasons, or rather excuses, assigned for these oppressive acts sound strangely familiar to Negroes. It was said that the Jews were unfitted for industrial work, that they were inferior, that they did not make good farmers and that the race problems were eternal.

EQUALITY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

But Alexander Glinsky, vice-official of the Kiev district of the Ukraine, will cite you facts and figures to disprove the old official lies so often told you excuse racial oppression. He is a Jew himself and the very fact that he holds his present position is impressive of the fact that a new order has come. Pogroms have disappeared. Illiteracy in the whole of the Ukraine has entirely vanisehd. Jewsh workers are proving their worth in factories. Jewish collective farms rank high in production and efficiency. Education is free. Each nationality conducts schools in its own language. Language newspapers, books, periodicals are encouraged. The culture of each group is carefully nurtured. The result is the disappearance of all traces of national or racial hatreds.

A LESSON FOR AMERICAN NEGROES

Burdened as he is with racial oppression of the most vicious kind, the American Negro must be tremendously interested in the manner in which the Soviet Union has banished its race hatreds, once supposed to have been as eternal as the present American ones. The answer is simple. It has applied the doctrine of self determination for minority groups. This right is more than an empty phrase in the Soviet Union. As I have indicated, all groups are encouraged to seek self expression. Each group is given a proportionate voice in governmental affairs. The Soviet Union is meticulous in seeing that each minor group controls its own destiny. So far does this go that any of the national republics that comprise the Soviet Union is given the constitutional right to secede.

It is more than a coincidence that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has advanced the right of economic, political and social equality for the Negro and self determination for the Black Belt in its 1932 platform. That Party, alone of the American political parties, has a genuine desire to solve the Negro problem, as it is called. Its desire for a solution has led it to settle on the only formula that has proved successful.

The wave of lynching that has swept the United States in the past year; the wholesale discharge of Negro workers; the refusal to give adequate relief to the starving; the brutal police killings in Chicago, Cleveland and Camp Hill; the appaling stat of the Negro farmers in the South and the mounting rate of official discriminations force the Negro to grapple with the so-called racial problem as never before. Any honest evaluation of the situation must drive Negroes to the conclusion that it is to the Communist Party that he must turn. The old threadbare lies of the republicans—violated at every opportunity—about equal rights; the record of the lynch ridden democrats and the jim-crow policy of the socialists show them in their true colors.

WHO SHOULD THE NEGRO VOTE FOR

Only the Communists with their straight-forward platform of relief for the por farmers and workers their demand for self determination for Negroes in the Black Belt and with a Negro, James W. Ford, as nominee for the vice-presidency deserve the vote of the Negroes of the United States. It is for these reasons that I wish to renew my plea to Negroes everywhere in the United States to vote Communist!

Spy on Unemployed to Cut Relief in New Haven Further

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There are only four factories that are considered here at the present time. The Winchester Arms shut down for three weeks during August and opened again on a 3-day schedule. They dumped 300 employees. Wages are the lowest.

The Sargent Hardware Co. is operating on three days a week, eight hours a day, and 3-5 of the help laid off, and wages the lowest.

The New Haven Clock Co., four days a week, four-fifths of the help walking the streets, and wages low.

A. C. Gilbert toy factory, three days a week, short time. An Italian girl made 16 cents for one day on piece work. It is common to hear of a total of 80 cents for three days' pay.

All employment from the charity office is announced to terminate on September 17. Relief workers spy on the unemployed, cutting them off in every possible way.

Every Saturday night Communist and socialist speakers debate on the street until 11 o'clock. Children, especially, like to hear what is going on in the Soviet Union. Daily Workers are taken most eagerly. The socialists condemn them, while the workers admire them. They admire the Communists on their revolutionary stand.

N. Y. SUN

OCT 10 1932

Expelled Red Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (U. P.).—August Yokinen, New York seaman, was denied today a Supreme Court review of his habeas corpus proceedings to escape deportation as a communist because he had been driven out of the party two days before his deportation arrest.

Yokinen, a native of Finland, came to this country in 1916. For more than two years he was a member of the Communist party, but after a trial by a Communist jury was found guilty of "white chauvinis" and expelled February 28, 1931. He was accused of discriminating against Negroes while janitor in an uptown New York apartment house.

The court refused to review a case questioning the right of the Government to forfeit automobiles in which liquor is found in cases where no arrest is made. The appeal was brought by the Hertz Driv-ur-Self Stations, Inc., here.

The court indicated that an important decision would le written on the extent to which a prohibition agent may go in obtaining evidence in liquor law violations when it granted C. V. Sorrels of Clyde, N. C., a review of his conviction on dry law charges. Sorrels charged he was the victim of entrapment.

Daily Worker interesting. This is one shortcoming the Daily must correct. It must carry more news about the young workers.

These experiences prove that the Negro workers do welcome the Daily Worker, and can be won as subscribers.

THE NEGRO REDS OF CHICAGO

THE STRUGGLES ON THE SOUTH SIDE

By MICHAEL GOLD.

CONCUSION.

THEY sang in their high, treble voices, then they yelled some of the lively Pioneer chants: "Stand 'em on their heads, stand 'em on their feet, Pioneers, Pioneers, can't be beat!" then a dozen others of the lively tunes of red kids the world over, finally the 'International." 10-4-32

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"Yes, I guess so."

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Birmingham, Ala. Dec. 12, 1932

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"These apostles of revolution pretend friendship for the Negro, but in our judgment are using him merely as a means to their own destructive ends. For example, they have employed counsel to defend the Negroes in the Scottsboro case, yet their efforts in this case seem obviously directed to political rather than judicial ends. They have made it the occasion of propaganda so intemperate and antagonistic as to hurt rather than help the cause of the defendants, and seriously to handicap local efforts to secure a judicial review of the case in the interest of absolute certainty. Indeed there is reason to believe that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release. In order that the unseemly assaults of these propagandists upon the honor of the state may be effectually silenced, we hope to see a careful review of these cases in the courts, that all lingering doubts may be cleared up, if possible, and each of the accused be dealt with on the basis of ascertained guilt or innocence.

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"This is but one illustration of the activities of Communist propagandists in Alabama. Race hatred and discord of every type may be said, without exaggeration, to be their immediate object, since they are following a course which will produce these things and their ultimate purpose will be served by them. Communism, it appears, in its hope of world revolution, has chosen the Southern Negro as the American group most likely to respond to their revolutionary appeal.

"We are confident, however, that the two races in the South cannot be alienated. We have been through too much together, we understand each other too well, our progress toward right relations is too definite, our interests are too closely intertwined, for any outside influence, however, cunning, to force us apart.

"In these troubled circumstances, the only feasible and final method of safety is to stand together. To this end there ought to be frank conference between the two peoples, assurances of sympathy, and mutual helpfulness. Both of us ought to exercise the highest degree of self-control. One moment's yielding at such a time might destroy the work of a score of years, and delight the heart of our common foe. Two things are especially important: Officers of the law must be just, fair and impartial, and all of us must guard against condemning a whole race for the action of a few criminal members of that race.

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The "Daily" In a Negro Neighborhood

10-25-32

By C. MARK.

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"Then you are just the one who needs the Daily. Don't worry about the three cents. Just read it and tell me about it tomorrow!"

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Another:

Bureau with us any time.

MUST INTEREST THE YOUTH

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A woman met me at the door. I 'Oh, I like the paper all right but I pointed out to her that the was delivering for the route and nobody in this house is working and Daily Worker shows the her name and address was turned ain't no need of running up bills just what they must do to force the over to me. She handed me four I can't pay. I sure need relief for to give relief to the copies of the Daily. I was dumb- there's three families living here Relief Buro to give relief to the founded. and none of us is working and I've employed.

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we will go to the Relief me that they couldn't find the

says that she Bureau with us any time.

"Yes Madam," I asked, "Didn't been down to that 'Relief" about

founded.

A woman met me at the door. I 'Oh, I like the paper all right but

was delivering for the route and nobody in this house is working and

her name and address was turned ain't no need of running up bills

over to me. She handed me four I can't pay. I sure need relief for

copies of the Daily. I was dumb- there's three families living here

founded. and none of us is working and I've

Continued on Page Seven

Unions, Strikes, etc.
FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUN 1 4 1932

The White Terror

AMERICAN communities have gone to incredible lengths in seeking to suppress rebel minorities. It has remained for Atlanta to prepare to hang men and women for peaceable demonstrations.

In March, 1930, Joe Carr, 18, and H. M. Powers, 24, were arrested for trying to hold a jobless protest meeting under auspices of the Young Communist League. Two months later Ann Burlak, 18, and Mary Dalton, 20, and two negroes were arrested for holding a meeting to protest against a Texas lynching.

Unable under contemporary laws to ask the death penalty, Georgia authorities are preparing to try the six young Communists under an archaic statute passed in 1866 which prescribed death for "insurrection." This law, a survival of reconstruction days and never used since, originally was aimed at suppressing slave insurrectionists.

In an amazing statement Assistant Solicitor John H. Hudson of Georgia said:

"As fast as Communists come here and publicly preach their doctrine of violent opposition to the laws of this state, we shall indict them, and I shall demand the death penalty in every case. Our laws have plenty of teeth in them. I know of no stronger similar laws in the entire country."

The prosecutions have aroused intense feeling. Sixty-one Atlanta professors, ministers and others have denounced them, recalling the fact that the defendants did not incite any acts of violence, and warning that persecution will only add fuel to the flame of unrest. Organizations calling themselves "American Fascisti" wearing black shirts and "Caucasian Crusaders" seek to intimidate all liberal protest. One of the Atlanta signers of the protest was beaten by a gang in his own law office.

It is hardly likely that an American jury will vote to hang young men and women for exercising their constitutional right of free assemblage and protest. But, considering what happened in Scottsboro and in Harlan and Bell Counties, there is danger from mob intimidation of the courts. Neither Georgia, one of the original thirteen states to rebel against oppression, nor Atlanta, a center of southern culture, can afford to harbor such dangerous officials and organizations as now are calling for blood.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS
JUN 1 3 1932

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NEW YORK
[illegible] WORLD -
Telegram
JUN 1 4 1932

[illegible]ROR.

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WHITE WORKERS DEFEND NEGRO

Daily Worker
New York
7-5-32

Communists Lead Fight on Terror

CHICAGO, July 5.—Another battle in the class war has been won. Successfully defying police terror, five hundred white workers demonstrated on Friday, June 17 in front of 1248 South Fairfield Avenue, where a Negro worker's home had been bombed by a white hooligan neighbor under the influence of bosses' propaganda.

Walter Grant the Negro worker lived in Chicago all his life. He started to work at the age of 15 for a painter and decorator, but was barred from the painters' union because of his color and the anti-working class policy of the A. F. of L. At no time was he able to earn money to set aside for a "rainy day," and for the last two years he and his family, consisting of his wife and 7 children have existed on the near-starvation diet of the charities.

Grant has lived for the past 10 years on the West Side, and has never had trouble with his neighbors, workers like himself.

About May 1st of this year he moved to 1248 So. Fairfield Avenue, and a next door white neighbor, Reuben Tallman, began to harass him. Tallman circulated a petition for the removal of the Negro family. Those who signed were mostly landlords and small home owners who were told that if they would not get the Negroes out of the rear building where the Gants lived, property would be depreciated, the property owners in the run down neighborhood of 12th and Fairfield. Tallman then began to use intimidation, throwing stones through the window of the Gant home, so that one of the children was injured. He even went so far as to slap the Negro children.

The climax came at 1:30 a. m. on June 13th when a bomb exploded endangering the lives of the Gants. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the bomb explosion tore the foundations and part of the rear of the house.

By six o'clock of the same evening the Communist Party of section three had issued a leaflet calling upon the workers, Negro and white, to show their indignant protest by demonstrating in front of the home. A large crowd responded to this call. The workers were attacked and dispersed by the Red Squad and a large number of police. A few days later another leaflet was issued for a demonstration. Again the police prevented it, defending the terror instituted by the white property owners against the Gants.

On Friday, June 17, a meeting was called by the Communist Party at Albany and Roosevelt. From there the workers, about five hundred, marched to the Gant home, and there drew nearly every one living in the block, men, women and children.

When the police arived, they tried to drive the crowd away. A precinct captain was seen handing out blackjacks to two or three hoodlums. But the Communist speaker called for an expression of unity of Negro and white, which was expressed by shouts and handclapping. Stopped by this militancy, the police and gangsters decided not to interfere further. Fellow worker Gant joined the Communist Party.

Thus has been shown once again how the Communist Party, the Party of the working class, leads and unites the workers of all colors and all creeds. Thus has been proven once again that the Communist Party is a party of deeds as well as words. Thus the Communist Party has shown what it means by plank no. 4 in its 1932 election platform, equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the black belt!

THIS TRIAL BY WORKERS

Daily Worker New York
7-6-32

Race Hatred Is Charge in Hammond

HAMMOND, Ind., July 5.—More than 250 workers attended the mass trial called by the Young Communist League of Hammond against six of its members charged with white chauvinism in Chicago while enroute to the National Youth Day demonstration. In addition to the five members, a sixth one was also charged with defending the acts of the five at a unit meeting.

A workers' jury of ten was elected five of them Negro workers. Johnson, a Hammond worker, was judge; Ben Gray, prosecutor, and Zip Kuchinski, attorney for the defense.

Says Crime Is Serious.

After pointing out the seriousness of the crime committed by the Y.C.L. members against the workers, both Negro and white, in harboring white chauvinism ideas and openly practising race hatred, the prosecution demanded that the jury find the young workers guilty, and called for the expulsion of the two members who failed to appear at the trial.

The defense declared that the young workers are not entirely to blame, but that the capitalist system was responsible for their white chauvinist ideas—and primarily, that the Y.C.L. had not conducted sufficient education among its members and had not conducted sufficient struggles for Negro rights in Hammond.

The defendants then testified, declaring that they recognized their mistakes and pledged to prove in the future that they are no longer poisoned with chauvinistic ideas.

Daily Worker **Bring In Verdict.**

The workers' jury then brought back the following verdict:

1. That all comrades accused are guilty. New York

2. That their statements are insufficient, but that they will have to prove their sincerity during the coming month by each recruiting one Negro youth into the Y.C.L., by carrying on special activity among Negro youth in connection with the Scottsboro campaign and the local struggle for Negro rights. 7-6-32

3. That the comrades who testified should be removed from all leading posts until they prove by carrying out the above that they are not white chauvinists.

4. That those who failed to appear on trial should be expelled from the Y.C.L.—with provision for reinstatement only when they have shown in practice that they are willing to carry out in full the program of the Y.C.L. on the Negro question.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD
JUL 7 1932

Reds Hiring Girls to Lure Negro Youths to 'Cause,' Magistrate Henry Charges

'Association Against Communism and Atheism,' Supported Also by Judge McDevitt, Is Organized at Meeting.

An unusual tale of the activities of Communists in Philadelphia was recited yesterday by Magistrate Edward W. Henry.

Addressing a meeting of 200 clergymen at Marion House, 20th and Bainbridge sts.—with Judge Harry S. McDevitt and several Philadelphia bankers in the audience—Magistrate Henry declared:

1. That Communists are employing white girls at $10 a day to "entice" Negro youths to the Communist cause.

2. That the Young Communist League has inaugurated a series of dances solely for Negro youths and white girls.

3. That Communists are spending $100,000 a year in Philadelphia to promote Communism and atheism.

Association Formed.

The upshot of the meeting was the organization of the National Negro Association Opposed to Communism and Atheism.

Magistrate Henry was elected president, and Rev. C. A. Tindley, pastor of Tindley Temple, Broad and Bainbridge sts., was elected vice president.

"I congratulate you upon your undertaking," said Judge McDevitt. "I think it's a fine idea to combat the spread of communism among the Negroes, because communism is a curse, not a benefaction. My services in your fight are at your disposal."

Magistrate Henry directed his remarks principally at the activity of the Young Communist League, which he described as an organization of boys from about 15 to 18.

"A Series of Dances."

"This league," said the Magistrate, "has put on a series of dances which have, for their sole purpose, the mixing of white girls and Negro boys. The girls are instructed to persuade the boys to join the communist party, and to employ the most obvious practices to add interest to their persuasion.

"I am informed that the Young Communist League held a picnic at Fairmount Park for which 30 white girls were employed at $10 a day to entice colored youths there. About 200 Negro boys came, and when the picnic got under way, the white boys disappeared, leaving 30 white girls with 200 colored boys.

"As a result of what went on there the park guards ejected both the boys and girls from the park.

Sees Race Appeal.

"The Communists are appealing to the Negroes in this fashion to prove that there is absolute equality between the races so far as Communism is concened, and that the line is drawn nowhere. But it is simply a swindle."

Others who spoke in denunciation of Communism were Francis Ralston Welsh, Philadelphia broker and known as an anti-Communist; Rev. C. H. Roach, pastor of St. Peter's Church, 12th and Lombard sts., and the Rev. Irving Underhill, a missionary, lately returned from Africa.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS
JUL 15 1932

Bread and Jobs, Not Beer, Needed, Communist Nominee Tells Audience

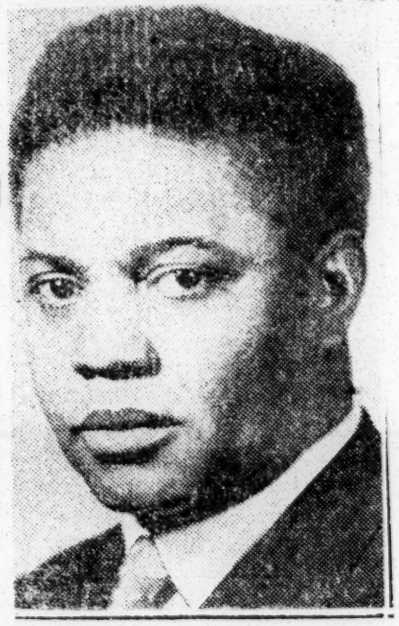
Bread and jobs, not beer, are the real issue before the "starving, misery-ridden" American people, James W. Ford, war veteran, college graduate and Communist vice presidential candidate, told more than 800 cheering men, women and children in Krueger Auditorium last night. Hailed by his campaign committee as "the first Negro ever put up by any political party for this high office," Mr. Ford scored New Jersey's current municipal relief plan as "forced labor," and asserted that the state had spent only "one cent a week per needy person" in the last few months.

By "forced labor" Mr. Ford and other speakers referred to the plan whereby municipalities may exact from unemployed men obtaining food allowances labor in public works.

A dozen men in the audience volunteered to attend the City Commission meeting here Tuesday to protest against the "forced labor" plan.

Demonstrations in regulation convention style, greeted every reference to "the downfall of the capitalistic system and the assumption of power by the workers and farmers."

The demand of the various speakers for absolute racial equality drew tremendous applause from whites and Negroes alike. A troupe of a dozen children, clad in the blue, red-trimmed uniforms of the Pioneers, the youngest Communist set, showed sustained zeal even when the meeting neared the mid-



James W. Ford.

night mark, and continued to shout such cheers as:

"Two, four, six, eight; who do we appreciate?

"Foster, Foster, Foster!"

They referred to William Z. Foster, Communist Presidential candidate.

The beer issue not only confuses, but actually misleads the voters, Mr. Ford said.

"It is asserted that repeal of prohibition will solve the unemployment problem. As a matter of fact, there are more beer and whisky being manufactured in this country than before the war. Legalization would increase neither consumption nor employment in the industry, which is running full blast now."

He drew laughter when he told how a university had published a plan for a family to live on a bushel of wheat for a week by employing a diet of "wheat stew, wheat pie, wheat soup, wheat steaks and the like." The laughter doubled when he added: "Soon the capitalists will be advising the hungry jobless to eat water pie, water roasts and water soups, with air bubbles for dessert!"

Mr. Ford's manner and speech were mild in comparison to the militant remarks of Rebecca Grecht, party organizer for New Jersey, who preceded him on the platform.

"The New Jersey Legislature's answer to a report that unemployment within two weeks had increased from 600,000 to 800,000, was to adjourn without action," she said.

Scoring "suppression of free speech for workers in Newark," she shouted, "The streets belong to us—we intend to use them for our meetings!"

She lumped the Socialist party and the American Federation of Labor with "other capitalistic agencies" and named Theodore M. (Ted) Brandle, New Jersey labor czar, and State Senator Arthur Quinn, president of the State Federation of Labor, and Hugh V. Reilly, secretary of the state federation, as examples of men who did not "lift a finger to secure any real relief for the million unemployed in this state."

GEORGIA INSURRECTION CASES CALLED FOR TRIAL

civil liberties
Quarterly
New York City
News
7/32

After lying dormant for almost two years, indictments against six young Communists for organizing meetings of black and white workers in Atlanta, were at last called to trial in March. The indictments charged incitement to insurrection, for which in Georgia the penalty may be death under an old law passed in Reconstruction days. The Communists indicted are two young women, two white men, and two Negroes, all from the north. They were arrested in Atlanta when organizing unemployed and other demonstrations in the spring of 1930. They have since been out on bail.

When the cases were called, W. A. McClellan of Macon, representing the Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, moved to quash the indictments. The court upheld Mr. McClellan's chief contention, but the prosecutor, who had publicly demanded the death penalty for these young people, went back to the grand jury and obtained new indictments to overcome the judge's ruling. The judge then sustained them. Appeal has been taken, and the case will be heard in the immediate future. If the higher court sustains the indictments, the trial will shortly take place.

Labor-1932

Communists Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO IS A LEADER IN THE NEW ORDER OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Augusta 11-11-32

St. Louis, Mo.

SWELL RANKS OF HUNGRY MARCHERS

Hundreds of Colored Persons in Ranks in Jobless Parade

CHICAGO —(CNS) Hundreds of Negroes marched shoulder to shoulder with others here Monday October 31, when 10,000 men, women and children chanting "We want bread" marched without disorder through the loop and congregated in Grant Park, where speakers exhorted them to unite under the Communist flag and fight the "bosses of the capitalist class." A collection was taken up and the demonstrators dispersed peaceably. There were pleny of policemen on hand, but there was no call for their services. Meantime a committee was presenting the demands of the administrators to Mayor Cermak at the City Hall. These included:

Make Demands

No reduction in the quantity and quality of relief now being dispensed by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission; cash payment of $7.50 week for unemployed married couples with an additional $3 for each dependent, and $5 for single men and women; cesation of evicions; free gas, electricity, water and coal; car fare and hot lunches for school children; sufficient clothing for comfort and decency; neighborhood medical, dental and hospital care; no foreclosures and exemption for taxes; no discrimination among Negroes and white and foreign born workers immediate freedom for all workers arrested for agitation and no deportation; a building program at union wages and all unemployment funds to be administered by representatives of workers' organizations and unemployed.

FORD LED REDS TO CAPITOL

Afro-American

12-17-32

WASHINGTON, D.C.— James W. Ford, Vice-Presidential candidate on the Communist ticket in the last election, led a group of five marchers, including Mike Johnson of New York, to the capitol at 12:15 p.m. today (Wednesday).

They were received by Speaker Garner while Harold Hickson, white, read a petition to Garner which included requests that Jim Crow in the War Veterans' hospitals be abolished, and payment of the bonus be made.

Mr. Ford introduced the committee to Mr. Garner.

A second delegation of five was received by Vice-President Curtis. Of this group, two were colored.

There were 32 persons in the delegation, but only 10 were received.

Colored delegates included W. F. Washington, New York; A. F. Blanchard, Chicago; C. L. Alexander, Cleveland; Louis Small Baltimore.

Atlanta Ga. Journal

Wednesday, Nov. 9

Habeas Corpus Plea Filed For Alleged Communist

Alleging that the law under which he was indicted and held without bond is illegal and unconstitutional, Angelo Herndon, alleged negro Communist from Cincinnati, sought his release from Fulton Tower Wednesday under a writ of habeas corpus. He is charged with attempting to incite insurrection, under a Georgia statute of 1870 a capital offense.

The writ alleges the statute is discriminatory and violates the constitutional guarantee of free speech and the freedom of the press, as well as other constitutional guarantees in behalf of the negro race. It is further alleged that the grand jury that indicted him was illegally drawn, because negroes were "purposely excluded" from serving.

The negro was arrested last July in possession of quantities of Communistic literature upholding the theory of racial equality and Communistic principles of government, according to testimony given at a hearing for bond. Judge G. H. Howard set the case for hearing Thursday.

Two Arrested At Communist Rally

Advertiser

11-8-32

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov 7.—(AP)—Two persons were arrested today as police dispersed a crowd estimated at 2,000 largely negroes, who gathered in response to a call from the "neighborhood council of the unemployed," to make "demands."

Montgomery Ala.

The two arrested, both of whom sought to speak to stragglers of the meeting, gave their names as Wirt R. Taylor, and Alice Burke, both white.

Taylor and the woman sought to speak nearly an hour after police had dispersed the negroes. There was no disorder as police told the negroes to disperse.

Police said the meeting was called by communists. The typewritten notice of the meeting sent newspapers said the unemployed would demand "$3 in cash and $5 in groceries for each unemployed family each week" and set forth among other demands the privilege of voting without registration or the payment of poll tax.

As the negroes moved away from the courthouse, from the window of an office building across the street scores of typewritten sheets warning them not to attend communist meetings were released.

"The Ku Klux Klan is watching you," was written on the sheets.

Gas Station Operator Is Slugged By Communist

Advertiser

12-31-32

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 30—(AP)—Shouting his race had been "mistreated" a negro wearing nothing but underclothing slugged a filling station operator and chased another a block in suburban Avondale today before police overpowered him.

Montgomery Ala.

Quoting from what police described as "communistic literature" the negro was carried to jail denouncing "the whites" and "murderous police" and answering requests for his name with "find out if you can."

Police said he probably would be charged with assault with intent to murder.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

DEC 22 1932

Question.

The News has been trying hard to come to a tenable opinion in the matter of the two Communist leaders sentenced in city recorder's court yesterday to eight months each. We recognize immediately that what these people have been convicted of is a serious and ominous crime.

There is the possibility, in addition, that the effects of their agitation among the poor and oftentimes ignorant Negroes of our city will not cease entirely with the violent riot for inciting which they now are punished. Not enough can be said against these self-created John Browns who, unlovely in themselves, come down into a territory too good for them as it is and attempt to stir up rebellion and strife before they pass on to another community to repeat the process.

They came on a wicked and foolish errand and they got into trouble, which seems to be mainly what they deal in. At the same time, the obligation of the law is to punish those who violate it not in relation to what they are but because of what they have done. Did the crime of these two deserve a sentence of eight months each?

We ask without much expectation that anyone can settle our doubts in a word. It would be difficult for even Judge Whiting himself to say that no part of the severity of his decision was due to his instinctive repugnance for the creeds of the two before him for judgment.

This much is certain: we want no such people in our neighborhood, even in our jail. If we could just keep from making martyrs of such trash, we should be vastly better off.

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BLACK AND WHITE "REDS" FROM THE SOUTH



Philadelphia Inquirer 12-15-32 Philadelphia, Pa.

Left to right: John Harvey, Birmingham, Ala., M[illegible], New Orleans, La., James Montgomery, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Anna Williams, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Montgomery is the father of one of the Scottsboro, Ala., lads recently given a new trial by the U. S. Supreme Court. They met the Hunger Marchers in Washington, D. C.—Cooperative News Photo.

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD

V

IN yesterdays article I pointed out how completely dominated by the prevailing ruling class theories of Negro inferiority is the article by Mr. Frank M. Davis, editor of the Atlanta World, in the so-called Symposium on Communism in the April Crisis. I answered the stupid slander against the Negro workers of "running after white women" by showing how this scoundrelly toady of the white ruling class attempted to explain the undeniably left-ward trend of the Negro masses.



JAMES W. FORD

Proposed Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President.

In his servile acceptance of the imperialist slanders against the Negro people, it is not surprising that Mr. Davis cannot see the revolutionary role of the Negro workers. A bootlicker of the ruling class, Mr. Davis looks in the mirror and imagines he sees—the Negro masses! What he really sees is the wavering, confused and treacherous Negro petty bourgeoisie of which he is one of the shining examples. He proceeds to attribute to the Negro masses, cowardly qualities of the petty bourgeoisie. He sees the Negro masses afraid to move without the sanction of the ruling class, afraid to take up the revolutionary struggle against imperialism because, forsooth, the imperialists frown upon any resistance to their murderous rule! Says Mr. Davis:

"But I have no fear of the rainbow brotherhood going Red in wholesale numbers—at least not until white America takes long steps in that direction. It would prefer keeping its present status, no matter how low, than fly to a system, no matter what its worth, that is constantly lambasted by press and radio. (Emphasis mine—J.W.F.)

This is a variation of the false bourgeois theory (and hope!) that slaves will never dare to strike for their own freedom, that liberation is something to be handed down or denied from above. In peddling this nonsensical theory, Mr. Davis completely ignores the heroic slave insurrections in the United States under the leadership of Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Gabriel Prosser and scores of other Negro revolutionary leaders. He ignores the revolution of the Haitian Negro slaves who not only dared to strike for their freedom but overthrew the slave holders and successively defeated the veteran troops of Napoleon's European campaigns and the best troops of England and Spain. These isurrectionary struggles of the Negro masses were also constantly lambasted in the press of the ruling class. Mr. Davis' attitude represents the conscious policy of the Negro petty bourgeoisie of attempting to hide and destroy the revolutionary traditions of the Negro masses and to support the imperialist slander of the Negro people as servile and cowardly, as accepting any conditions imposed upon them by the master class. From this position, the Negro petty bourgeoisie quite naturally proceeds to the advocacy of a boot-licking diplomacy for the Negro people. Mr. Davis, for example, says:

"Too, the Negro considers himself too dependent upon white America to take any chance at loosing the crusts now thrown him. Nor is the Communistic policy of crude and noisy militancy liked by this race, for every Negro knows that what he has obtained from white men has been through diplomacy or basically intellectual campaigning."

This is a crude and open statement of the petty bourgeois policy of refusal to struggle, of servile reliance on bootlicking "diplomacy". The slave insurrections in the United States had a tremendous effect in exposing the horrible nature of chattel slavery, in crystalizing abolitionist sentiment and in accelerating the armed conflict between feudal and capitalist economy for the domiation of the country. The struggles of the Negro croppers at Camp Hill, Alabama, forced the rich landowners to abandon their threat to cut off the food supply of the croppers during certain seasons. The struggles against eviction of Negro and white workers in Chicago, Cleveland and other cities, have forced concessions from the landlords and the city governments. The mass fight of Negro and white workers against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts, against the attempts to legally lynch Orphan Jones in Maryland, Willie Brown in Philadelphia, Willie Peterson in Birmingham and other framed-up Negro workers, have repeatedly forced the bosses and their courts to retreat, to postpone the date of "execution", in an attempt to "tire out' the masses and disarm their vigilance. The mass fight for these victims of capitalist justice still goes on and has thrown a great fear into the hearts of the boss lynchers and their courts. It is already clearly evident that the final decision in these cases depends not upon the lynch courts but upon the extent to which we can mobilize additional millions of workers in the mass fight against the lynch verdicts. All this shows that the Negro masses will struggle and that they do win victories—sometimes complete, sometimes partial—when they struggle.

It is the bootlicking diplomacy of the Negro petty bourgeoisie and its traitorous betrayal of the struggle of the Negro masses which retards the Negro liberation struggle and prevents the winning of even greater victories.

Tomorrow, I will deal with the statement of another of the bourgeois Negro editors in the Crisis "Symposium" on Communism.

* * *

CORRECTION IN LAST SATURDAY'S ARTICLE BY J. W. FORD.

A typographical error occurred in Comrade Ford's third article on "Communism and the Negro" in Saturday's Daily Worker, several lines having been omitted.

Correct paragraph 11 to the opening of paragraph 14 as follows:

Why does Mr. Kelley think this can be done in Soviet Russia and not in the United States? Because he accepts the ideas of the white ruling class in this country—that the Negroes are naturally an inferior people.

Mr. Kelley admits that "Communism in Russia has brought about revolutionary reforms affecting the welfare of the nation's hitherto subjugated masses." But, says Mr. Kelley, "these masses are for the most part white."

Here Mr. Kelley displays his complete ignorance of facts. The huge population of the Soviet Union includes 70 different nationalities, millions of whom are of non-white races.

It is not a matter of a certain "treatment" handed out to Negroes. The Negroes will. etc. . . .

By JAMES W. FORD.

III.

By J. W. FORD

IN yesterday's paper I dealt in part with the article of Mr. William Kelley, editor of the Amsterdam News, which appeared in the so-called Symposium on Communism in the April Crisis."

The fact that Mr. Kelley does not in the least understand the role of the Negro working-cass, is shown in his statement on the possibility of a "communistic form of government . . ., a dictatorship under a propertlyless white proletariat." (!)

Like a typical petty bourgeois, whose mind cannot transcend the limits of the Jim-Crowism enforced by American imperialism, Mr. Kelley simply cannot imagine a state of affairs in which whites do not rule, in which Negroes are not kept inferior. He cannot picture a state of affairs in which Negroes are not subservient to whites! The dictatorship of the proletariat, to the mind of Mr. Kelley, is a dictatorship of whites over the Negro. He sees only this difference—that the capitalist dictatorship is a dictatorship of the rich whites, while the proletariat dicatorship woud be a dictatorship of a "propertyless white proletariat."

Mr. Kelley refuses to see the leading role of the Negro working-class in this struggle. The Negro workers suffer all the miseries of the working-class as a whole. Their interests are, therefore, one with all the workers. But the Negro workers suffer special national oppression. Therefore, they have an important part in the leadership of the movement for the overthrow of American imperialism, and, consequently, a leading role in the future dictatorship of the working-class in this country. Communism is the theory and weapon of the Negro workers as well as of the white workers in this common struggle.

On the basis of his false premise, Mr. Kelley concludes that Communism in America can be made to function "contrary to its principles and detrimental to the Negro" as (Mr. Kelley thinks) Christianity does.

The confusion contained in Mr. Kelley's statement results from the fact that he considers the Communist Party as the party of the white workers. Just as Communism is not the theory of the workers of any particular race or nation but is the theory of the international working-class in its struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system, so is the Communist Party not a party of the white workers alone. It is the party of the workers, Negro and white. It represents the interests of the entire working-class independent of race or nationality. Therefore the Communist Party points out and raises to the front the necessity of international solidarity of the working-class as the prime condition of a successful struggle against the common enemy -the capitalists. It is to the interest of the white workers to support the struggles of the Negro masses for freedom because he white workers cannot be successful even in their everyday struggles against capitalism without the fullest support of the struggles of the Negroes. Precisely in those places where one hundred per cent white chauvinism (race hatred) reigns supreme and where oppression of the Negroes is the sharpest (in the South) it is also found that that the conditions of the white workers are the most degrading.

Mr. Kelley attempts to frighten the Negro workers away from the Communist Party by sowing suspicions among them. "But," the Negro worker will ask, "What about the Soviet Union?"

Mr. Kelley has already anticipated this, and replies in the following manner:

"The **treatment** (my emphasis—J. W. F.) given the few thousand Negroes in Russia under the Soviet form of government is not, necessarily, the same treatment that would be accorded the twelve million Negroes in America should this propertyess white proletariat come into power; for it is this same ignorant white class in the North and South which now fails to respond to just and intelligent appeals for racial and re-

digious tolerance. . . ."

But before going on to the Soviet Union a question might be in order. What does Mr. Kelley mean by "just and intelligent appeals"? Can he mean any other than the "appeals" of the Southern white ruling class which covers up its Jim Crowism and lynching practice with sweet words about "justice"?

Mr. Kelley's use of the word "treatment" is indicative of his whole frame of mind. Soviet Russia's insistence upon absolute equality for all peoples is not a matter of "treatment" handed down as a favor from above, but of a fundamental policy of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party on the national question. This policy has led to the freedom of the nationalities formerly oppressed by the Tsarist regime in the same way that the Negroes are oppressed in the United States, to the recognition of the right of self-determination and of equality of these peoples, resulting in the establishment of the Soviet Union as a voluntary union of all races, colors and nations on the basis of proletarian solidarity. This achievement was accomplished by the joint struggles of all oppressed classes and races. It is not a formal equality. The policy of the Soviet Union is directed to the rapid development of industry and culture in these backward nations, held for centuries in oppression by Tsarist-capitalism.

Why does Mr. Kelley think this can be done in Soviet Russia and not in the United States? Because he accepts the ideas of the white ruling fecting the welfare of the nation's hitherto subjugated masses." But, says Mr. Kelley, "these masses are for the most part white."

Here Mr. Kelley displays his compete ignorance of facts. The huge population of the Soivet Union includes 70 different nationalities, millions of whom are of non-white races.

It is not a matter of a certain "treatment" class in this country—that the Negroes are naturally an inferior people.

Mr. Kelley admits that "Communism in Russia has brought about revolutionary reforms af anded out to the Negroes. The Negroes will play a leading role in the struggle against the bosses, in the establishing of a dictatorship of Negro and white workers. Mr. Kelley assumes that the Negroes are not interested in this fight —the struggle against wage cuts, unemployment, lynching and the whole system of oppression. Therefore he suggests the Negro worker had better stand aside, can "well afford to wait until he has more definite information."

What does this amount to? It amounts to this: be submissive do not struggle, wait until freedom is handed out from above!

Another manouver of this agent of the salve-drivers is to shift the responsibility for Jim-Crowism, lynchings, etc., to the white workers, whereas it is clear that the ruling class has by every means in its power instilled in this white working class the racial hatred which has operated to keep it apart frm the Negro working-class. The white bosses sow seeds of race hatred as a means of keeping Negro and white workers divided; Mr. Kelley and others like him try to accomplish the same division and antagonism by arousing suspicion and mistrust among the Negroes.

But the trend of the present day, thanks to the leadership of the Communists, is the increasing emancipation of the white workers from the poison of boss class racial prejudice. In recent months, hundreds of thousands of American white workers have braved the bosses police terror to protest the frame-up and lynch verdicts handed out by the boss lynch courts to the innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, Orphan Jones, Willie Brown and other Negro workers. The Negro and white workers are being solidly welded together in the fires of the struggle for their common emancipation.

Every Negro worker must understand that the fight against such bourgeois elements as Mr. Kelley is an important part of the strugge for Negro national liberation.



JAMES W. FORD.

Proposed Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President

HISTORIC MOMENT AS FOSTER AND FORD ARE NOMINATED IN CHICAGO

Worker Delegates of All Races From Every State Rise and Pledge Solidarity

By MICHAEL GOLD

(Author of "Jews Without Money," "120 Million")

CHICAGO, May 28 (By Mail)—The Communist Nominating Convention—15,000 men and women waving red banners, singing, cheering. Brass bands, slogans, color, excitement, earthquake, sunrise, hope. Foster has just been nominated for President; Ford, for vice-president of these United States.

Foster, cool, deathlessly loyal, incorruptible labor leader who captained the strike of 400,000 steel mill workers in 1919. Young Ford, Negro war veteran and grandson of a lynched Alabama Negro worker.

It is a historic moment, and all feel it. The depression has made desperate every American worker. They are sick of capitalism; they have nothing to lose.

Another war darkens the horizon. Soon all will be called to the colors to die for Wall Street again.

And the tide of terrorism against workers grows, especially against Negroes. Now the Communists answer by nominating a Negro for Vice-President, the first time in American history and by challenging wage cuts, unemployment, war.

Tense and Fateful

The crowd is singing Solidarity, a labor song whose words are set to the tune of John Brown's Body. And the atmosphere is as tense and fateful as that as the famous convention held by John Brown and his abolitionist partisans in Canada just a short year before the Civil War.

At this very moment James Ford, the young Negro worker is being carried around on the shoulders of white workers, while the 15,000 cheer his triumphant march around the vast hall. Young Negro and white Pioneer kids follow him, with red kerchiefs, and arms about each other. And behind them, the banners of all the states in the Union—Texas, Maine, South Carolina, Nebraska, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, Louisiana, darkest Georgia, darkest Massachusetts—all of them, the roster of America. Communism has penetrated everywhere—it is a theory no longer, but a living movement, a part of American life.

Workers Speak

The speeches of the rank and file delegates this morning were moving and convincing. At the Socialist convention only lawyers and ministers and other prosperous liberals debated. At the Republican and Democratic conventions the bankers and grafters and professional words-lingers will be the stars. Here at the Communist convention spoke miners, Negroes, steel workers, sailors, teachers, textile weavers, housewives, stockyards workers, farmers, and child workers. Yes-America—the America of the dispossessed, the America whose voice is heard nowhere else, the America of deep-rock, suppressed wrongs which some day will be avenged, to the utter amazement of the subtle statesmen, spoke here.

Wilson, a miner of Kentucky, said: "Fifteen of us started out," he began quietly, "but only three of us made it. The thugs beat up the others. We do not know what happened to them. I'm no speaker, I never spoke to such congregations of thousands. But, brothers, we, coal diggers in Kentucky, are with the Communists."

Bauman, a lean, blue-shirted farmer of Minnesota, with the dirt of ploughed fields on his battered shoes and overalls: "The bosses and bankers once called our own Clearwater County the land of prosperity and clover. Now we call it the farmers' poorhouse. And we 're behind the Communist Party and Foster and Ford."

Bradley, a steel worker of Sparrows Point, Md.; young, dark, intense: "Life itself shows that the Communist program is correct. My fellow workers will vote for you out of their blood and hunger."

"Veterans for You."

Stember, the secretary of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, "the veterans are tired of being fooled. And they're hungry. They're breaking from the Legion and other boss organizations, they're with you, Communists."

The Negro delegates seemed to make the most impressive speeches, full of fervor. Laura Osbee, a stockyard worker of Chicago, thrilled the great crowd when she said: "We look back in history and cannot find that of the bosses too long."

Another Negro worker from Louisiana said these amazing words out of the downtrodden race has ever had the chance to run for Vice-President of a simple heart: "I bid Godspeed to this great old Communist Party. This Communist fight is not for a lousy $15 a week, and we Negroes know it. It's a fight for equal human rights and social equality. I'm not talking much, because when I get thinking about the oppression of my race I only want to fight. But I've learned to line up with the comrade-boys, all the poor men and women, the black and the white, who had not

and may our red flag never trail the dirty streets of our land, but wave in triumph. The news is flashing east and west, north and south, and all the poor men and women, the black and the white, who had not learned to line up with the comrade-boys before, all the common people

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guns to turn against other races, we'll turn them on Wall St. We have been persecuted under the footstool of the bosses too long."

Another Negro worker from Louisiana said these amazing words out **in triumph. The news is flashing east and west, north and south, and all the poor men and women, the black and the white, who had not**

Labor - 1932

Communists Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

COMMUNISM

East Birmingham news

Efforts of Communists to gain a foothold in our government by nominating Negro candidates for public office will not serve to gain support from the ranks of the Negro racial group, regardless as to how hard they may try, and such is as it should be. The thoughtful Negro observer has no faith in the appeal of proponents of Communism. They realize that the shrewd disciples of the dangerous and fallacious doctrine of Communism are merely endeavoring to draw their chestnuts from the hot fire by using the paws of the Negroes to whom they are appealing for support. The mass group will direct an attentive ear to the thoughtful leadership of the Negro race who are advising them to steer clear of these radical and dangerous doctrines.

10-6-32

In the meantime, those white people who are arousing prejudice and hatred toward the Negro by sounding alarm at the Negro's possible tendency to join the Communist Party in their efforts to overthrow our government and drive the white people from the face of the earth are doing the Negro race a serious injustice and irreparable wrong. Certainly such methods are not productive of the best results. It would be far better to handle such serious problems through the Inter-Racial Commissions, composed of the influential and thoughtful leadership of both races, and functioning effectively in every section of our Southland.

Then, the exhibition of a fair attitude toward the Negroes in our courts as well as in all matters affecting the race's interests will bring about a more ready inclination on the part of even the ignorant mass group of the Negro race to join with the white race in eradicating such dangerous forces as Communism.

Birmingham, Ala.

There is positively no reason why the officials of the state of Alabama should hesitate to announce to Negroes that they would prefer Negro counsel for Negroes who fall into the toils of the law to Communists, and then guarantee such counsel all the rights and protection that the "land of the free and the home of the brave" provides. If such a course had been adopted in the famous Scottsboro case the foothold in the South gained by Communists would have been eliminated. Give the Negro a fair share of employment and provide ample protection as he endeavors to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow and it will be a more difficult task for the radical element to invade his ranks. One white speaker, according to the press, recently outlined the need for exact and equal justice toward the Negro race in all matters and such is all the Negro expects. The alarm as concerns the Negro's advocacy of Communism will be thoroughly dissipated when a fair and tolerant attitude is exhibited toward him. The Negro's support of radicalism and Communism should be the least of the white man's worry if he will look into the activities of those of his own racial group, even native Southern whites, who can be found in far too large numbers, spreading their dangerous doctrine.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
UNION
SEP 9 1932

Communists Working Among Peekskill Children

"Red Aces" Is The Name Of A Group Being Formulated Locally

RADICAL ORDER

Have Headquarters In Ossining And Are Working Out To Croton And This Village.

Leaders of Communism, who have been active for the past several weeks in the Croton and Ossining sections, are now active here, it was learned today, and are working through the secret and well-organized channels among children, forming what is known as the "Red Aces," a sub-division of the Young Pioneers of America which in turn is linked with the International Labor Defense.

It pledges them to be "on guard against the servants of the bosses the government, police courts, etc.," and "never to give any information to these enemies of the working class."

The discovery was made today thru a mother whose two children have been approached by workers said to belong to the Young Pioneers of America.

Fearful that they might be persuaded to join the "Red Aces" and to take any part in the organization's alleged communistic demonstrations, the mother is seeking to check the spread of the movement in this vicinity, already believed to have garnered nearly a hundred boys and girls.

In the neighborhood where she lives unemployment has struck at many of the families. Subsequent poverty in many of the homes has set the stage for dissatisfaction in the minds of the forced to bear the burden of want, it is believed.

"All that I have been able to learn about what goes on during those meetings is that they sing songs, are taught cheers and go through some sort of a military "drill," the mother declared.

Negro and Italian children especially are among the ranks of the "Red Aces." They selected the dramatic name themselves, she was told by a neighboring child. Their close alliance with the local International Labor Defense, the Sacco-Vanzett Branch, is indicated by the attendance of more than 50 at the picnic in Croton on Saturday given by the defense organization.

The mother's fear that the "Red Aces" is a communistic unit was strengthened not only by the strict secrecy maintained by all children becoming members, but by the membership card which she found by accident. It lists the pledge and eight rules of conduct.

They are as follows:

Pledge: "I stand ready for the cause of the working class in its struggle and pledge to observe the rules of the Young Pioneers of America at all times."

Rules:

1. "A Pioneers is always faithful to the cause of the working class. He places the interest of his class above his personal wishes.

2. "A Pioneers is the comrade of all Pioneers and the workers' and farmers' children the world over. Together with his squad and the rest of the Pioneers, he fights for the interest of workers 'and farmers' children the world over.

3. "A Pioneers organizes the children around him. Thus he draws them into the Young Pioneers. He is a model for all workers' and farmer's children.

4. "A Pioneers reads "The New Pioneers 'and all Pioneer literature, and organizes the children to read and write for it.

5. "A Pioneer is disciplined. A Pioneer holds the collective opinion of his troop above his own. Therefore he always accepts and carries out decisions of the troop.

6. "A Pioneer is brave. He fights for the interests of workers' and farmers' children everywhere; against race discrimination of Negro children for free food and clothing for children of the unemployed, and all other interests of workers' and farmers children."

The seventh point is held the most dangerous by the Ossining mother:-

7. "A Pioneer is alert and eager to learn. A Pioneer always observed the oppressed conditions of the workers and poor farmers, undes bosses' rule. A Pioneer is always on guard against the servants of the bosses; the government, police, courts, etc. He never gives any information to these enemies of the working class. He always tries to better the conditions of workers and poor farmers.

8. "A Pioneer is clean. He lives clean in body and thought, valuing his time as well as the time of others. A Pioneer does not smoke, curse or drink because these habits make it hard for him to be always ready for the cause of the working class."

COMMUNISM

Efforts of Communists to gian a foothold in our government by nominating Negro candidates for public office will not serve to gain support from the ranks of the Negro racial group, regardless as to how hard they may try, and such is as it should be. The thoughtful Negro observer has no faith in the appeal of proponents of Communism. They realize that the shrewd disciples of the dangerous and fallacious doctrine of Communism are merely endeavoring to draw their chestnuts from the hot fire by using the paws of the Negroes to whom they are appealing for support. The mass group will direct an attentive ear to the thoughtful leadership of the Negro race who are advising them to steer clear of these radical and dangerous doctrines.

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—The East Tennessee News.

News

October 12, 1932

DISCORD SOUGHT, SAYS COMMITTEE

Communism Seeks To Stir Up Trouble With Negro As Political Move

Communism is seeking to use the Southern Negro in its effort to stir up discord of every type, declares a statement issued Tuesday by a committee from the State Interracial Commission of Alabama.

To this end, it is charged in the special report on "Radical Activities in Alabama," it is following a course which seeks to stir up revolution and does not have the sincere interests of the Negro at heart.

Citing the case of the seven Scottsboro Negroes as example, the report declares the radical forces are not concerned about the lives of the Negroes. "Indeed, there is reason to believe," says the report, "that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release."

Special Report Made

The special report was made by a committee composed of Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, state chairman; Robert Jemison, Jr., Superintendent C. B. Glenn, Rabbi Morris Newfield, Bishop W. G. McDowell, the Rev. M. Sears and W. B. Driver, Birmingham; Prof. Robinson Brown, University, and Jesse B. Hearin, Montgomery. It follows in full:

"The undersigned committee of the State Interracial Commission desires to put the people of Alabama on guard against certain sinister alien influences which at this time are seeking deliberately to sow discord between black and white. That such a condition exists is amply supported by testimony and documentary evidence beyond dispute. Subversive literature and personal solicitation are now, and for some time have been, in wide but secret use, while inflammatory propaganda has been broadcast through the press. Behind this malevolent activity there are able leadership, tireless energy, world wide organization and apparently unlimited money.

"These apostles of revolution pretend friendship for the Negro, but in our judgment are using him merely as a means to their own destructive ends. For example, they have employed counsel to defend the Negroes in the Scottsboro case, yet their efforts in this case seem obviously directed to political rather than judicial ends. They have made it the occasion of propaganda so intemperate and antagonistic as to hurt rather than help the cause of the defendants, and seriously to handicap local efforts to secure a judicial review of the case in the interest of absolute certainty. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release. In order that the unseemly assaults of these propagandists upon the honor of the state may be effectually silenced, we hope to see a careful review of these cases in the courts, that all lingering doubts may be cleared up, if possible, and each of the accused be dealt with on the basis of ascertained guilt or innocence.

Illustration Of Propaganda

"This is but one illustration of the activities of Communist propagandists in Alabama. Race hatred and discord of every type may be said, without exaggeration, to be their immediate object, since they are following a course which will produce these things and their ultimate purpose will be served by them. Communism, it appears, in its hope of world revolution, has chosen the Southern Negro as the American group most likely to respond to their revolutionary appeal.

"We are confident, however, that the two races in the South cannot be alienated. We have been through too much together, we understand each other too well, our progress toward right relations is too definite, our interests are too closely intertwined for any outside influence, however cunning, to force us apart.

"In these troubled circumstances the only feasible and final method of safety is to stand together. To this end there ought to be frank conference between the two peoples, assurances of sympathy, and mutual helpfulness. Both of us ought to exercise the highest degree of self-control. One moment's yielding at such a time might destroy the work of a score of years, and delight the heart of our common foe. Two things are especially important: Officers of the law must be just, fair and impartial, and all of us must guard against condemning a whole race for the action of a few criminal members of that race.

"Our common faith must bind us together as children of one divine father and workers in one sacred cause. Our allegiance to God, to humanity and to our state are at stake. God keep us from any false step that may cause terror and madness to flame among us and destroy the fair fruit of our life together."

N. Y. SUN

OCT 12 1932

RED INFLUENCE FAILS IN SOUTH

Commission Finds Negroes Refuse Communism.

HARD HIT BY DEPRESSION

Survey Shows Better Education and Health in Race.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A failure of Communism to flourish among Southern Negroes was reported today by the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation along with gains for the race in education, health, protection by courts and political recognition.

The favorable trends, however, the commission reported in its survey, have been offset to an extent by economic losses attributable to the "general economic breakdown." The situation was reported as reducing the number of Negro landowners and driving many tenant farmers and wage hands to the cities.

Whites Replace Negroes.

Many white farmers, likewise, have "grown discouraged or desperate and have sought refuge in urban industries," the report said, and the "results have been pathetic and even tragic for multitudes of both races. The Negro, constituting traditionally the marginal industrial group, has undoubtedly been the greatest sufferer."

The commission added that economic necessity has forced group competition along racial lines with personal competition and widespread replacement of Negroes by white workers in some instances.

Efforts of communists to project themselves into the situation, however, have failed, the commission said.

"Whatever their sympathy with the economic and social ideals of Communism, Negroes apparently have little faith in the communist technique of violence and revolution and no disposition to seek

bia, and 2,409,219 in other sections of the United States.

Lynching Is Decreased.

The fall of the lynching record of the communist threat, are both distinctly encouraging."

As to education, the commission report said "a growing sense of responsibility for Negro education and of confidence in its value" was observed. "This attitude on the part of the Negroes and the comparative absence of hysteria on the part of white people in the face of 100 victims annually for the forty-year period ending in 1921 to the present level of 10 or 12 a year, the commission went on, indicated a

COMMUNISM

Efforts of Communists to gian a foothold in our government by nominating Negro candidates for public office will not serve to gain support from the ranks of the Negro racial group, regardless as to how hard they may try, and such is as it should be. The thoughtful Negro observer has no faith in the appeal of proponents of Communism. They realize that the shrewd disciples of the dangerous and fallacious doctrine of Communism are merely endeavoring to draw their chestnuts from the hot fire by using the paws of the Negroes to whom they are appealing for support. The mass group will direct an attentive ear to the thoughtful leadership of the Negro race who are advising them to steer clear of these radical and dangerous doctrines.

In the meantime, those white people who are arousing prejudice and hatred toward the Negro by sounding alarm at the Negro's possible tendency to join the Communist Party in their efforts to overthrow our government and drive the white people from the face of the earth are doing the Negro race a serious injustice and irreparable wrong. Certainly such methods are not productive of the best results. It would be far better to handle such serious problems through the Inter-Racial Commissions, composed of the influential and thoughtful leadership of both races, and functioning effectively in every section of our Southland.

Then, the exhibition of a fair attitude toward the Negroes in our courts as well as in all matters affecting the race's interests will bring about a more ready inclination on the part of even the ignorant mass group of the Negro race to join with the white race in eradicating such dangerous forces as Communism.

There is positively no reason why the officials of the state of Alabama should hesitate to announce to Negroes that they would prefer Negro counsel for Negroes who fall into the toils of the law to Communists, and then guarantee such council all the rights and protection that the "land of the free and the home of the brave" provides. If such a course had been adopted in the famous Scottsboro case the foothold in the South gained by Communists would have been eliminated. Give the Negro a fair share of employment and provide ample protection as he endeavors to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow and it will be a more difficult task for the radical element to invade his ranks. One white speaker, according to the press, recently outlined the need for exact and equal justice toward the Negro race in all matters and such is all the Negro expects. The alarm as concerns the Negro's advocacy of Communism will be thoroughly dissipated when a fair and tolerant attitude is exhibited toward him. The Negro's support of radicalism and Communism should be the least of the white man's worry if he will look into the activities of those of his own racial group, even native Southern whites, who can be found in large numbers, spreading their dangerous doctrine.

—The East Tennessee News.

October 12, 1932

DISCORD SOUGHT, SAYS COMMITTEE

Communism Seeks To Stir Up Trouble With Negro As Political Move

Communism is seeking to use the Southern Negro in its effort to stir up discord of every type, declares a statement issued Tuesday by a committee from the State Interracial Commission of Alabama.

To this end, it is charged in the special report on "Radical Activities in Alabama," it is following a course which seeks to stir up revolution and does not have the sincere interests of the Negro at heart.

Citing the case of the seven Scottsboro Negroes as example, the report declares the radical forces are not concerned about the lives of the Negroes. "Indeed, there is reason to believe," says the report, "that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release."

Special Report Made

The special report was made by a committee composed of Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, state chairman; Robert Jemison, Jr., Superintendent C. B. Glenn, Rabbi Morris Newfield, Bishop W. G. McDowell, the Rev. M. Sears and W. B. Driver, Birmingham; Prof. Robinson Brown, University, and Jesse B. Hearin, Montgomery. It follows in full:

"The undersigned committee of the State Interracial Commission desires to put the people of Alabama on guard against certain sinister alien influences which at this time are seeking deliberately to sow discord between black and white. That such a condition exists is amply supported by testimony and documentary evidence beyond dispute. Subversive literature and personal solicitation are now, and for some time have been, in wide but secret use, while inflammatory propaganda has been broadcast through the press. Behind this malevolent activity there are able leadership, tireless energy, world wide organization and apparently unlimited money.

"These apostles of revolution pretend friendship for the Negro, but in our judgment are using him merely as a means to their own destructive ends. For example, they have employed counsel to defend the Negroes in the Scottsboro case, yet their efforts in this case seem obviously directed to political rather than judicial ends. They have made it the occasion of propaganda so intemperate and antagonistic as to hurt rather than help the cause of the defendants, and seriously to handicap local efforts to secure a judicial review of the case in the interest of absolute certainty. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release. In order that the unseemly assaults of these propagandists upon the honor of the state may be effectually silenced, we hope to see a careful review of these cases in the courts, that all lingering doubts may be cleared up, if possible, and each of the accused be dealt with on the basis of ascertained guilt or innocence.

Illustration Of Propaganda

"This is but one illustration of the activities of Communist propagandists in Alabama. Race hatred and discord of every type may be said, without exaggeration, to be their immediate object, since they are following a course which will produce these things and their ultimate purpose will be served by them. Communism, it appears, in its hope of world revolution, has chosen the Southern Negro as the American group most likely to respond to their revolutionary appeal.

"We are confident, however, that the two races in the South cannot be alienated. We have been through too much together, we understand each other too well, our progress toward right relations is too definite, our interests are too closely intertwined for any outside influence, however cunning, to force us apart.

"In these troubled circumstances the only feasible and final method o safety is to stand together. To thi end there ought to be frank confer ence between the two peoples, as surances of sympathy, and mutual helpfulness. Both of us ought to exercise the highest degree of self-control. One moment's yielding at such a time might destroy the work of a score of years, and delight the heart of our common foe. Two things are especially important: Officers of the law must be just, fair and impartial, and all of us must guard against condemning a whole race for the action of a few criminal members of that race.

"Our common faith must bind us together as children of one divine father and workers in one sacred cause. Our allegiance to God, to humanity and to our state are at stake. God keep us from any false step that may cause terror and madness to flame among us and destroy the fair fruit of our life together."

N. Y. SUN

OCT 12 1932

RED INFLUENCE FAILS IN SOUTH

Commission Finds Negroes Refuse Communism.

HARD HIT BY DEPRESSION

Survey Shows Better Education and Health in Race.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A failure of Communism to flourish among Southern Negroes was reported today by the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation along with gains for the race in education, health, protection by courts and political recognition.

The favorable trends, however, the commission reported in its survey, have been offset to an extent by economic losses attributable to the "general economic breakdown." The situation was reported as reducing the number of Negro landowners and driving many tenant farmers and wage hands to the cities.

Whites Replace Negroes.

Many white farmers, likewise, have "grown discouraged or desperate and have sought refuge in urban industries," the report said, and the "results have been pathetic and even tragic for multitudes of both races. The Negro, constituting traditionally the marginal industrial group, has undoubtedly been the greatest sufferer."

The commission added that economic necessity has forced group competition along racial lines with personal competition and widespread replacement of Negroes by white workers in some instances.

Efforts of communists to project themselves into the situation, however, have failed, the commission said.

"Whatever their sympathy with the economic and social ideals of Communism, Negroes apparently have little faith in the communist technique of violence and revolution and no disposition to seek

bia, and 2,409,219 in other sections of the United States.

The census of 1930 reported a Negro population of 11,981,143, with sixteen Southern States, including Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia, and 2,409,219 in other sections of the United States.

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The fall of the lynching record of 100 victims annually for the forty-year period ending in 1921 to the present level of 10 or 12 a year, the commission said it had found in sixteen Southern States, including Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia, and 2,409,219 in other sections of the United States.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

REDS TO CONTROL U.S. WITHIN FIVE YEARS

1/9/34

A. Clayton Powell says White Church would Reject Black Jesus.

N.A.A.C.P. HOLDS ANNUAL SESSION

War Department Secret Order Exposed.

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK.—The twenty-third annual public meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. was held at St. Mark's M.E. Church here last Sunday afternoon.

President J. E. Spingarn welcomed the audience on behalf of the organization, reviewed its twenty-three years of life, and presented the speaker of the occasion, the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Dr. Powell made an onslaught upon orthodoxy—both within and without the church. Pleading guilty to the charge of being a heterodox preacher, he said that ninety per cent of the people of the world will not forever sit idly by and allow a continuance of the injustice involved in the other ten per cent absolutely controlling the wealth of the universe. "All over the world suppressed majorities are demanding liberty, or death," he declared, and "justly so," he thundered.

In according the Communists a place in the present order of things, Dr. Powell told of a friend who would eliminate them entirely. Replying to the friend's denunciation of the "Reds" as fools, Dr. Powell said that he retorted that only a fool would so designate the Communists, "and if I were not a preacher," he said, "I would qualify the noun 'fool' with one of the most popular adjectives of the English language."

"We are likely to have the Communists in control of this country in two, three or five years," he declared, strongly inferring that the "Reds" are but part of the scheme over which mere man has no control looking toward destruction of the orthodoxy that has all but wrecked the universe.

Jesus, White, Black

"If Jesus should appear white in colored orthodox churches he wouldn't be recognized by fifty congregations; and were He to apply to the white orthodoxy church as a black person, not fifteen would extend Him the hand of fellowship throughout the United States," the Abyssinian pastor fairly shouted.

Commending the N.A.A.C.P. to the teachings of the man of Nazareth in its crusade for social justice, Dr. Powell concluded his remarkable and brutally frank oration of the day by declaring Jesus to be a healthy, vigorous, upstanding Jesus, and not a weak, vacillating, cringing person.

1-9-34

Secretary White Dissents

Though referring to Dr. Powell as "my friend," the last speaker, Secretary White of the association, took issue with the Abyssinian pastor—at least with respect to the "Reds."

Mr. White said, though not making any declaration, either for the N.A.A.C.P. or himself, personally, as to the Communists as a social force, he was not in accord with Dr. Powell that they would ever be in control of this country. "Even so," he said, "what the association is chiefly concerned for is saving some colored people to be here if and when they do get control."

10th Cavalry

Mr. White informed the audience of the receipt of a document not supposed to be released by the War Department in which orders to continue the 10th U.S. Cavalry (colored) as a combat unit were issued. The association had bitterly contested the announced intent of the department to turn the regiment into a "labor battalion."

Heckling Smothered

Attempt of a Communist to "heckle" Mr. White after his address was smothered by President Spingarn, and the applause that greeted the smothering. Such was expected, as the police, directed by Captain Brady of the West 135th Street station, and a sergeant, were on hand to deal with any attempted demonstration.

Since the Scottsboro disagreement between the association and the "Reds," the latter have attended all of the former's announced gatherings for the purpose of heckling and annoying.

Heywood Broun, columnist and liberal, scheduled to speak, was not able to appear.

Salarie Reduced

Secretary White reported that the association receipts for the year were $10,000 over those of 1930, but that calls for legal defense made necessary increased expenditures of $18,000.

The association's deficit this year was $9,000, he said, which was met by appropriations from other funds.

Salaries of all N.A.A.C.P. secretaries and executives were cut 10 per cent and clerks five per cent in order to balance the budget.

New Directors

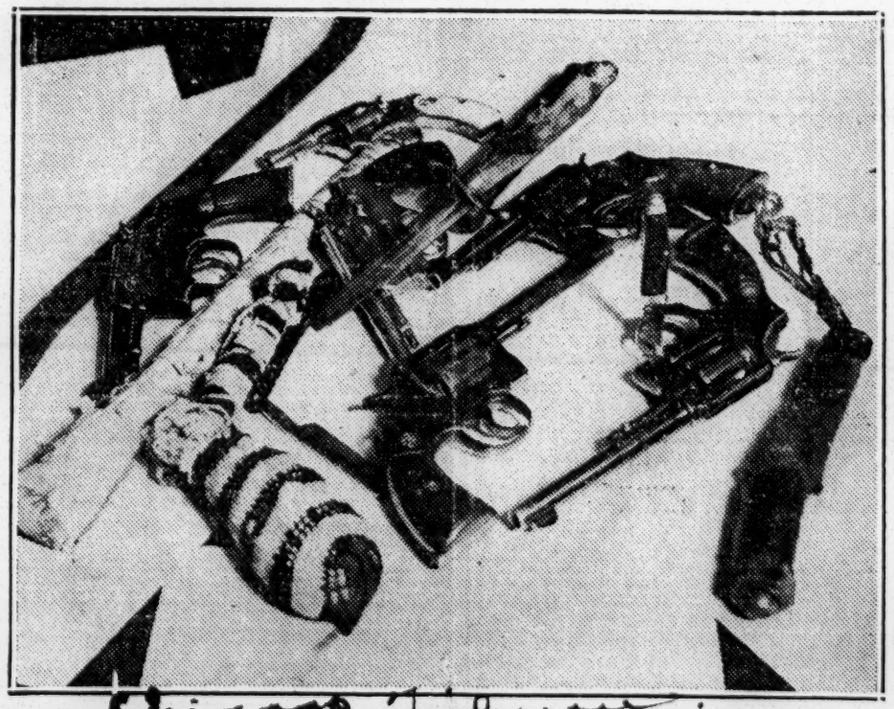
The following new directors were elected: Dr. Vernon F. Bunce of Orange, N.J., president of several branches of the organization in New Jersey, and William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan.

Seized After Relief Disorder



Harry Becker (left) and Arthur Madden, white men charged with inciting Negroes to create disturbance at the Abraham Lincoln center, 700 Oakwood boulevard. They are said to be communists.

[TRIBUNE Photo.]



Chicago Tribune

Weapons seized from disturbers in front of 700 Oakwood boulevard and in communist headquarters at 4000 Federal street after disorder at relief headquarters.

Four Are Hurt

Three policemen and a girl were injured and fifty persons, ten of whom were women and girls, were arrested yesterday when a crowd, composed mostly of Negroes, started an unemployment demonstration in the south side headquarters of the Joint Emergency Relief fund, Abraham Lincoln center, 700 Oakwood boulevard.

The injured girl is Edith Miller, 17 years old, 1736 West Roosevelt road, who was hit on the head by a stone hurled at the police. Her injury is not serious. The injured policemen are William Kane, who was beaten by the crowd; John Breen, whose head was cut with a brick, and Carmen Zarlinga, stabbed in the face and the left arm.

Capt. John Stege and Lieuts. George Barker and Albert Booth, with 35 policemen, the available force at the Wabash avenue station, responded to the riot call and dispersed the crowd after weathering a bombardment of bricks, bottles and stones.

One of the men arrested is Arthur Madden, 32 years old, 2144 Sedgwick street, chairman of a communist organization, who leaped upon a chair and gave the signal for the disturbance. He told the police his object was to demand $15 a week for all unemployed. Two others held as ringleaders are Harry Becker, 27 years old, 3200 Auburn avenue, and Martha Watkins, 32 years old, 4000 Federal street.

Haynes says Communism Challenges Churches

Speaking at Bronxville, N.Y., at the Eighteenth Annual Synod of the Province of New York and New Jersey Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. George E. Haynes, secretary commission on race relations, Federal Council of Churches, said in part:

"During the past twenty-five years and especially during and since the World War, a new phase has developed in white and colored contacts. Thousands of colored persons are coming out of the schools into the community seeking to use what they have learned in the schools. They are finding color bars against them. Lynching both legal and illegal continues in spite of over twenty years of crusading against the evil.

"When colored people seek to ride on railroads or in motor busses in many states they are jim crowed. When they seek jobs, they are employed or discharged partly on the basis of color instead of their ability to produce. During the present unemployment crisis, reports indicate that almost everywhere colored workers are thrown out of work in greater proportion than white workers and always in much larger percentage than they form of the total population.

"Will the churches, which have been the colored worker's principal mass organization, stand by while the agents of certain movements poison his mind against the organization and the leadership which have worked for his education and advancement for a hundred years? The churches must increase their service to these masses to retain their confidence."

Southern Negro Will Not Follow Reds Says Bias

In seeking to ascertain the significance of group meetings of white citibens and Negro farmers being staged in every county in North Carolina, this newspaper is informed that the object underlying these meetings is to counteract Red propaganda among the blacks, 60,000 to 70,000 of whom are being turned adrift from North Carolina farm acres this winter and spring.

Such a meeting was held at P. W. Moore High School in Elizabeth City last Sunday afternoon; another at Edenton. The meetings are under the direction of Lieut. L. A. Oxley, State Director of the Division of Negro Welfare. Lieut. Oxley appaers to be fearful of the possible consequences of Communistic propaganda among the colored people at this time.

But this newspaper has been unable to find any trace of Red activities in Elizabeth City or elsewhere in this section. Dr. J. H. Bias, president of the Elizabeth City State Normal School for Negroes, says he has seen no evidence of Red propaganda or Red activities hereabouts. "As a matter of fact, our people will not follow the Reds," says Dr. Bias; "our colored pepole have too great a love for their church and their State. It isn't much the Negro asks, give him an opportunity to earn a little meat and a little bread and he will be grateful."

In his address at Elizabeth City Sunday Lieut. Oxley never mentioned Reds or Communists, but he did appeal to every patriotic emotion and urged his race to cultivate and practice more self help, insisting that they should not lean upon the white man in every dilemma.

He urged the colored people to respond to the Red Cross roll call, to the community chest drive, and to other similar appeals to the measure of their ability, and promised that such a policy would be found to yield abundant and satisfying dividends in self respect.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

FEB 8 1932

Race Prejudice Trial of Red Is Blast of Oratory

Communists Air Nearly Every Class Hatred Before Defendant Can Get in a Word

Ear-Worn Jury Walks Out

Jewish Youth Gets 6-Month Probation as Chauvinist

Charged with the crime of "white chauvinism," Comrade Joe Burns, a pale Jewish young man of twenty-three, was placed on trial yesterday in the New Harlem Casino before a revolutionary labor union court and a jury of twenty-four men and women of varied racial extractions and pigmentary nuances.

An audience of about 500 persons, of whom about a fifth were Negroes, crowded the hall to listen to the oratory of the "attorneys," and to hear how Comrade Burns had manifested ideas of white supremacy by insulting Comrade Maud White, a Negro woman organizer for the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, an organization imbued with Communist principles. Their recent exchange of remarks and physical blows was a scandal, it was said, of such dimension that it had become the talk of the class-conscious workers of the town.

On Probation for Six Months

The jury voted to put him on probation for six months, during which time he should labor in the interests of the Negro working masses in revolutionary trade unionism.

Comrade Burns was prosecuted by a serious oratorical young man of his own race, Comrade Ben Gold, and he was defended by a Negro, Charles Alexander, a worker who envisaged the happy day when the boss-class poison would be squeezed completely out of America by the establishment of a Soviet Union in this country.

The jury was selected by the audience, any member of which could nominate his favorite. Women composed about a third of the jury, and its racial composition was classified from the bench as Spanish, two. Italian, two; Negro, nine; Irish, one; Armenian, one; Jewish, eight, and Greek, one. They assured the prosecutor they did not believe in white supremacy. There were no witnesses and no presentation of evidence or other such hocus-pocus of the "capitalist courts." Counsel for prosecution and defense each made two long speeches, and Comrade Burns made one long talk and a short one. The judges were Comrade J. H. Cohn, of the general executive board of the union; Comrade Rose Johnston, a young Negro, and Comrade Rose Auerbach, a middle-aged white woman.

Crime Least of Counsel's Worries

It was not until the defendant got on the platform that the exact nature of his crime came out, for Comrade Gold and Comrade Alexander had had other things to talk about, the class struggle, the kept press, lynching, Jim-Crowism, the bourgeois bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, race prejudices, the "whole damnable, rotten capitalist system" and the unprejudiced paradise that revolves around Moscow.

Comrade Burns, who wore spats and a suit of Broadway cut, came right down to cases. It seemed that one recent day someone at the union's office had asked him to take a typewriter from one room to another. Comrade White was using that typewriter.

"Doing favors gets you in trouble," Comrade Burns philosophized, as he told how Comrade White had lost her temper when he took away the typewriter.

"She used one word that hurted me very much," he said. "That word alone is enough to make a Jewish boy's blood boil. But, as a gentleman, I shall refrain from telling you what it was.

"Well, as the argument went on, she used a left hook against my jaw, so I put my hand out this way (palm up fingers extended) and I shoved her."

Admits Guilt With Reservation

"It isn't true that I told her 'It would be better if we had no Negroes in the trade at all.' What I told her was: 'The Negro workers do not seem to show any appreciation after all we have done for them.' I admit that in my activities I showed the influence of race prejudice. This prejudice can, of course, be traced to the ideas that the bosses try to have us believe. I repudiate and denounce my previous attitude. I'm guilty, but when they call me a white chauvinist, I don't like that idea."

Prosecution and Defense Agree

Both Comrade Alexander and Comrade Gold worked up tremendous perspiration advocating a union of the white and black revolutionary workers. After each had devoted about two hours to expressing his ideas, it appeared that the prosecutor and the defense counsel were in complete accord on just about every subject that had been discussed, including the guilt of the defendant.

Comrade Gold wanted him expelled from the revolutionary working class movement, after which, he could, if he cared, prove by good works his fitness to be welcomed back. Comrade Alexander pleaded with the jury not to yell for his blood, but rather to find Comrade Burns guilty of the charge of white chauvinism, and then permit him to remain in the union so that he could be shown the error of his ways.

In the Fifth Hour of Speeches

Near the end of the fifth hour of speechmaking, when the hall had become clouded with tobacco smoke, the presiding judge began to charge the jury, first offering a definition of chauvinism. Comrade Alexander and Gold still were breathing hard from their labors and were wiping their brows when the defendant brought about an unexpected denouement. Jumping to the platform and interrupting the court, the said:

"After listening to the two summations I feel I am guilty. I ask to put in a verbal resignation."

Then Comrade Gold arose.

"In view of that," he said, "I agree to let him stay in the ranks and let him prove his devotion to the cause."

After that Comrade Cohn continued to charge the jury, but the twenty-four class-conscious proletarians got up and walked out on him and went to the jury room to reach a decision, for it was already long past their dinner time and they had been listening patiently to speech-making since just after lunch.

KELLY MILLER SAYS:

THE NEGRO AND COMMUNISM

In a recent issue of Harpers Monthly, Walter White, the amiable and efficient executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, treats the question of the Negro and Communism in his usual intelligent and lively fashion. This militant organization, smarting under the stigma of being outsmarted by the more radical Reds in the Scottsboro embroglio, quite skillfully clarifies its position before the public which usually looks to it for leadership in such defensive movements.

All new fangled isms about a new social and religious order are calculated to appeal to the down cast, the underprivileged and the dispossessed. The glittering hope of an Eldorado or a Promised Land always makes a plausable appeal to those who wander in the wilderness, as if without hope. All mon cunning. They bring the such movements possess a comproffer of good gifts in one hand and concealed proselytism in the other. The shrewd missionary to China or India converts his "Rice Christians by offering rations first and religion afterwards. The American Communists offer the Negro Race equality which is certainly as attractive to him as a handful of rice to the starving heathen. They also offer evidence of the sincerity of their preachment by concrete fulfillment. They seem to be willing to suffer and even to die for the doctrine which they proclaim. They aroused the conscience of the civilized world over the enormity of the uniquity of Scottsboro. If their zeal and devotion in this instance could be isolated and considered as a detached act of pure humanity, their cause would simply be irresistable. But unfortunately, we regard this unselfish act of human service as a thing of itself apart. We cannot divorce it from the involved political and economic propaganda which lurks behind it. Their obvious ulterior purpose is to inveigle the unsuspecting Negro into their political and economic scheme calculated to destroy existing social order and substitute Communism in its stead.

That this propaganda synchonizes with the period of our deepest depression and dependence is a tribute to the shrewdness of those who planned its timeliness. They would precipitate a class war and align the Negro on the side of labor against capital. The plea is perfectly logical, and perfectly absurd. It is true that the Negro normally belongs to the labor element of the equation. But race prejudice runs deeper than economic welfare. If labor should win against capital, the issue between white and black labor would be doubly intensified. It is capital, mindful of its own interest, that keeps white labor's hand off the black workman's throat. The color bar prevails in the labor ranks throughout the white working world. It bars the Japanese and Chinese from the Pacific coast. It shuts out non-white immigration from the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and indeed from all lands where the white man dominates and where there is any fear of competition between white and colored labor. It is not necessary to doubt the sincerity of the overzealous Communists who, in their confidence, born of enthusiasm, offer that which is not theirs to give. These perfervid evangelists of the new order have little or no influence with the rank and file of the white labor world, and utterly fail to interpret its spirit and purpose. The labor organizations teach a different doctrine and tell another story. Nor need we be misled by the instances of individual kindliness and courtesy which an occasional colored visitor or workman recites concerning Soviet Russia. Race prejudice is evoked by the mass, rather than by a handful of individuals. Ten million Negroes or Chinamen in Russia, would in all probability arouse the same spirit of race antagonism as we now see exhibited in Alabama and Georgia. What guarantee is there that Communism would control the rancor of race in the midst of comparative, rival ad competitive racial numbers? Prudence, if not conscience, makes us think of the ills we have, rather than fly to those we know not of.

The American Negro's only hope lies in the orderly fulfillment of the doctrine outlined in the Constitution of the United States. Whatever economic or political changes may be desired, they must come through progressive reformation under the Constitution and the law. In the language of the

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On Probation for Six Months

The jury voted to put him on probation for six months, during which time he should labor in the interests of the Negro working masses in revolutionary trade unionism.

Comrade Burns was prosecuted by a serious oratorical young man of his own race, Comrade Ben Gold, and he was defended by a Negro, Charles Alexander, a worker who envisaged the happy day when the boss-class poison would be squeezed completely out of America by the establishment of a Soviet Union in this country.

The jury was selected by the audience, any member of which could nominate his favorite. Women composed about a third of the jury, and its racial composition was classified from the bench as Spanish, two. Italian, two; Negro, nine; Irish, one; Armenian, one; Jewish, eight, and Greek, one. They assured the prosecutor they did not believe in white supremacy. There were no witnesses and no presentation of evidence or other such hocus-pocus of the "capitalist courts." Counsel for prosecution and defense each made two long speeches, and Comrade Burns made one long talk and a short one. The judges were Comrade J. H. Cohn, of the general executive board of the union; Comrade Rose Johnston, a young Negro, and Comrade Rose Auerbach, a middle-aged white woman.

Crime Least of Counsel's Worries

It was not until the defendant got on the platform that the exact nature of his crime came out, for Comrade Gold and Comrade Alexander had had other things to talk about, the class struggle, the kept press, lynching, Jim-Crowism, the bourgeois bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, race prejudices, the "whole damnable, rotten capitalist system" and the unprejudiced paradise that revolves around Moscow. Comrade Burns, who wore spats and a suit of Broadway cut, came right down to cases. It seemed that one recent day someone at the union's office had asked him to take a typewriter from one room to another. Comrade White was using that typewriter.

"Doing favors gets you in trouble," Comrade Burns philosophized, as he told how Comrade White had lost her temper when he took away the typewriter.

"She used one word that hurted me very much," he said. "That word alone is enough to make a Jewish boy's blood boil. But, as a gentleman, I shall refrain from telling you what it was.

"Well, as the argument went on, she used a left hook against my jaw, so I put my hand out this way (palm up fingers extended) and I shoved her."

Admits Guilt With Reservation

"It isn't true that I told her 'It would be better if we had no Negroes in the trade at all.' What I told her was: 'The Negro workers do not seem to show any appreciation after all we have done for them.' I admit that in my activities I showed the influence of race prejudice. This prejudice can, of course, be traced to the ideas that the bosses try to have us believe. I repudiate and denounce my previous attitude. I'm guilty, but when they call me a white chauvinist, I don't like that idea."

Prosecution and Defense Agree

Both Comrade Alexander and Comrade Gold worked up tremendous perspiration advocating a union of the white and black revolutionary workers. After each had devoted about two hours to expressing his ideas, it appeared that the prosecutor and the defense counsel were in complete accord on just about every subject that had been discussed, including the guilt of the defendant.

Comrade Gold wanted him expelled from the revolutionary working class movement, after which, he could, if he cared, prove by good works his fitness to be welcomed back. Comrade Alexander pleaded with the jury not to yell for his blood, but rather to find Comrade Burns guilty of the charge of white chauvinism, and then permit him to remain in the union so that he could be shown the error of his ways.

In the Fifth Hour of Speeches

Near the end of the fifth hour of speechmaking, when the hall had become clouded with tobacco smoke, the presiding judge began to charge the jury, first offering a definition of chauvinism. Comrade Alexander and Gold still were breathing hard from their labors and were wiping their brows when the defendant brought about an unexpected denouement. Jumping to the platform and interrupting the court, the said:

"After listening to the two summations I feel I am guilty. I ask to put in a verbal resignation."

Then Comrade Gold arose.

"In view of that," he said, "I agree to let him stay in the ranks and let him prove his devotion to the cause."

After that Comrade Cohn continued to charge the jury, but the twenty-four class-conscious proletarians got up and walked out on him and went to the jury room to reach a decision, for it was already long past their dinner time and they had been listening patiently to speech-making since just after lunch.

KELLY MILLER SAYS:

THE NEGRO AND COMMUNISM

In a recent issue of Harpers Monthly, Walter White, the amiable and efficient executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, treats the question of the Negro and Communism in his usual intelligent and lively fashion. This militant organization, smarting under the stigma of being outsmarted by the more radical Reds in the Scottsboro embroglio, quite skillfully clarifies its position before the public which usually looks to it for leadership in such defensive movements.

All new fangled isms about a new social and religious order are calculated to appeal to the down cast, the underprivileged and the dispossessed. The glittering hope of an Eldorado or a Promised Land always makes a plausible appeal to those who want the wilderness, as if without hope. common cunning. They bring such movements possess a commingled proffer of good gifts in one hand and concealed proselytism in the other. The shrewd missionary to China or India converts his "Rice Christians by offering rations first and religion afterwards. The American Communists offer the Negro Race equality which is certainly as attractive to him as a handful of rice to the starving heathen. They also offer evidence of the sincerity of their preachment by concrete fulfillment. They seem to be willing to suffer and even to die for the doctrine which they proclaim. They aroused the conscience of the civilized world over the enormity of the uniquity of Scottsboro. If their zeal and devotion in this instance could be isolated and considered as a detached act of pure humanity, their cause would simply be irresistable. But unfortunately, we regard this unselfish act of human service as a thing of itself apart. We cannot divorce it from the involved political and economic propaganda which lurks behind it. Their obvious ulterior purpose is to inveigle the unsuspecting Negro into their political and economic scheme calculated to destroy existing social order and substitute Communism in its stead.

That this propaganda synchonizes with the period of our deep-est depression and dependence is a tribute to the shrewdness of those who planned its timeliness. They would precipitate a class war and align the Negro on the side of labor against capital. The plea is perfectly logical, and perfectly absurd. It is true that the Negro normally belongs to the labor element of the equation. But race prejudice runs deeper than economic welfare. If labor should win against capital, the issue between white and black labor would be doubly intensified. It is capital, mindful of its own interest, that keeps white labor's hand off the black workman's throat. The color bar prevails in the labor ranks throughout the white working world. It bars the Japanese and Chinese from the Pacific coast. It shuts out non-white immigration from the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and indeed from all lands where the white man dominates and where there is any fear of competition between white and colored labor. It is not necessary to doubt the sincerity of the over-zealous Communists who, in their confidence, born of enthusiasm, offer that which is not theirs to give. These perfervid evangelists of the new order have little or no influence with the rank and file of the white labor world, and utterly fail to interpret its spirit and purpose. The labor organizations teach a different doctrine and tell another story. Nor need we be misled by the instances of individual kindliness and courtesy which an occasional colored visitor or workman recites concerning Soviet Russia. Race prejudice is evoked by the mass, rather than by a handful of individuals. Ten million Negroes or Chinamen in Russia, would in all probability arouse the same spirit of race antagonism as we now see exhibited in Alabama and Georgia. What guarantee is there that Communism would control the rancor of race in the midst of comparative, rival ad competitive racial numbers? Prudence, if not conscience, makes us think of the ills we have, rather than fly to those we know not of.

The American Negro's only hope lies in the orderly fulfillment of the doctrine outlined in the Constitution of the United States. Whatever economic or political changes may be desired, they must come through progressive reformation under the Constitution and the law. In the language of the

Labor – 1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

THE NEGRO REDS OF CHICAGO

THE STRUGGLES ON THE SOUTH SIDE

By MICHAEL GOLD.

INSTALMENT IV.

"I AM no damn traitor," was the young Communist's brief answer.

Captain Stege of the police came in, to add pathos to the capitalist side of the argument.

"Young man," he said, "I want you to promise me sometime, to visit the fields of Gettysburg. There look at the tomb of my grandfather who died that colored people like you might be his equal."

"Yes," answered young Lightfoot, "if you will visit Boston Common, to look at the statue of Crispus Attucks, a man of my race. He was the first to fall in the revolution. He died that your ancestors might be free from England, while Negroes like us remained in slavery."

The Negroes, like workers everywhere, have to break through many crooked paths of illusion before they reach the broad highway of revolutionary thought.

LEONIDAS MAC DONALD.

Leonidas MacDonald, candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Communist ticket, was a Mohammedan only a few years ago. He joined that sect, which finds a fertile field for proselytes among the Chicago Negroes, after he had become disillusioned with the Garvey movement and the Christian religion. There are several Arabian and American gentlemen in Chicago who have made quite a racket out of this Mohammed. But MacDonald took it seriously; once he fasted 40 days.

"It appealed to me on race grounds", he said, "I had seen so much of the brutality and hypocrisy of white Christians. Mohammed was colored, and I thought maybe it was more fitting for us to follow him. Anyway, I can't tell what I expected, but one day I started to read the Koran. It was the same old bible bunk—Adam and Eve and the rest of it. I quit about a month after I had finished studying the Koran."

He was ever searching for a way out for his suffering Negro race. Tall, lean, humorous, always neat but out at the elbows and knees, MacDonald is one of those born intellectuals who come out of the working class. Some betray it, sell out to the capitalists, others are loyal to their class and lead the fight for freedom.

* * *

BORN in Jackson, Tenn., in 1897, MacDonald's father was a railroad brakemen earning $35 a month, "swell money, big money", and there were eight children. The parents were ambitious to give all their brood a first-class education on $35 a month. But Leonidas went to school only two years; then the and freedom, and the bold Babbitty three-minute men made their fiery speeches—well, comrades, I could not resist, and joined up for the slaughter."

He served in the 307th Infantry, a Negro regiment attached to the 10th French Army. He went thru the battles of Soissons, Metz, the Argonne, and was wounded and invalided home.

Much to his regret at the time; "the war wasn't so bad, I wanted to be a soldier." He was mustered out in July, 1919, year of the race riots in Chicago. These made a deep impression on him; killed some of his orthodox faith in Christ, and roused his race consciousness.

MacDonald had been working for years as a butcher in the Chicago stockyards when Garvey came to town. The man swept him off his feet; he was ready for this message, and soon became an active speaker and organizer at night, rising to the position of Colonel in Garvey's fantastic empire.

"Whatever the crimes and mistake of this misleader Garvey, I learned a lot about organization from him," says MacDonald. "I was completely upset when the whole thing collapsed, and I learned of Garvey's secret deals. I could see, too, that all this talk of returning to Africa was a false solution. Liberia was a slave-holding colony controlled by the United States government; the rest of Africa was owned by other white imperialists. We were as enslaved in Chicago as we could hope to be there; like the Jews, we would have to fight for our freedom in the place we lived."

BEWILDERED FOR A TIME.

It was then MacDonald joined the Mohammedans. When that failed to satisfy his clear, hungry mind, he felt lost, bewildered. In his bewilderment he took to the soapbox and every night, after his day's work, he talked to the south side crowds. He was thinking aloud, trying to find his way. He discussed the racial problem, the social problem, he read every book or pamphlet that came to his hands.

One night some heckler shouted at him, "You talk like one of those damn reds."

"Do I?" Mac answered in amazement. "Do I? If so, I am going to study the matter, and see whether I am a red."

This taunt opened his eyes to the work of the Unemployed Councils. Now he first began to see the mass funerals, the demonstrations of the Reds. He began to discover Lenin and Marx, it all beat on him like a cloud-

inevitable proletarian tragedy. The father was killed; the child was left with a large family.

He was six feet tall at the age of fifteen, and tried to join the army, but was rejected because he was a Negro.

He drifted north, working in all the southern states, then came to Chicago in 1916 and held a swell foreman's job in Thompson's commissary for some years. The war came and he volunteered.

"One bright and shiny Tuesday afternoon on Jackson Boulevard, when the bands were out, and the pretty society girls talked of Huns. burst—the new world, the new world was being born again in another proletarian mind.

Scottsboro, the funeral of the three Negroes murdered at the eviction—

Quoted Mac: "'If the white man suffers, the Negro always is made to suffer twice as hard.' That s proving true in this depression. But where did Oscar De Priest the Negro landlord fit in? He wasn't suffering, he was causing Negro workers to suffer. Class interests were stronger than race."



A recent demonstration of Negro and white workers against imperialist war held recently in Chicago.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
Sunday, October 16, 1932

NOT TEMPTED

The announcement by the commission on inter-racial co-operation that Communism has failed to gain ground among Southern negroes, despite great efforts of Communist leaders in that direction, is not surprising. Negroes of the South remaining in this section, are naturally coservative, and appeals to him to support a proposition for a change, especially a change to be effected by violence, falls on deaf ears. Nor does the bait of social equality catch him. He knows that is unattainable, and the self-respecting negro no more desires it than the self-respecting Caucasian.

If the depression did not make the Communists an important political factor in this country, one which must be reckoned with in any election, the case of Communism in the United States is hopeless. Credit should always be given where credit is due, and the American Federation of Labor has stood staunchly for preservation of American institutions "as it." Labor organizations in other countries have followed the ignis fatuis of Communism, or its first counsin, Socialism, and that is responsible in large measure for the strength of Communism or Socialism in those countries. And the American Federation of Labor has great influence with unorganized labor in this country as well as with workers who affiliate with it.

Klan "Rides Again" for White Supremacy

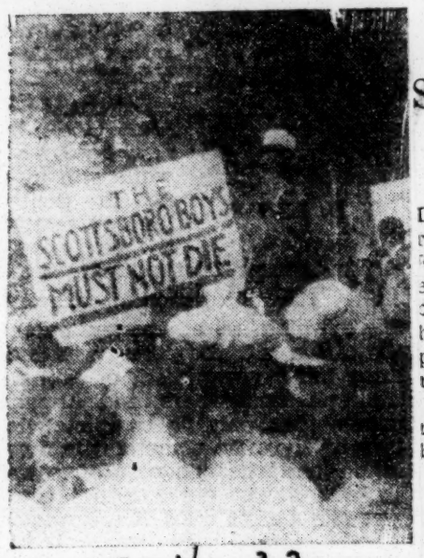
COMMUNISM

Destroys Free Government and all its Institutions

COMMUNISM WILL NOT BE TOLERATED



KU KLUX KLAN RIDES AGAIN



10-4-32

Photo of threatening leaflets distributed by Ku Klux Klan in effort to block growing unity of Negro and white workers in the struggle against starvation, unemployment and the vicious national oppression of the Negroes. These leaflets are being distributed in other sections of the country, South and North. Other photo shows the workers' answer. A demonstration of Negro and white workers for the Scottsboro Boys.

NEGROES SCORNING COMMUNIST FAITH, COMMISSION SAYS

Gains in Education and Protection by Courts Noted in Report

A failure of communism to flourish among southern negroes was reported Wednesday by the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation along with gains for the race in education, health, protection by courts and political recognition.

The favorable trends, however, the commission reported in its survey, have been offset to an extent by losses attributable to the "general economic breakdown." The situation was reported as reducing the number of negro land owners and driving many tenant farmers and wage hands to the cities.

Many white farmers, likewise, have "grown discouraged or desperate and have sought refuge in urban industries," the report said, and the "results have been pathetic and even tragic for multitudes of both races. The negro, constituting traditionally the marginal industrial group, has undoubtedly been the greatest sufferer."

The commission added that economic ncessity has forced group competition along racial lines with personal competition and widespread replacement of negroes by white workers in some instances.

Efforts of Communists to project themselves into the situation, however, have failed, the commission said. "Whatever their sympathy with the economic and social ideals of communism, negroes apparently have little faith in the Communist technique of violence and revolution and no disposition to seek help in that direction," the report observed. "This attitude on the part of the negroes and the comparative absence of hysteria on the part of white people in the face of the Communist threat, are both distinctly encouraging."

As to education, the commission report said, "a growing sense of responsibility for negro education and of confidence in its value" was noted.

The fall of the lynching record of 100 victims annually for the forty-year period ending in 1921 to the present level of ten or twelve a year, the commission went on, indicated a determined purpose to end mob violence. The survey said the negro's stand in court is improving and his chance of obtaining justice is becoming "less spasmodic and uncertain."

The commission said it had found that the principle of interracial cooperation was being widely adopted in community and group activity and that negroes were being included in community chest budgets and participating in chest campaigns. A gain of five years in the health span of the negro was cited as indicative of health improvement.

The census of 1930 reported a negro population of 11,981,143 with 9,361,577 in sixteen southern states including Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia, and 2,409,219 in other sections of the United States.

START FIGHT FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

Score Arrest and Beating of O. Hall

10-4-32

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 3. — Defying the vicious campaign of terror by the police and the Ku Klux Klan, 300 Negro and 50 white workers attended the All Southern Scottsboro and Civil Rights Conference held yesterday in the Masonic Temple. Mass protests against the terror made the conference possible.

The conference gave Mrs. Montgomery, mother of one of the Scottsboro boys, a tremendous ovation. It unanimously endorsed the defense policies of the International Labor Defense in mobilizing the toiling masses of the whole world behind the fight for the freedom of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys. It endorsed October 8 as International Scottsboro Day.



Otto Hall

Mass of Cops

A cordon of 100 policemen was thrown around the hall in a final attempt to intimidate the workers and prevent the holding of the conference. The workers attending the conference had to run this police gauntlet.

Due to the known presence of stool pigeons, there was little discussion from the floor, but for all this a militant spirit pervaded the conference. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and Euther Hugley, Camp Hill (Ala.) share cropper whose trial on a framed-up charge of kidnapping has been postponed on the demand of Attorney Irwin for the International Labor Defense.

Adopt Fighting Program

All five points of the program of the conference were adopted, demanding:

1. Freedom of speech, assembly and press for the workers and farmers of the South.

2. The repeal of the vagrancy laws, abolition of the chain gang convict labor camps and thrid degree methods.

3. Freedom for the nine Scottsboro Negro boys, and the struggle against the national oppression and lynching of Negro toilers.

4. Freedom of Tom Mooney and all other workers jailed for their labor activities.

5. The right of all people to vote without payment of poll tax without property or other qualifications, grandfather clauses, etc., and regardless of race or color.

The victory of mass pressure in upholding the rights of the workers to free assembly is of tremendous significance, especially in view of the Communist election meeting next Sunday at the Lyric Theatre, at which Clarence Hathaway will be the main speaker.

Kluxers Become Active

The police terror started with the raid two weeks ago on the southern headquarters of the I. L. D. in this city, the arrest of three white workers, the later arrest and beating of Otto Hall, Negro organizer, who was then deposited outside the city limits but returned to carry on his work. The police terror was followed by a Ku Klux Klan parade of 20 automobiles, from which leaflets were distributed in the working-class, and especially the Negro, districts, declaring:

"Communism will not be tolerated. Ku Klux Klan Rides Again."

The Birmingham Post attacked the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, but called on the police to do the work of smashing the struggles of the starving workers and ruined farmers.

WARNS ALABAMANS OF RED INFLUENCES

Interracial Commission Asks Scottsboro Review.

Body Believes Communists at Work on Negroes as Most Fertile Field.

Warning that "certain sinister alien influences are seeking to sow discord between black and white," a subcommittee of the Alabama interracial commission urges "a careful review" of the Scottsboro cases, "that all lingering doubts may be cleared up, if possible."

"Communism, it appears, in its hope of world revolution, has chosen the southern Negro as the American group most likely to respond to their revolutionary appeal," the report says.

"That such a condition exists is amply supported by testimony and documentary evidence beyond dispute," the subcommittee continues. "Subversive literature and personal solicitation are now, and for some time have been, in wide, but secret, use, while inflammatory propaganda has been broadcast through the press. Behind this malevolent activity there are able leadership, tireless energy, world-wide organization and apparently unlimited money.

"These apostles of revolution pretend friendship for the Negro, but in our judgment are using him merely as a means to their own destructive ends.

"For example, they have employed counsel to defend the Negroes in the Scottsboro case, yet their efforts in this case seem obviously directed to political, rather than judicial, ends. They have made it the occasion of propaganda so intemperate and antagonistic as to hurt, rather than help, the cause of the defendants and seriously to handicap local efforts to secure a judicial review of the case in the interest of absolute certainty.

"Indeed, there is reason to believe that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release. In order that the unseemly assaults of these propagandists upon the honor of the state may be effectually silenced, we hope to see a careful review of these cases in the courts, that all lingering doubt may be cleared up, if possible, and each of the accused be dealt with on the basis of ascertained guilt or innocence."

Calling the Scottsboro propaganda "but one illustration of the activities of communist propagandists in Alabama," the subcommittee declares that "two things are especially important: Officers of the law must be just, fair and impartial, and all of us must stand guard against condemning a whole whole race for the action of a few criminal members of that race."

The 1932 findings of the Alabama interracial commission, released simultaneously with the warning of the subcommittee, stresses education as having "a vital effect on the question of law observance, particularly in times of stress and unemployment."

"Court records indicate that among Negroes there has been a decrease of crime against the person, but an increase in crimes against property," according to the findings.

Addition of a Negro child welfare worker to the staff of the state child welfare department is recommended "in view of the need for an all-inclusive child welfare program for all children." The findings also note a plea "for a new vocational guidance program, since changing conditions are releasing the Negro woman more and more for the building and care of her own home."

Unions Strikes etc.
STAR COURIER
KEWANEE, ILL.
JUN 1 1932

A SOVIET UNITED STATES

In the People's Auditorium on Chicago's west side a motley throng of 5,000 spectators and delegates met under Red banners, cheered the name of Joseph Stalin, called for a revolutionary way to establish a Soviet United States, and nominated a ticket for the Communist party. Those who smugly sing, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," may well wonder at this national gathering of Communist forces in America which met in Chicago.

It was not the elegant kind of national convention which will assemble in Chicago's stadium in June. Most of the delegates arrived and slept in broken-down automobiles, and were fed on the premises. Among the assembly of 1,200 delegates were I. W. W. coal miners from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, tatterdemalions from the textile mills of New England, disgruntled farmers from the mid-west, lumber jacks from the far north and cotton workers from the south. This group of heterogeneous hopefuls was not without a scattering of college "pinks" and drawing room Reds.

It was this Communist assembly which cheered while Earl Browder of New York, general secretary of the Communist party in America, alternately ridiculed and railed at "the great engineer in the White House" and "the wise men of Wall Street." Here is a teaspoonful of Communism, American variety, as expounded by Comrade Browder:

> "The Communist party is the only party which organizes the workers and farmers, to create a revolutionary government which will confiscate the industries, the banks, railroads, etc., from the parasite capitalists who have proved they do not know how to run them, and to put the industrial machinery to work for the benefit of the masses of workers and farmers."

The Communist convention again nominated William Z. Foster for president of the United States and James W. Ford, a Negro labor leader from Alabama for vice president. This year the Communist party seeks one million votes as a bartering wedge with the capitalist class. Four years ago this same William Z. Foster received 49,000 votes in the national election, slightly more than one-tenth of one per cent of the total popular vote cast. This came from thirty-five states in which the Communists had a place on the ballot.

The Socialist party is yet to be heard from. In 1928 Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for president, received about 267,000 votes, less than one per cent of the total vote. Not since the soft-spoken and angular Eugene V. Debs received 920,000 votes in 1920 has a radical reform party seriously threatened the bi-party stability of the country. Even La Follette in 1924 was not a disturbing factor.

In spite of Brother Brookhart and candidate Foster, the Communist party is not much of a menace, even in so critical a year as 1932. America has always taken the attitude that there are enough destructive disciples out of office without electing any to office. Here and there one finds radical outcroppings, such as Brookhart and Norris and William Henry Murray, but it is unlikely that one will ever turn up as president in Washington.

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

IN HIS summing-up editorial in the June "Crisis," Dr. Du Bois expresses most clearly the dastardly aim behind the symposium on Communism organized by "The Crisis" and conducted in its April and May issues. That aim is to head off the rising struggles of the Negro masses against the growing persecution and oppression by the white ruling class. As a prerequisite for this latest betrayal of the Negro masses, the bourgeois Negro editors find it necessary to combat the growing influence of the Communist Party among the Negro toilers. They are forced to admit the leading role of the Communict Party in the real fight for Negro rights, and against all forms of Negro persecution, lynch terror, Jim-Crowism, segregation, etc.



JAMES W. FORD

Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President

Repeating his infamous betrayal during the World War, when he called upon the Negro masses to stop their struggle against the white bourgeoisie, and to "close ranks" with their oppressors and fight against the enemy of their enemy, Dr. Du Bois today again calls for a halt in the struggle for Negro rights, for Negro liberation. In his attempt to head off the struggles of the Negro toilers against their white bourgeois masters, Dr. Du Bois advises "thought, study and experiment" as the primary need of the starving, increasingly desperate Negro masses in the ever-deepening crisis of decaying capitalism. In other words, patience and a surrender of struggle. Capitalism, Dr. Du Bois admits, is in grave difficulties: "the world is ill." Therefore a truce with the capitalist enemy of the working class and the Negro masses! Thus does Dr. Du Bois support and defend the capitalists and their brutal oppression and persecution of the Negro masses, while paying lip service to the Negro liberation struggle.

Untouched by Misery of Negro Masses

Dr. Du Bois advances the "brilliant" argument that the Negro masses are turning to Communism because they are ruled by emotion. Himself unmoved in the presence of the terrific sufferings of the Negro masses, he refuses to conceive of any logic in the growing struggles of the Negro masses, in their increasing recognition that the revolutionary struggle offers the only way out of their misery and oppression. He states:

> **"It is manifest, however, that the main appeal of communism to the American Negro, so far, is emotional rather than logical. Communists are suffering with the Negroes and 'even going to jail.'**

And, he further argues, the question of the ruthless oppression of the Negro masses, the question of Negro liberation, must be solved not by emotion but by "thought, study and experiment." In other words, patience and a bootlicking diplomacy begging for petty reforms. The suffering masses must display the patience of humility. They must not show any initiative of their own. They must not resist the growing terror and hunger offensive of the bosses. They must not think of mass action in alliance with the white workers. They must leave their "salvation to the Negro bourgeoisie, whose record of betrayal "stinks to high heaven." He says:

"After all, our problems are not to be solved by emotions, but by deep concerted intelligence."

Wants Patience in the Face of Increasing Persecution

This formulation of the question is a typical formulation of a bourgeois intellectual. The elegant Dr. Du Bois has no emotions on the suffering and misery and brutal persecution of the Negro masses. In the face of the rising lynch terror, of the growing legal lynchings in the courts, of frightful suffering and misery among the unemployed and part-time Negro workers and ruined farmers, Dr. Du Bois advances patience as the primary need of the hour. Patience and study only—for the starving tens of thousands of Negro workers. Patience and study for the impoverished and ruined Negro farmers, for the enslaved Negro croppers and peons. Patience and study, a stifling of their emotions—their resentment—against the sharpening lynch terror in and out of the capitalist courts. Patience and study and a crushing of resentment in the face of the hideous attempts of the lynch courts to legally massacre the nine innocent Scottsboro boys; patience in the face of similar lynch frameups all over the country: Orphan Jones (Maryland), Willie Brown (Philadelphia), Willie Peterson (Birmingham, Ala.), etc.

Patience and a stifling of resentment in the face of the bloody attack by white landowners and their police on Negro croppers at Camp Hill, Ala., organizing against starvation; the murder by Cleveland and Chicago police, acting under the orders of white and Negro landlords and the them and sentences them to starvation. They protesting against evictions. In the face of all this, Dr. Du Bois calls for patience and study as the primary need of the hour.

Of course study. The Negro masses must study the economic basis of their oppression. They must learn the reasons for their murderous oppression by the capitalists. They must study the traitorous role of the Negro bourgeoisie and other white and Negro agents and apologists for the system which robs, persecutes and oppresses them and sentences them to starvation. They must understand the Jim Crow base of the Negro bourgeoisie to find the selfish profit motive for the traitorous policy of the Negro bourgeoisie.

He Gives Capitalism a Clean Slate

Dr. Du Bois offers a course of reading. And whose works does he propose The writings of the social-fascists and other enemies of the working-class, Negro and white. He brings in Karl Marx's "Capital" only as a cover for his attempt to trick Negro workers into reading the literature of the enemy.

Dr. Du Bois claims that it makes no difference "what Communism says or does," or what "present capitalism does or has done in the past."

This again shows his cold intellectual approach. He has no emotions over the terrible misery and oppression inflicted by capitalism on the Negro masses. While he admits that capitalism "has left this sinister heritage of poverty, maladjustment and race prejudice," he argues that capitalism must not be judged by what it does or has done in the past."

He claims it is a question of indifference what Communism does or says. Yet it is precisely what Communism says and does that is beginning to make a difference in the lives and hopes of the Negro masses. This is what the capitalists and their agents, Dr. Du Bois and others are beginning to realize. This is the basis for their worry and alarm.

Pretending to be above the battle, Dr. Du Bois calls for patience and study as the primary need of the starving masses. Behind this pretense it is clearly obvious that Dr. Du Bois has a program.

It is clear. Dr. Du Bois. that your program

is the program of the big white bourgeoisie. You oppose the initiative of the masses. You oppose the grow[illegible] unity of Negro and white workers in joint struggle against their common enemy. You argue that the Negro masses will be emancipated [illegible] the Negro bourgeoisie. This is pure bunk and uplift talk. It is only the Negro masses themselves who will carry on a relentless struggle against capitalism and those who try to calm their emotions, to stem their resentment and to adjust them to the capitalist system of mass misery and oppression. The burning need of the hour for the Negro masses is organization and action, under a proper program. The Communist Party has that program, the program of class against class, of joint struggle of the Negro and white working class against the exploiting class, of all the oppressed against the oppressors.

Dr. Du Bois, you stand for the bourgeoisie in its white and black skin. We Communists stand for the working-class in its black and white skin. Only the workers can emancipate themselves.

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Daily Worker

Negro Leader Was Threatened by Cops

9-28-32

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ORGANIZ[illegible] OF WORKING MAN RACE'S [illegible] HOPE, SAYS FORD

Communist

11-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

James Ford, Commu[illegible] Candidate For Vice President, Says United Action Is Only Way t[illegible] Relief.

(James W. Ford, c[illegible] Communist Party for the Vice Presidency of the United States,, in an exclusive [illegible] Chicago for The Pittsburgh Courier, made the following statement):

"What are the is[illegible] the Negro masses in the present election campaign, the issues that face the[illegible] as a whole, as a result of the economic crisis— the question of starvati[illegible] The Negro masses feel most the effects of this crisis, especially in pr[illegible] number of unemployed and in relation to relief. The capitalists refuse to[illegible], and what meager relief is handed out to the white worker, the Negro work[illegible] none. Whenever the Negro workers organize to struggle against their n[illegible] met with the vicious attacks of the police. Gangsters and police frequently[illegible] for the rights of the Negro workers. It is only the Communist party down upon the Negro secti[illegible] that can lead this struggle. The the cities to terrorize them. Communist party is carrying on a while lynchings are on the in[illegible] struggle for the unconditional po throughout the country and[illegible]itical, social and economic equality lynch frameups — the outstanding[illegible] of the Negro workers, for their one at the present time being the[illegible] right to rule in the Black Belt of notorious Scottsboro case. the South where they constitute

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It is only the Communist party that is leading a relentless struggle against the majority of the population, and against the lynchings of Negro people.

The main issue in this election campaign that the Communist party is organizing the working class as a whole for is the struggle for unemployment and social insurance; the struggle against the wage-cutting policy of the Hoover government which results in sharpening the jim-crowing of Negroes on jobs; for emergency relief for the poor farmers without any restrictions whatever and also the exemption of poor farmers from taxes and the collection of debts and rents; the struggle against terror and lynching, and finally, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union.

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EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

JUN 1 3 1932

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As fast as communists come here and publicly preach their doctrine of violent opposition to the laws of this state, we shall indict them, and I shall demand the death penalty in every case. Our laws have plenty of teeth in them. I know of no stronger similar laws in the entire country.

The prosecutions have aroused intense feeling. Sixty-one Atlanta professors, ministers and others have denounced them, recalling the fact that the defendants did not incite any acts of violence, and warning that persecution will only add fuel to the flame of unrest. Organizations calling themselves "American Fascisti," wearing black shirts, and "Caucasian Crusaders" seek to intimidate all liberal protest. One of the Atlanta signers of the protest was beaten by a gang in his own law office.

It is hardly likely that an American jury will vote to hang young men and women for exercising their constitutional right of free assemblage and protest. But, considering what happened in Scottsboro and in Harlan and Bell counties, there is danger from mob intimidation of the courts. Neither Georgia, one of the original 13 states to rebel against oppression, nor Atlanta, a center of southern culture, can afford to harbor such dangerous officials and organizations as now are calling for blood.

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The capitalist parties, the Republican and Democratic, carry out the barbarous plans of the ruling class against the Negro masses. The Socialist party, also, follows the same policy of the American Federation of Labor and the ruling class toward the Negro people. Despite the fact that the Socialist party pretends friendliness to the Negro workers and states that there are no differences within their party as to race, creed or color, yet there was not a single voice of a Negro worker heard at the recent convention of the Socialist party which was held at Milwaukee.

It is only the Communist party that is leading a relentless struggle for the rights of the Negro workers. It is only the Communist party that can lead this struggle. The Communist party is carrying on a struggle for the unconditional political, social and economic equality of the Negro workers, for their right to rule in the Black Belt of the South where they constitute the majority of the population, and against the lynchings of Negro people.

The main issue in this election campaign that the Communist party is organizing the working class as a whole for is the struggle for unemployment and social insurance; the struggle against the wage-cutting policy of the Hoover government which results in sharpening the jim-crowing of Negroes on jobs; for emergency relief for the poor farmers without any restrictions whatever and also the exemption of poor farmers from taxes and the collection of debts and rents; the struggle against terror and lynching, and finally, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

BOSTON, MASS
TRANSCRIPT
FEB 9 1932

THE COMMUNISTS AND THE COLOR LINE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Apprehension is expressed and dread entertained lest the American Negro, smarting under sting of wrong and injustice, might join the ranks of the restless Reds intent on upsetting the existing order of things. All radical propaganda, whether of a religious or social nature, presents a plausible appeal to the underprivileged and the dispossessed. Those who have nothing to lose are not prone to heed the restraints of caution. The shrewd propagandist always holds out the glittering hope of the Eldorado or the Promised Land to the overborne and the heavy laden.

The Communists approach the simple souled Negro beguiling him with the hope that by and by all will be well, if he will only take up the cross and follow them. They hold up to his hopes the pleasing doctrine of racial equality and dramatize spurious or genuine instances of fulfillment. They offer good gifts as earnest of their sincere intention. They march the streets side by side with him in protestation against lynching and plead his cause before the bar of justice.

They outvie the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in focusing world attention upon the injustice and inhumanity of attempted judicial lynching at Scottsboro. Could all of this be construed as a detached act of justice and humanity, their plea to the Negro would be persuasive even to the point of conversion. But we cannot divorce the overt act from the insidious propadanga which lurks behind it. They bring good gifts in one hand and proselytism in the other.

The shrewd missionary finds it easy to make "rice Christians" out of the starving Chinese. The ulterior purpose of the Communists is to induce the unsophisticated Negro to join them in the purpose of upsetting existing economic and social order. The plea is timed in the midst of depression when it might prove most persuasive. But the thoughtful Negro will look deeper into their method and motive before he allows himself to be carried away by surface allurements. The Communists would precipitate a class war and would induce the Negro to allign himself on their side in what they hope to make a life and death struggle between capital and labor.

The plea, though plausible, is obviously specious. They keep deftly concealed the all important fact that the race issue is deeper than that between labor and capital. Granted that "that awful day" should come, and that labor would be victorious over capital, would not the struggle between white and black labor exceed that which had been destroyed? Prudence, as well as conscience, makes us think rather of the ills we have than fly to those we know not of. The racial contacts throughout the world confirm the probability of this prediction.

In South Africa the proposition is demonstrated to a certainty. It is white labor that raises the color bar in all the ends of the earth. The white workman compels the lawmakers to exclude non-white competition by exclusive immigration laws in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, and in all lands where the Anglo-Saxon race holds political dominion. The white workman nowhere willingly allows himself to enter into competition, in comparable numbers, with his non-white competitor under identical condition and on terms of compensatory equality.

The battle for bread is brutal at best but when intensified by the rancor of color-line its brutality becomes tenfold multiplied in intensity. In America it is only the propitiating hand of capital that keeps the hand of the white laborer off the black workman's throat.

The spectacular demonstrations of a handful of Communistic zealots in America has no wide or deep signficance. It makes no impression upon the dominant spirit and purpose of the labor world. Nor need we be carried away by the specious plea of race equality so vociferously proclaimed by the Soviet experiment now going on in Russia. The whole Russian population, if not homogeneous in race, is practically identical in color. A handful of American Negro visitors or an occasional colored worker might indeed be treated with kindliness and courtesy, but ten million Chinamen or an equal number of Negroes dumped into the Soviet situation would in all probability give us a race question comparable with that of white and Mongolian on the Pacific coast, or of white and black in the South.

Sound counsel cautions the Negro to act upon the modified motto of Frederick Douglass: "The Constitution is the ship, all else is the sea." His salvation lies in aligning himself with those who would fulfill the law, and not with those who would destroy it. He will do well to follow the advice and example of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and fear the Communists, even when bearing gifts.

Washington, Feb. 8. KELLY MILLER

REDS' FOUND GUILTY; MORE TO FACE TRIAL

Chicago Defender
2-13-32

Seventeen members of the Unemployment council who participated in a disturbance three weeks ago at the Abraham Lincoln center were found guilty Wednesday before Judge Thomas A. Green and were each fined $7.50. They were charged with inciting a riot.

Twelve others arrested in connection with the same trouble are waiting jury trials.

Those fined were McKinley Brough, 31 years old, 5250 State St.; Harry Bennett, 45, 4054 Federal St.; Isaac Bloom, 32, 216 E. 31st St.; Julius Bissick, 22, 3632 Dearborn St.; Joseph Drake, 38, 4064 Federal St.; James Davis, 23, 3140 Indiana Ave.; Carey Ford, 35, 4036 State St.; Anthony Greno, 47, 1601 Michigan Ave.; Marion Jackson, 25, 3333 State St.; Samuel Manuel, 52, 4021 State St.; Mack Robinson, 30, 556 E. 45th St.; Nathan Shack (white), 19, 363 Roosevelt Rd.; William Smith, 38, 10 E. 42d St.; Arthur Thomas, 23, 420 E. 46th St.; Walter Tyler, 29, 5024 Calumet Ave., and Earl Williams, 29, 3133 Federal St.

"Reds" Storm Center

Five people, including three policemen, were injured Jan. 11 when officers battled 300 men and women that threatened to storm the office of the governor's relief commission in the Lincoln Center building, Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave. Thirty-one persons, alleged to be communists or communist sympathizers, were arrested on that day. Twelve were taken into custody at the scene of the riot and 19 others were arrested when officers raided a meeting place at 4000 Federal St.

The police were charged with brutality, but Lieut. George Barker, who led the raid at the Federal St. address, denied the accusation.

According to a member of the council, the demonstration at the center was in protest of proposed plans of relief agencies to discontinue paying rent for unemployed families. A few days before the disturbance it was announced by real estate men that wholesale evictions would result if charities stopped paying rent for flats occupied by distressed people. Efforts are still being pushed to get relief from the legislature and through private donations to avert more serious trouble. It is recalled that an eviction caused the fatal riot of Aug. 3, last, when three citizens were shot dead by policemen at 51st and Dearborn Sts.

Communist Executive Urges Friendship for Soviet Union

Daily Worker
2-17-32

Warns Negro Against Use as Troops in War on Russia

Friendliness for Soviet Russia on the part of Negro workers in this country, in the West Indies and throughout Africa is of increasing importance, according to James Ford, only Negro member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale, who Friday returned to America aboard the Hamburg-American liner, "New York," after an absence of two years spent in Europe.

"At a time when the imperialist countries of the world are preparing for an attack on the Soviet Union, it is of utmost importance that Negro workers in all countries should realize the role they played in the World War as cannon fodder for capitalist nations. They should realize that the U. S. S. R. is the friend of all the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world. And they should prepare to thwart the plan of imperialist nations to use black troops and labor battalions in an effort to crush the Soviets," Mr. Ford told an Amsterdam News reporter Monday.

To stimulate interest in and friendship for the U. S. S. R. among Negroes in this country, Mr. Ford announced a plan to produce in Russia a film to be called "Black and White," picturing the struggle of Negro workers in America. There is a possibility, he said, that a company of American Negro workers will be assembled to aid in the production of the film, which is designed to create a cultural bond between the black worker of the United States and the proletariat of the U. S. S. R.

Throughout lands which Negroes inhabit, Mr. Ford sees a trend to the left. With the deepening of the world economic crisis and the consequent increasing of hardships and burdens among the workers, Mr. Ford believes that black toilers in West, Central and South Africa, as well as in America and the West Indies, are growing increasingly restless and are showing signs of revolt against the oppression of imperialism.

During his two years abroad Mr. Ford traveled in the U. S. S. R., Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He attended the international conference on child welfare in Africa at Geneva, Switzerland, and was once arrested in Austria for speaking in behalf of oppressed national minorities. He is the author of a number of pamphlets, including the "Negro Struggle Against Imperialism," "A Trade Union Program of Action for Negro Workers," and "Negro Workers and the Imperialist War of 1914-18." He will remain in this country for an indefinite period.

BROOKLYN, N. Y
EAGLE
FEB 8 1932

Sees Communism Only Chance for Negro Progress

Editor Cites Soviet Plan in Forum Address and Hits Labor Prejudices

Only communism can free the Negro from the shackles of suspicion, intolerance and distrust that now doom him to a miserable existence, according to Jay Lovestone, editor of "Workers Age," who spoke on "The Negro and the Labor Movement," at a meeting of the Frederick Douglass Inter-Racial Forum," yesterday, at the Howland Studio, 1660 Fulton St.

"Negroes should abandon all hope of relief through the medium of white capitalistic agencies," he declared. "It seems to be a maxim among employers that Negroes are the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

Cites Soviet Example

Taking Soviet Russia as an example, Lovestone asserted that only through the creation of a similar State in the Western Hemisphere could Negro eliminate class and race prejudice.

"Unite with white workers and strive to build up strong labor unions," he advised his audience. "It is only through the power of the laboring class that the Negro can secure equal rights."



James Ford.

What Does The Communist Party Offer Colored Americans?

The Question is Formally Debated by Two Prominent Citizens in Open Forum.

THE QUESTION: "Resolved, That it would best serve the interests of the Negro to join the Communist party," was debated in the Baltimore Forum at the Elks' Hall, Madison Avenue and McMechen Streets, last Sunday afternoon, by Robert E. Ford, a teacher in the public schools, and Linwood Koger, an attorney. Extracts from Mr. Ford's paper—in the affirmative—are given below. Mr. Koger's paper will appear next week.

THE QUESTION for discussion is one of the real live issues facing the colored man in America. For more than four years it has been frequently discussed, but it has only in the last two years assumed a place of paramount importance in the minds of colored people and those interested in them.

There are several reasons for this previous lack of interest in Communism. The first is that the colored man, even more than other American groups, is not politically-minded. He is moreover, because of ignorance, lack of opportunity to fully express himself, and the press of economic necessity, more conservative than any other racial strain in this country.

The second reason is that the picture of Communism presented thru the medium of a biased press made quite an unpleasant impression on most Americans. For some years the word "Bolshevik" was a greater bugaboo to American citizens than the present spectre of the bread-line. In the third place, colored people had not until three years ago felt the bitter effects of race prejudice mixed with world economic depression.

* * *

COMMUNISM has its roots in a sense of social justice that has been in the heart and mind of man from time immemorial. It was the practice of many primitive communities. It was the rule of Apostolic Christian communities. It flourished in mediaeval monastic centers, but on a limited scale.

The experiment in Russia was at one time considered fairly impossible, chiefly because of the quite radical methods employed by the leaders of the Revolutionary party. The world for some time had its attention directed to the atrocities of Bolshevist leaders rather than to the principles underlying the movement. For the world was made to view Communism from the point of view of the Capitalist classes, to whom it was, of course, a menace.

Now the experiment in Russia seems to have an even chance of success. Communism, in its practice, has been made to conform more to the standards of theoretical socialism. At the same time, there has been in the last three years considerable doubt as to the strength of the present social order in capitalist countries, and the oppressed proletariat has turned for relief to Communistic principles. Even the more respectable classes, restrained in the past by the universal slandering of the party, are now approaching its study from a scholarly point of view.

* * *

I AM supporting the affirmative of the question, holding that it would best serve the interest of the colored man to join the Communist party.

Issues: I shall prove are that—

1. The Communist party, in its fundamental principles, offers the colored man a greater opportunity for social and economic advancement.

2. The Communist party, in practice, has shown itself more likely to insure the colored people social justice than has the American democracy.

3. The utter failure of the present system to free the colored man from economic and social slavery justifies experiment with a system which in theory and practice affords better solutions to prevent problems.

I divide the benefits to be derived from the colored man's subscription to the principles of Communism into two classes; immediate or intra-racial results, and ultimate or universal outcomes. The first class of benefits are those which will be acquired by the colored man by active Communism under the present system; the second class comprises those which the colored man will share with the workers of the world under the new social order advocated by Communist thinkers.

* * *

LET US EXAMINE first that basic principle of COLLECTIVISM which is fundamental in the Communist system. The doctrine of COLLECTIVISM is perhaps the most human idea ever generated in the brain of man. It is a scientific statement of the saying, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." It is a negation of the idea of competitive struggle for individual gain. It says quite definitely, "Progress is made not by the few, but by the many." Which view seems to be more or less substantiated in most enlightened thought and by medical science in dealing with prevention of disease.

In business and finance large corporations have found that it paid when used against small competitors, as the growth of chain stores no doubt has shown. Increase of the collectivistic idea among colored men would strengthen the economic power of the race and aid in curbing the exploitation of the ignorant masses by several powerful agencies operated by colored folk for the exploitation of colored folk.

A second fundamental principle is that of a CLASSLESS SOCIETY. That the ideal of a classless society is a certain remedy for the evil of race prejudice and its resultant ills cannot be denied. That it will achieve in practice the racial solidarity necessary for the colored man's attainment of social justice is a practical certainty.

The roots of class strife and race prejudice are in the graduation of men either by property or by incidental physical characteristics. Under the present American system the theory of all men being born equal is false, so long as the law of nearly every state recognizes the difference between white men and colored men.

* * *

THERE ARE TWO standards for differentiating classes in this country: race and financial standing. Few colored people can escape the censorship of the last. none can hurdle the first to the full rights of citizenship. Communism offers to the colored man in the way of an immediate return for his support the breaking down of class walls within the racial group itself—a thing which will secure for the colored man the much-needed unity and understanding which colored people have long needed.

Communism advances the principle of government by the proletariat, that is, the rule of the working class. Its proponents hold that it is the man whose only capital is his hands who is the actual accumulator of the world's wealth and, for that reason, its logical administrator and consumer.

Such a doctrine is primordial and eternal. Most of the argument advanced against it is based upon chicanery or sentiment. Much of the world's trouble and strife has been caused by the rule of the vested interests and the political sovereignty of inherited fortunes.

The bitter complaint that the colored man has been disfranchised in the South is insignificant when one sees that he, with all other poor people, is only the wielder of a meaningless suffrage all over the country. In our practice of raising campaign funds and party chests in America, we admit without shame, that money is the biggest elector in our sham democracy.

COMMUNISM offers to the colored, as well as the white worker, an opportunity to develop proletarian class consciousness. Our race leadership under the capitalistic democracy has failed chiefly because the "educated"—I use quotation marks—colored people, the more fortunate white collar workers and technologists have failed to understand that no colored man can divorce himself from the proletariat. We are, through the stress of animal need and the compulsion of prejudice, doomed as a group, to the performance of what the Russian calls "Black Labor."

Class consciousness is a necessary step on the road to social justice, to a classless society. It is broader than race pride or national prejudice. It does not mean that the worker, white or black, is to become narrow and selfish. Rather it means that the individual will rise to a higher ethical level. He will achieve a loyalty greater than that which he now knows. He will be more unselfish and self-sacrificing than now seems possible.

Instead of attempting to rise above his class and race and when he has risen above it to trample upon it; instead of seeking the welfare of his own selfish group, he will be loyal to the cause of all fellow workers and fellow men.

THE AMERICAN colored man has suffered much more than other minority race groups in this country because of his isolation from larger groups which could offer him protection or at least a measure of moral support. The end of most modern social thought is the achievement of international and interracial peace and understanding, and the Communist party offers its program of world unity through the promotion of friendship among all workers as a means for bringing about the desired condition.

Can there be any doubt that the colored man would fare better socially and economically under the Communist system than under the present regime of capitalism and race hatred? Is it possible to argue that the colored race will advance more rapidly under conditions of terrific competition rather than under conditions of sensible co-operation?

* * *

SO MUCH FOR PRINCIPLES. I now turn briefly to the second issue; namely ,that the Communist party in practice, has shown itself more likely to insure the colored man social justice than has the American democracy. I base this contention upon three main reasons:

1. The interest and courage demonstrated by agents of the Communist party in helping colored people involved in difficulties in the United States.

2. The fearless attitude adopted by the Soviet Government in dealing with color prejudice.

3. The manner in which the Soviet Government has ended race and religious prejudice within the Soviet Union.

I have not the time to develop these reasons sufficiently. With the first I shall spend little time. The courageous attitude of Communist workers, legal organizations, and industrial bureaus in aiding colored people in legal and economic trouble is known to every intelligent person.

What organization has taken the lead in demanding employment for both white and black men? The Communist party. What group has compelled the landlords to cease the orgy of evictions which marked the the first few months of this period of unemployment? What organization has put up a gallant fight for the lives of those eight black boys at Scottsboro? Who made an attempt to see that Euel Lee received a fair trial?

I shall not stress these things, for there are those among you who will mark them as shams, calculated by the scheming Bolsheviks to beguile innocent colored people.

Nor shall I say much concerning the fact that today in Russia several thousand colored workers are enjoying all the freedom of the Soviet citizenship. I shall only mention the fact that many of these men are employed as engineers, cotton experts, and skilled machinists.

The colored press has kept us informed of these things. But it was the white newspapers which informed us some months ago that the Russian Government had taken an absolute stand against race prejudice imported by American workers.

I do not need to tell you that the Soviet officials have more than once warned American workers against efforts made to introduce discrimination against colored technicians employed by Russia in its great industrialization program. All of these incidents you have read of in the daily papers.

Nor need I say much concerning the way in which Communism has put an end to the outrages formerly perpetrated against the Jew under the Czarist regime. In Russia today there is neither Greek nor barbarian. All racial elements are treated with the same consideration. White Russians, Little Russians, Mongols, Siberians . . . all of these now stand on the same basis, in theory and in practice, as the Great Russian. Race, religion, and language no longer stand as barriers to peaceful human living.

WHO CAN DENY that the Capitalistic system has kept the colored man in economic bondage and social servitude?

I charge our American system with the exploitation of black men in the field of commerce and industry.

I indict our democracy with the fostering of hatred and race antagonism.

I accuse our system of formulating misunderstanding between black and white workers, of crushing the colored man by threat of starvation and need; of holding the lash of annihilation over his head.

I blame the American plutocrat for bring bringing the colored man into his present economic straits, for corrupting black leadership in pulpit, platform, and forum with the narrow selfish ideals which bring men to rob and crush others.

I charge to the account of American greed and imperialism the shedding of blood, black and white, upon foreign battlefields, the hanging of black men upon the trees of the Southland, the crucifixion of youth and of youthful ambitions on the cross of dark despair.

I hold that our American tendency to make the protection of property of more importance than the protection of men is responsible for ignorance, prejudice and brutality.

Labor-1932

Communists Party.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE

OCT 14 1932

For Better Race Relations.

Tension between the white and negro races which has been exhibited in Alabama in connection with the Scottsboro trial and in a series of disorders which have been reported from Birmingham and other centers has become so great as to cause a special study by a subcommittee of the state interracial commission in the hope of finding some method of restoring better feeling between the two groups.

It has been evident for some months that radical influences were at work among the negro population of Alabama, and the subcommittee has found that these influences have brought about a condition which makes it imperative that the better elements of both races exert themselves in an effort to make it possible for the whites and the negroes to continue living together in peace and understanding.

Says the subcommittee's report:

The undersigned committee of the state interracial commission desires to put the people of Alabama on guard against certain sinister alien influences which at this time are seeking deliberately to sow discord between black and white. That such a condition exists is amply supported by testimony and documentary evidence beyond dispute. Subversive literature and personal solicitation are now, and for some time have been, in wide but secret use, while inflammatory propaganda has been broadcast through the press. Behind this malevolent activity there are able leadership, tireless energy, world-wide organization and apparently unlimited money.

These apostles of revolution pretend friendship for the negro, but in our judgment are using him merely as a means to their own destructive ends. For example, they have employed counsel to defend the negroes in the Scottsboro case, yet their efforts in this case seem obviously directed to political rather than judicial ends. They have made it the occasion of propaganda so intemperate and antagonistic as to hurt rather than help the cause of the defendants, and seriously to handicap local efforts to secure a judicial review of the case in the interest of absolute certainty. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the execution of the defendants would be regarded and used by this group as a greater political asset than their release. In order that the unseemly assaults of these propagandists upon the honor of the state may be effectually silenced, we hope to see a careful review of these cases in the courts, that all lingering doubts may be cleared up, if possible, and each of the accused be dealt with on the basis of ascertained guilt or innocence.

The subcommittee declares that Communism, in its hope for world revolution, has chosen the Southern negro as the American group most likely to respond to the revolutionary appeal. But it is our opinion that Communism makes an error in taking for granted that the Southern negro is ripe for the sowing of radical seeds of discord. The condition of the negro is far from satisfactory, but so much has already been done for him and he has himself accomplished so much toward his improvement that his native good sense will, except in occasional instances or in cases where he has been convinced that the courts of the country do not give members of his race the protection to which they are entitled that he is receptive to a propaganda of discontent and revolution.

We agree with the interracial subcommittee which says that "the two races in the South cannot be alienated," and adds that "we have been through too much together, we understand each other too well, our progress toward right relations is too definite, our interests are too closely intertwined, for any outside influence, however cunning, to force us apart."

That is a thought for the negro leaders to keep in mind. But it is a thought which the white leaders also must not forget. For it is the white leaders who, more than the negro ones, have it in their power to promote that condition of cooperation, justice and good feeling which must exist, not only in Alabama, but in every state in the union where the two races dwell side by side, if they are to continue their relations of friendliness and cooperation.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TRIBUNE

OCT 13 1932

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COMMUNIST agitators aren't doing so well among Southern Negroes, the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation reports, despite that thousands of colored folks in the South have suffered and still are suffering acutely from the depression collapse of industry and agriculture:

"Whatever their sympathy with the economic and social ideals of communism, Negroes apparently have little faith in the communist technique of violence and revolution and no disposition to seek help in that direction. That attitude on the part of the Negroes and the comparative absence of hysteria on the part of white people in the face of the communist threat, are both distinctly encouraging. . . ."

It must be perfectly plain to anybody having a lick of sense that were Southern whites to become hysterical about communism, that might easily impel Negroes to embrace the dogma that is dreaded. If the white South is not hysterical, that is no fault of Congressman Hamilton Fish. He once did his utmost to discover fear-some nests of red rattlesnakes in Southern cities. No more is it the fault of The Chicago Tribune and other ultra-patriotic Northern newspapers that for several years have made a holy mission of tagging every political adversary with the label, "red."

Against these individual and corporate rabble-rousers has been pitted a little army of skeptics. These have discounted each new communist-alarum with their snickers and nose-thumbing.

Nothing surprising about that.

Regardless of how acutely the negro may suffer from depression, he will never become a dangerous agitator, because there is very little lawlessness or hysteria in his heart.

The negro has a marvelous capacity for suffering in silence. Depression has dealt the race a much harder blow than it has the whites, and the poverty prevalent among them in some sections is hardly short of appalling, but you rarely hear a negro mak-

complaint.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.

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Such a report is thoroughly encouraging to leaders of both races. It is a manifestation that the Negro race is not a race easily swayed by insurrectionists. As such he is a stable element in the community where he lives and when he has advanced to a point where he can assume leadership it is a certainty that it will be a wholesome leadership.

It is a further illustration of the point made by Booker T. Washington when he advised Southern leaders to follow the example of thirsty sailors who were off the coast of South America and cast down their buckets for water where they were, finding they were at the mouth of the great Amazon River and that the water was fresh and sweet. In other words, the South has an element upon which it can depend. Although ethnically foreign, it presents none of the dangers usually associated with unabsorbed elements in the country from other parts of the world.

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HERALD

Westport, Conn

OCT 28 1932

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"Communism will not be tolerated . . . Ku Klux Klan . . . Rides Again." Photographs of Klansmen in full regalia on spirited horses, also bedecked in full regalia, appear on the circulars. Copies of "The Kourier" an official Klan organ, were also distributed.

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It has been evident for some months that radical influences were at work among the negro population of Alabama, and the subcommittee has found that these influences have brought about a condition which makes it imperative that the better elements of both races exert themselves in an effort to make it possible for the whites and the negroes to continue living together in peace and understanding.

Says the subcommittee's report:

The undersigned committee of the state interracial commission desires to put the people of Alabama on guard against certain sinister alien influences which at this time are seeking deliberately to sow discord between black and white. That such a condition exists is amply supported by testimony and documentary evidence beyond dispute. Subversive literature and personal solicitation are now, and for some time have been, in wide but secret use, while inflammatory propaganda has been broadcast through the press. Behind this malevolent activity there are able leadership, tireless energy, world-wide organization and apparently unlimited money.

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We agree with the interracial subcommittee which says that "the two races in the South cannot be alienated," and adds that "we have been through too much together, we understand each other too well, our progress toward right relations is too definite, our interests are too closely intertwined, for any outside influence, however cunning, to force us apart."

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A few minutes after the Klan cast its warning through the crowd, a boy appeared with Franklin D. Roosevelt for President signs tied to his body. He passed up and down in front of the speaker, attracting considerable attention, but the Communists made no move towards him.

Several high officials of the Klan in Westport attended the rally last night as spectators. What they would do if the Communists attempted to stir up any agitation here could not be learned.

The speakers last night, however, stuck closely to the principles of their party and outlined their plans for what they believe would make better government. They made no attempt to sign up additional members, as they usually do following rallies.

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NINE ARE SEIZED AT COMMUNIST MEETING ON MARKET STREET

Group Appeals Sentences On A Peace Disturbance Charge. To Be Heard Nov. 10.

BROKE UP GATHERING

Prisoners Report Beating At Station. Police Allege Crowd Was Offensive.

Appeal of the sentences and convictions of six colored men and three white men who were arrested Saturday at 7 p. m. at a Communist meeting on a vacant lot just west of the northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Market street will be heard in City Court No. 2 November 10.

Judge Flays Prisoners

Provisional Judge Holland Polak in City Court No. 1 Monday gave two alleged leaders in the meeting, John St. Clair, 33 years old, 2831 Bernard street and John Peer, 33 (white) no home, twenty days in the workhouse and a $250 fine each. He gave ten days and a $100 fine to each of the other seven, Thomas Hawkins, 22, 2039 Division St.; Rufus McNeely, 21, 1243 N. Garrison avenue; Tom Brown, 24, 1623 Wash street; Jefferson Turner, 55, 1109 Glasgow street; Walter Cobb, 18, 3120 Bell avenue, and two other whites, Orville Smith, 23, 827 N. 9th street and Stanley Green, 57, 728 S. 2nd street.

The nine men were originally charged with holding a riotous meeting and general peace disturbance. The former charge was dropped. Judge Polak, after sentencing them found he could not send them to the Workhouse on a peace disturbance charge alone and he set aside the jail terms. He referred to the meeting as inflammatory and said if the men lost their appeal they will be required to work out their fines at the Workhouse at the rate of $3 a day, if unable to pay them.

Tells of Arrests

St. Clair, who was the only defense witness at the trial, testified that he was conducting a peaceful street meeting in behalf of the Communist party prior to an indoor meeting. He and the others were seized, he said, when two police came up and asked them if he had a permit to hold a meeting and he told them that he did not need it as a permit was only necessary for speeches in public parks.

Officer George Hillen and John Bogowitz of the Eighth District station who made the arrests said that St. Clair told his listeners that Hoover and Roosevelt neither one would do the Negro any good and that the Communist party is their only salvation, and that he boosted unemployment insurance and old-age pension. They charged that as they placed St. Clair under arrest, Peer shouted, "remember the City Hall," and a cheer went up from the gathering. It was then, they arrested others present and boos and scurrilous remarks resulted.

St. Clair exhibited a cut below one of his eyebrows to a reporter and told him it had been inflicted by the police. Peer told a reporter that tear gas bombs wer thrown into their cells, the others told him the colored prisoners were beaten.

INCONSISTENCY OF COMMUNISTS

One of the most deplorable phases of the famous Scottsboro case growing out of the conviction of seven Negro youths involved in the charges preferred by two white girls of the Alabama town is the part the International Labor Defense, organization of rank Communistic tendencies played.

There is not the slightest inclination to consider lightly earnest efforts of friends of the Negro racial group in times when the race needs help, but the situation wherein the insincere Communists rushed into the Scottsboro matter and employed tactics that served to create further racial strife as they exploited the poor, ignorant, defenseless Negro youths did not meet the approval or sanction of any part of the Negro racial group. It was contended by the thoughtful element of Negroes from the very time the International Labor Defense rushed into the case that their efforts were not based on a sincere desire to help the Negroes. Public sentiment forced the Communists to wage the fight that sent the cases through the courts resultant in a reversal by the United States Supreme Court, but even though the highest court of our land had sustained the lower courts and the youths had been electrocuted, the radical organization would have flaunted the results to the four winds of the earth, thereby adding fuel to their flames that tend to destroy the very foundation of our government.

An example of the inconsistency of the Communists comes plainly to view when tactics of their followers about the chambers of the Supreme Court are observed. It became necessary for police officers to employ force to curb efforts of Negro and white disciples of Communism as they paraded, threatened and attempted to disturb the orderly process of the justices of the high court. Yet this organization takes the Alabama mob to task for the same sort of tactics about the courthouse of the Alabama town where the Negroes were being tried.

There is very little difference between a mob in Scottsboro, Alabama, and a mob about the halls of the United States Supreme Court at Washington. If opponents of mobocracy advocate the use of shot and shell for the suppression of the mob that intimidates courts in Alabama, the same sort of dose should be prescribed for the mob that sought to threaten and intimidate the Supreme Court at Washington.

Faith in our highest court is strengthened and the learned justices are deserving of the greatest praise because of their having ignored the tactics of the Communists. There is little doubt but that the high court read accounts in newspapers of plans and efforts of the Communists, even though they did not observe their inexcusable conduct about the courtroom at Washington; yet, they gave thorough consideration to the cause of justice by looking carefully into the merits of the contention that the Negro youths were denied a fair trial. There is not the slightest thought that the decision of the seven justices was influenced either one way or the other, but like "Justice" herself, their eyes were closed to the outside as they weighd both sids of the issues involved and properly applied the law as provided human beings in the Constitution.

The action of the high court offers an excellent example to presiding jurists, even in the smallest hamlet of our land, When judges exhibit an attitude of fearlessness and fairness in that they will refuse to be intimidated by the clamor of the mob which wilfully ignores the sovereignty of law and order, crime will be greatly discouraged and there will be a greater respect in every section for our courts.

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Faith in our highest court is strengthened and the learned justices are deserving of the greatest praise because of their having ignored the tactics of the Communists. There is little doubt but that the high court read accounts in newspapers of plans and efforts of the Communists, even though they did not observe their inexcusable conduct about the courtroom at Washington; yet, they gave thorough consideration to the cause of justice by looking carefully into the merits of the contention that the Negro youths were denied a fair trial. There is not the slightest thought that the decision of the seven justices was influenced either one way or the other, but like "Justice" herself, their eyes were closed to the outside as they weighd both sids of the issues involved and properly applied the law as provided human beings in the Constitution.

The action of the high court offers an excellent example to presiding jurists, even in the smallest hamlet of our land, When judges exhibit an attitude of fearlessness and fairness in that they will refuse to be intimidated by the clamor of the mob which wilfully ignores the sovereignty of law and order, crime will be greatly discouraged and there will be a greater respect in every section for our courts.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD
Article 10



JAMES W. FORD

Proposed Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President.

MR. E. WASHINGTON RHODES is one of the bourgeois Negro editors who contributed to the first series of articles in the so-called Symposium on Communism in "The Crisis."

Mr. Rhodes is editor of the Philadelphia Tribune. And this in itself is of great significance. For it is in Philadelphia that a 17-year old Negro youth, innocent Willie Brown, is today facing legal lynching at the hands of the white ruling class, its courts and police. It is not an accident that in his article Mr. Rhodes has not one word of intention or condemnation of this hideous frame-up of an innocent Negro working-class youth. With this angle I will deal more fully later. First let us proceed to an examination of Mr. Rhodes' article. Daily Worker

Mr. Rhodes pretends great impartiality in discussing the growing influence of the Communist Party among the Negro masses. He admits that thousands of Negroes are turning to Communism. He states that he has been told "that there are more dark-skinned than white Communists in Philadelphia." This, in Mr. Rhodes' bourgeois mind, is clearly something to be discouraged. And Mr. Rhodes sets out very cleverly to raise doubts in the minds of the Negro toilers, doubts as to whether Communism can solve the questions of economic robbery and exploitation of national oppression. Mr. Rhodes sets up his class—the Negro bourgeoisie—as the only class among the Negroes capable of thinking, and writes the following gem: 5-24-32

"Thoughtful Negroes may reason that the philosophy and economic theories of Communism are unsound and will not obtain for them a more equitable distribution of the products of their labor, or a larger share of justice—but a drowning man will grab at a straw."

In previous articles I have dealt in detail with the Marxist theory and its application to the struggles and problems of oppressed national minorities and of the whole working-class. I will not go into that aspect in the present article, but will give a concrete example of how Communism has successfully solved both national and economic problems in the Soviet Union where the workers of the various races have overthrown capitalism and thereby abolished the roots of race hatred and of exploitation of man by man. And I will quote a respected liberal intellectual, J. Louis Fischer, who had an article in the May 25 issue of The Nation, entitled "The Jews and the Five-Year Plan. In that article, Mr. Fischer wrote:

"The Five-Year Plan is revolutionizing the character of Soviet Jewry. At the same time it promises to save the Jews of the Soviet Union from the economic eclipse which threatens the Jews of almost all other East European countries. The tragedy of European Jewry is its middle-class composition. In Poland, Rumania, the Baltics and the Balkans a new national petite bourgeoisie is expelling the Jew from his chief profession—commerce. Using anti-Semitism as a crowbar, it is quickly loosening the Jewish hold on marts and rialtos...

"Czarism nourished the roots of anti-Semitism with gold and with rivers of blood; the revolution withdrew these foods. The Bolsheviks, indeed, tried to burn out some of the roots and to poison others. The roots, to be sure, are deep. Anti-Semitism is a hardy plant. Nevertheless, anti-Semitism in Russia is waning. The state, the Communist Party, and social institutions like schools, clubs and trade unions are making every effort to combat it. **The Bolsheviks condemn anti-Semitism as reactionary and as a weapon used by capitalism to inflame racial animosity in order to obstruct class antagonism.**

"Active propaganda against anti-Semitism is conducted in Soviet schools, clubs, and newspapers. The struggle with it also takes the form of trials to demonstrate its evils. In a factory, for instance, a Russian worker has insulted a Jew. The incident is not very serious. It might have been overlooked. But the authorities seize the opportunity for educational purposes. The worker is tried in public. A prominent political figure is the prosecutor. He points out the anti-social and anti-Bolshevik character of anti-Semitism. Frequently the worker confesses and explains the reason of his guilt: **that he has not yet shaken off the traditions of his pre-revolutionary past, that he went to church in his youth and imbibed the anti-Jewish spirit, that he has not attended Communist courses sufficiently and has not learned the Marxist approach to racial questions.** In this manner such trials are exploited to expose the significance and purpose of anti-Semitism. **It is a misdemeanor to make an anti-Semitic joke in a Soviet theater or vaudeville performance. Russians** have been arrested for applying the uncomplimentary epithet of **Zhid** (Yid or Sheenie) to Jews. **Jews are not caricatured or mimicked.**

"All pre-revolutionary disabilities have, of course, been removed... **All restrictions have been lifted and no person would dare to impose his own without immediately inviting the wrath of the state.** Soviet universities enroll thousands of Jewish students. Whereas Jewish young men and women in European universities are exposed to offensive discriminations and at times violent attacks, race is completely ignored in the matriculations in Soviet higher institutions of learning.

"Of all the benefits conferred by Bolshevism on the Jews, the greatest is the abolition of pogroms. **These massacres occurred frequently before the war, and when they did not occur, the fear of pogroms was ever present. Life was nerve-racking and precarious. But no pogroms have ever taken place in the Soviet Union. Experience in Czarist Russia, in post-war Poland and Rumania, and more recently in Palestine, has shown that a pogrom is, by definition, violence perpetrated with the active assistance, or at least the connivance of the authorities. Pogroms are therefore impossible under the Soviet regime.** And this security means more to Jewry than any hardships it must undergo during a transitional period of economic adjustment. Far from discriminating against Jews, the Soviet Government has been known to discriminate in favor of Jews. Agricultural colonization is the outstanding illustration. The Bolsheviks submit—and President Michael Kalinin once enunciated the policy in public—that more money and more attention should be given to the settlement of Jews on the land than to the settlement of non-Jews, because conditions before the revolution militated against the creation of a Jewish peasant class. **The revolution must wipe out the handicaps imposed by the monarchy. This is one of the fundamentals of Bolshevik policy vis-a-vis nationalities."**

Contrast this with the deliberate cultivation of race prejudice in America by the capitalist press, the theatre, the church, the schools, courts and all instruments of the capitalists! Contrast it with the hullabalo raised in the capitalist press when jurors in Hawaii dared to bring in a verdict of guilty against four self-confessed white lynchers of a dark-skinned native! Contrast the Soviet policy of burning out race prejudice with the reward given by the United States government to these four lynchers, the pressure brought to bear by the United States government and the Congress to secure their immediate release, the enthusiastic welcome given them by the capitalist press and the American imperialists upon their arrival in this country, the present move in Congress for a full pardon to wipe out any disability imposed upon them by the verdict of guilty!

"Progroms are therefore impossible under the Soviet regime." While lynching of Negro workers is rapidly increasing during the capitalist crisis, with the courts increasingly used to carry out the lynch verdicts, as in the case of the Scottsboro boys, Orphan Jones (Baltimore), Willie Brown (Philadelphia), Willie Peterson (Birmingham) and scores of other Negro victims of ruling class justice.

And how do the Communists of America combat lynching and national oppression of the Negro masses? Mr. Rhodes admits that "they went into Scottsboro and Salisbury (Orphan Jones Case) with banners flying, condemning the persecution of Negroes."

But, of course, the stock in trade of the bourgeois Negro misleaders is that the American white workers are somehow "different." That while Communism has won the Russian masses to the struggle against race prejudice, against anti-Semitism and national oppression (of Jews and other national minorities in the Soviet Union), the white toiling masses of the United States cannot be won for that struggle.

Yet life itself shows that new sections of the white toilers are constantly rallying under the leadership of the Communist Party to a relentless struggle against white chauvinism and for full equal rights for the Negro masses, including the right of self-determination for the Negro majority in the "Black Belt." Tens of thousands of American white workers have risked life and limb in militant demonstrations protesting against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts. Hundreds have been ...ed and jailed for their activities in the mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys. But the bourgeois N...o misleaders, in their defense of the capitalist system, in their deliberate covering up of the root causes of race prejudice and national oppression, of unemployment, starvation and war, would spread distrust of the revolutionary white workers among the Negro masses. By this means they attempt to divert the Negro masses from the necessary revolutionary struggle for th overthrow of the vicious system of economic robbery and national oppression.

Negroes Plan Fight On Spread Of Communism

Montgomery Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 8.—(AP)—The American Negro Uplift Society has launched a concerted movement to combat the spread of communism among members of the race.

Reports read at the first general convention of the society here yesterday said the organization, formed primarily to oppose any communistic trend among negroes, was growing rapidly over all the United States.

Negroes At Birmingham Join Against Communism

Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 7.—(AP)—A concerted movement of negroes to fight communism among their race was organized here today at the first general convention of the American Negro Uplift Society. 6-8-32

Reports read at the opening session said the society, formed primarily to combat the spread of communism, is growing rapidly throughout the country.

Addressing the convention were Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor Independent Presbyterian Church here, and chairman of the Southern Interracial Commission; Prof. Kenneth E. Barnhart, Birmingham-Southern College, and Probate Judge Eugene H. Hawkins, of Jefferson County.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN
JUN 2 1932

COMMUNIST HOPES.

The Communist party has no idea of winning the presidency at the November election, but has announced its goal as the polling of a million votes. The candidates are William Z. Foster for president and one Ford (said to be a southern Negro) for vice president. In 1928 Foster polled 49,000 votes, as against only 33,000 in 1924—about one-quarter coming from New York. The boost to a million will therefore take a bit of doing; but it is felt that these are unusual times and that discontent, not only with Republican and Democratic ways of doing things, but with Socialistic ways as well, is going to make a lot of people rather more foolish than ever about throwing away their ballots. Meantime the Socialists have been the promising runner-up for some years. In 1928 Norman Thomas, their perpetual candidate for anything and everything, got about 267,000 votes in 40 states. The real high marks were set by that resplendent patriot, Eugene V. Debs, who polled some 900,000 votes in 1912—the year of the big Republican split. The Socialist total fell to 600,000 votes in 1916, but again in 1920 Debs polled a big vote—perhaps the highest of all, in that it was about 920,000, although it was but 3½ per cent of the country's total, whereas in 1912 it had been a good 6 per cent. In 1923, the Socialists threw in their strength with LaFollette. In 1928 they ascribe their big drop to the desertion of the Communists, who have apparently decided to paddle their own canoe hereafter on the ground that Socialists are only thinly disguised capitalists after all.

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 29 1932

WALKER'S BROTHER MISSING AFTER ORDER TO EXPLAIN CITY FEES

Hunted Since May 20, When He Was to Have Testified on Payments by Scanlan.

DROPPED ALL HIS WORK

Process Servers Find No Trace of Physician at Home or School Board Offices.

INJURY CASES ARE SIFTED

Seabury Aide Says Relative of the Mayor and Associates Got Most of Compensation Work.

The Hofstadter Committee, it became known yesterday, has been unable to locate Mayor Walker's brother, Dr. William H. Walker, since testimony was given linking him with commissions paid on the sale of equipment to the city.

William J. Scanlan testified that he paid half the commissions he received from companies whose products he sold the city, to Dr. Walker, his "family physician," for "medical services."

Samuel Seabury, chief counsel to the committee, succeeded also in tracing a $6,000 check from Scanlan's bank account to that of the missing Russell T. Sherwood, who withdrew more than $260,000 in cash from a secret account the day before Mayor Walker sailed for Europe in 1927.

Mayor Had Promised Aid.

The first inkling that Dr. Walker, who is wanted for questioning in public about several matters in addition to Scanlan's testimony, was missing came while Mayor Walker was a witness before the committee last Thursday. In response to a question from the chief counsel, Mr. Walker said he had not seen his brother in six months but would try to get in touch with him.

"I would be very glad to see him," Mr. Seabury remarked.

Despite the Mayor's promise to try to locate Dr. Walker, members of Mr. Seabury's staff revealed they had received no further word from him. The doctor's whereabouts seems almost as mysterious as the fugitive Sherwood's.

Scanlan, who testified that he had no office, but sometimes received business telephone calls at City Hall, appeared before the committee on May 18. On that day Irving Ben Cooper, an associate of Mr. Seabury, tried to communicate with Dr. Walker to tell him his presence was required before the committee. On the following day Dr. Walker telephoned to George Levy, assistant counsel, and promised to appear for questioning May 20. He failed to keep his promise and since then process servers have been unable to find a trace of him.

The Mayor's brother is a medical examiner on the staff of the Board of Education, but Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the board, notified Mr. Cooper by letter last Tuesday that he had been unable to locate Dr. Walker in the places where he usually could be found.

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE
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Foster Named For President By Communists

James W. Ford, Negro, for Vice-President; Grandfather Was Lynched

1,200 Delegates Present

Keynoter Assails Mr. Hoover as 'Kingpin of Capitalism'

By The United Press

CHICAGO, May 28.—William Z. Foster was nominated by acclamation tonight as the Communist candidate for President at the party's national convention here. Shouting delegates hoisted the nominee on their shoulders and staged a big demonstration. James W. Ford, Negro, whose grandfather was lynched, was nominated for Vice-President in the same manner and likewise paraded around the big hall. Foster twice before has been the party's nominee, in 1924 and 1928. Ford's nomination marked the first time a Negro has been nominated for Vice-Presidency.

A bitter attack on President Hoover as the "kingpin of capitalism," marked the first session of the convention today.

The keynote speaker, Earl Browder, of New York, secretary, hurled charge after charge at the Administration and established order as echoes of the songs, "Solidarity Forever" and the "Internationale" died away in smoky Peoples Auditorium on West Madison Street.

More than 1,200 delegates, of every race and color, from almost every state, right fists lifted, packed the hall where the banner, "Workers of the World Unite," in Russia characters, appeared in glaring streamers.

As Browder finished his keynote address the convention was notified by telegram that the Washington, D. C. delegation had been jailed in Bedford Pa., and that the Kentucky delegation was "waylaid and detained" somewhere in Kentucky. The telegrams did not say where in Kentucky the delegation was supposed to have been stopped, nor how many were in the party.

14 Kentucky Delegates Disappear

Later Bige Wilson, the only Kentucky delegate at the convention, said fourteen other members of the delegation "disappeared" Thursday night in Pineville, Ky. He charged that deputy sheriffs had been "looking" for the delegation and said that the other members failed to meet him in Pineville to start to Chicago. Wilson comes from Middlesboro, Ky.

Mention of Josef Stalin, Soviet dictator, brought the wildest cheers of the forenoon.

By acclamation, Tom Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary after conviction of taking part in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing in 1916, was elected an honorary member of the Communist Party Managing Committee. It was announced Mooney has accepted.

Browder Asks Jobs, Bread, Peace

The mention of a hunger strike of Edith Berkman, Massachusetts textile worker held for deportation, brought cheers.

"Jobs, bread and peace," was Browder's war cry.

"While millions starve," he said, "Hoover, chief of the Republican party, leads the fight to save capitalistic property at the expense of the lives of the workers, their wives and children. For three years Hoover promised prosperity. This prosperity takes the form of cities of unemployed, homeless millions in packing boxes, in cellars, under bridges, in sewers.

"Fifteen million workers are unemployed. Other millions have only part-time work. Wage rates for employed have been cut 25 to 60 per cent. Millions of farmers have been evicted because they cannot pay their taxes.

"The issue of the election is that of work and bread, life or death."

Washington Delegates Released

BEDFORD, Pa., May 28 (UP).—The Washington, D. C., delegation to the Communist National Convention, including four men and two women, were detained here for twelve hours while state police investigated literature found in their possession.

The group was taken in custody Thursday night after state highway patrolmen stopped their car along the highway during routine inspection. They were held in the Bedford jail over night and released Friday morning after it was found none of the literature was "seditious," police said.

LABOR DEFENSE GROUP FLAYS NEGRO'S ARREST

Protests of the International Labor Defense and similar organizations against "outrageous arrest" and demands for "immediate and unconditional release" began to flood city and state officials Wednesday following indictment of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old negro, for inciting to riot under the 1866 insurrection statute.

Letters from Donald Burke, of Chattanooga, southern secretary of the International Labor Defense, from the secretary of the Unemployed Councils of New Orleans, La., and from the Chattanooga Unemployed Council were sent to Governor Richard B. Russell Jr., Solicitor-General John A. Boykin and Mayor James L. Key, and a press release from New York headquarters of the Labor Defense said that "mass" protest has been aroused "among the workers of the United States."

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

Communism, when not properly understood, and wrongly used, is dangerous to any man, and especially to the members of my group, because they will, as a rule be made the beast of burden. From many person's view point, the one old harrassing, destructive element, 'social equality" enters into the equation. Whether intended or not, from its practice, race hatred is unearthed and when it comes to the surface its like the venom of a rattlesnake,— it bites and the victim dies. Race hatred, when practiced, is dangerous to any and all races. God made all men to dwell upon the face of the earth in peace, and when any man, or set of men, seek to destroy this God-given peace, he does that which displeases his Maker, and separates mankind into fighting clans. It does more than that, the principal is wrong; it seems to be the scheme to equalize the social conditions of life. It appears to me that any man, and especially a colored man, that connects himself with such an organization, will ultimately lose in the estimation of the best thinking people of both races, or all races. Any effort upon the part of man to destroy constituted authority, whether in church or state, will in the end, pay the supreme price. Social justice is not realized that way. I know of no peaceful terms that ever worked out that way, between the two major

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Girls At Hunter Deny Any Communistic Leaning

Since the amalgamation of the National Student, the social problems club and the largest student organization at Hunter College, a distinct reaction has been felt. Since the leaders of International Student are communistic, the colored girls who convened the first meeting, to call another meeting for the purpose of forming another organization of colored students.

It is claimed that there are no Communists among the Negro students and that they were ignorant of the true nature of International Student when they voted to affiliate with this group.

NEGROES AMONG 'REDS' ON PARADE FOR GOVERNORS

Lose Placards, Dispersed, But Get Into Newspapers

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third Street

RICHMOND, Va.—The first attempt at a Communistic demonstration in Richmond resulted in an almost complete "flop," when 17 members of the I. L. D., the Ex-Service Men's League, and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, who had come here for the purpose of staging a demonstration and voicing a protest before the conference of governors, convening here in the John Marshall Hotel, had their banners taken away from them by police and were denied the opportunity of voicing their protest from the floor of the conference.

The banners bearing such inscriptions as "Governors Celebrate While Workers Starve," "Governor Rolph Is Hangman of Tom Mooney," "Free Scottsboro Victims of Lynch Law," "Stop Capitalistic Terror," and "Rolph, Ritchie and Roosevelt—Rulers, Race Baiters, and Railroaders," were raised in front of the hotel after a committee of three had been denied entrance to the auditorium and were promptly confiscated by police, which act, according to Captain J. V. Ryan, was in compliance with a request made by a certain "government detective."

Six Negroes In Group

The delegation, which is said to have been made up mostly of Washingtonians and Philadelphians, was composed of eleven whites and six Negroes, nine of whom took an active part in the attempted demonstration—three Negroes and six whites, one of whom was a woman. One of the Negroes carried the banner describing Ritchie Roosevelt and Rolph as rulers, race baiters, and railroaders.

Having been foiled in their first attempt on Wednesday, the "Reds" declared their intention of attempting a second demonstration on Thursday, but the second demonstration failed to materialize.

According to a statement issued by the delegation, they were delegates from the International Labor Defense and the Workers Ex-Service Men's League and were elected to appear before the conference of governors by organizations of workers in irginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

State Platform

After delving deeply into different phases of the Mooney case and citing supposed facts on the conduct of the case and charging Governor Rolph with libelous declarations, the statement continued:

"We regard this decision as a part of the increasingly violent campaign of suppression and terror against every attempt of workers to better their conditions. It is a part of that same campaign that manifests itself in such outrages as the attempt now being made to legally lynch eight Negro boys in Alabama on a frameup originating in Scottsboro. It is a part of that monstrous reign of terror that has been raging for months in the coalfields of Kentucky.

"We are a part of that movement of the workers and poor farmers that is fighting to prevent the bosses and their governments placing the entire burden of their own economic crisis upon the backs of the toilers of this country and of the colonial and semi-colonial world.

For Free Speech

"We struggle against attemps to plunge this country into another imperialistic war and against conspiracies to provoke armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

"We struggle for the right of workers to organize and strike, for the right of free speech, free press and assemblage. We demand equal rights for Negroes, including full social and political economy."

Failure to receive the support of even a single Richmonder is thought by some to have been the cause of the abandonment of the second proposed demonstration, as a telegram sent Governor Pollard, which protested against what they termed "the brutal ejection of workers from the conference and the police attack on the picketers," intimated that Richmonders would be enlisted to aid in the second attempt at a demonstration.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Wednesday, May 18, 1932

The Country's Eyes Are Turned Toward Washington

If the Communists fail to make the expected demonstration at the doors of the Supreme Court in behalf of the Scottsboro Negroes condemned by an Alabama court, it will perhaps be for some reason beyond their control. It is not probable that any sacrosanct thought of that august tribunal would deter them. Communism thrives on demonstrations, and the madder or the more absurd, the better for exploiting the fact that they are up-and-going. While foreign Reds in Russia, in Germany, in London, Rome and Paris strain their eyes and ears for news from Washington, it will be surprising if the justices of the Supreme Court are not importuned or molested in some fashion by seekers after publicity.

Meanwhile, the country at large looks to the deliberations of that tribunal with a feeling of tranquillity, feeling that its decision—rendered after detached and sober thinking in light of all that transpired at Scottsboro during those hectic days of the trial—will be a sound and a just one.

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MUNCIE, IND.
EVENING PRESS
MAY 16 1932

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4. Equal rights for Negroes and
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6. Opposition to capitalist terr

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Girls At Hunter Deny Any Communistic Leaning

Since the amalgamation of the Negro students as a group with International Student, the social problems club and the largest student organization at Hunter College, a distinct reaction has been felt. Since the leaders of International Student are communistic, the colored girls are urging Elizabeth McDougald, who convened the first meeting, to call another meeting for the purpose of forming another organization of colored students.

It is claimed that there are no Communists among the Negro students and that they were ignorant of the true nature of International Student when they voted to affiliate with this group.

NEGROES AMONG 'REDS' ON PARADE FOR GOVERNORS

Lose Placards, Dispersed, But Get Into Newspapers

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third Street

RICHMOND, Va.—The first attempt at a Communistic demonstration in Richmond resulted in an almost complete "flop," when 17 members of the I. L. D., the Ex-Service Men's League, and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, who had come here for the purpose of staging a demonstration and voicing a protest before the conference of governors, convening here in the John Marshall Hotel, had their banners taken away from them by police and were denied the opportunity of voicing their protest from the floor of the conference.

The banners bearing such inscriptions as "Governors Celebrate While Workers Starve," "Governor Rolph Is Hangman of Tom Mooney," "Free Scottsboro Victims of Lynch Law," "Stop Capitalistic Terror," and "Rolph, Ritchie and Roosevelt—Rulers, Race Baiters, and Railroaders," were raised in front of the hotel after a committee of three had been denied entrance to the auditorium and were promptly confiscated by police, which act, according to Captain J. V. Ryan, was in compliance with a request made by a certain "government detective."

Six Negroes In Group

The delegation, which is said to have been made up mostly of Washingtonians and Philadelphians, was composed of eleven whites and six Negroes, nine of whom took an active part in the attempted demonstration—three Negroes and six whites, one of whom was a woman. One of the Negroes carried the banner describing Ritchie Roosevelt and Rolph as rulers, race baiters, and railroaders.

Having been foiled in their first attempt on Wednesday, the "Reds" declared their intention of attempting a second demonstration on Thursday, but the second demonstration failed to materialize.

According to a statement issued by the delegation, they were delegates from the International Labor Defense and the Workers Ex-Service Men's League and were elected to appear before the conference of governors by organizations of workers in irginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

State Platform

After delving deeply into different phases of the Mooney case and citing supposed facts on the conduct of the case and charging Governor Rolph with libelous declarations, the statement continued:

"We regard this decision as a part of the increasingly violent campaign of suppression and terror against every attempt of workers to better their conditions. It is a part of that same campaign that manifests itself in such outrages as the attempt now being made to legally lynch eight Negro boys in Alabama on a frameup originating in Scottsboro. It is a part of that monstrous reign of terror that has been raging for months in the coalfields of Kentucky.

"We are a part of that movement of the workers and poor farmers that is fighting to prevent the bosses and their governments placing the entire burden of their own economic crisis upon the backs of the toilers of this country and of the colonial and semi-colonial world.

For Free Speech

"We struggle against attemps to plunge this country into another imperialistic war and against conspiracies to provoke armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

"We struggle for the right of workers to organize and strike, for the right of free speech, free press and assemblage. We demand equal rights for Negroes, including full social and political economy."

Failure to receive the support of even a single Richmonder is thought by some to have been the cause of the abandonment of the second proposed demonstration, as a telegram sent Governor Pollard, which protested against what they termed "the brutal ejection of workers from the conference and the police attack on the picketers," intimated that Richmonders would be enlisted to aid in the second attempt at a demonstration.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Wednesday, May 18, 1932

The Country's Eyes Are Turned Toward Washington

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James W. Ford Exposes Move by N.A.A.C.P. Misleaders for New Betrayals of Negro Masses

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Four hundred workers, three-fourths of them colored, turned out Sunday night to hear the proposed Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States, Comrade James W. Ford, Negro revolutionary leader. The meeting was called under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights was held in the Masonic Hall at 10th Street and U. Street, N. W.

Comrade Ford outlined the program of the Communist Party in the election struggle, its leadership of the fight against starvation and imperialist war, against lynching and the national oppression of the Negroes, for unemployment relief and social insurance, for full equality for the Negro masses and the right of self-determination for the Black Belt. He vigorously denounced the traitorous manouvers of the N.A.A.C.P. Convention which was held in this city last week, and exposed the sham struggle phrases and the Jim-Crow business program adopted by the convention.

Comrade Ford pointed out that the N.A.A.C.P. convention was a further step on the part of the Negro misleaders in unity with their white ruling class masters in the monstrous betrayal of the Negro people. He exposed the anti-working class, anti-Negro nature of the N.A.A.C.P. Convention.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions protesting against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts, against the imprisonment and torture of Edith Berkman, the frame-up and lynch verdicts against Willie Brown, 17-year old Philadelphia Negro youth, the lynch verdict against Euel Lee (Orphan Jones) Negro farm hand of Maryland and the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney. The resolutions demanded the unconditional release of these and other victims of class justice.

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He outlined a typical employers' program, aimed at securing a greater share for the wealthy in the robbery of the Negro masses. With sham struggle phrases and other demagogy, he attempted to conceal from the Negro masses that this program has nothing in common with the interests of the Negro toilers.

His program is definitely directed towards keeping the Negro masses under the influence of the white and Negro reformists and toward delivering Negroes into the enemy camp of the capitalist parties, the republican, socialist and democratic.

On the economic and political fields, he proposed "to take more interest in the economic ills affecting great masses of our people and to consider a program that will bring about their economic betterment." This program, as he presented it, does not include any fight against starvation and for immediate unemployment relief and social insurance the ned of which is even greater among the unemployed tens of thousands of Negro workers and ruined farmers than among the unemployed white workers.

His program includes the setting up of Consumers' Co-operatives and Tenant Farmers and Share Croppers Protective Associations. He spoke of "a more determined struggle" against Jim Crowism and discrimination on all fields. This "struggle" to be carried on, of course, by the usual milk and water methods. He also outlined a program for international co-operation with other Negro reformist groups throughout the world.

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Dr. Du Bois raised the sham slogan with which the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats attempt to cover up their support of the capitalist parties, to wit, to "reward friends and punish enemies." The speech of Dr. Du Bois, as well as those of Abram Harris, George Schuyler and Prof. Dewey, also indicate a turn towarda a "labor" party in the effort to divert the masses from the necessary revolutionary struggle led by the Communists against starvation, lynching, national oppression of the Negro masses and imperialist war.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

JUN 2 6 1932

Uteerly Indefensible

American communities have gone to incredible lengths in seeking to suppress rebel minorities. It has remained for Atlanta to prepare to hang mne and women for peaceable demonstrations.

In March, 1930, Joe Carr, 18, and H. M. Powers, 24, were arrested for trying to hold a jobless protest meeting. Two months later Ann Burlak, 18, and Mary Dalton, 20, and two Negroes were arrested for holding a meeting to protest against a Texas lynching.

Unable under contemporary laws to ask the death penalty, Georgia authorities are preparing to try the six young communists under an archaic statute passed in 1866, which prescribes death for "insurrection." This law, a survival of reconstruction days and never used since, originally was aimed at suppressing slave insurrectionists.

The prosecution have aroused intense feeeling. Sixty-one Atlanta professors, ministers and others have denounced them, recalling the fact that the defendants did not incite any acts of violence and warning that persecution will only add fuel to the flame of unrest.

—The New York World-Telegram.

It is gratifying, of course, to observe that there is at least an intelligent minority in Georgia sufficiently enlightened to protest against such an outrage. It is improbable, however, that the intelligent people in that commonwealth —the Puritan stronghold of the South—are sufficiently numerous to carry much weight with the authorities, who, we suppose, reflect the mentality and wishes of the people at large.

Calling attention to Southern shortcomings is still so enjoyable a sport in some quarters that one's first temptation on reading such news is to charge that the facts have been distorted and misrepresented. In this instance, however, there is unfortunately no reason to believe that such is the case; and the attitude of the authorities, it is unnecessary to add, is utterly indefensible.

Organizers' Cases to Be Reviewed

East Tennessee News

ATLANTA, Ga.—(CNA)—Whether the state of Georgia will continue to push the frameup of two Negro and four white organizers arrested here two years ago, will be decided this week when attorneys for the defense will move the dismissal of the charges of insurrection against them. 6/16/32.

The six are two Negro men, Henry Story and Herbert Newton, two white women, and two white men. The white men were arrested for distributing a leaflet showing a picture of a Negro and white boy shaking hands. The other four were seized at a meeting of Negro and white workers gathered to protest against lynching. All were charged with attempting to incite insurrection and distributing insurrectionary literature. The latter charge carries the death penalty. Both charges are based of a law of 1861, designed to crush slave insurrection.

OFFICIAL RUTHLESSNESS

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was dragged through the streets of Boston, Elijah Lovejoy was killed in Illinois, the Dred Scott Decision was passed, and in general the years nearest to the abolition of slavery saw increased vigilance being applied to maintain the status quo against the coming of any new order. But the anxiety of government and layman was useless for preserving slavery and only marked as it were, the fall of that institution.

In similar fashion it may be noted that in every contest of great moment where conservative opinion is opposed to liberal movements, the breakdown of the powers that be are always preceded by increased ruthlessness and official panickiness which will not overlook any opportunity to put the non-conformists in their places. Such is the story history tells concerning the French nobility versus the bourgeoisie, Czarist Russia versus the proletariats. Great Britain versus the Irish home-rulers.

8-13-32

Once it was the policy of the Federal administration to allow Communists and other "ists" to speak to their hearts' content; it was held that "radicalism" was least dangerous when exposed to the open air and sunlight, whereas suppression would only make martyrs of its victims. Lately, however, American officials, and even Mr. Hoover, have been becoming frightened, over-anxious, over-ruthless—to the extent that even free speech and assembly is being bluntly ignored.

Norfolk, Va.

As a result Communists are being arrested or corralled by the police and run out of town (most recently by the District of Columbia) for no other reason than that they attempted to hold a meeting. Is the present administration weakening, is the present social and economic order beginning to feel the props under it giving way, does the historical implications of this official anxiety mean anything?

EUGENE GORDON, WELL KNOWN WRITER, GIVES ALL PARTIES BU THE COMMUNIST THE "RAZZ-BERRY

Bostonian Scores "Colored Gentlemen" Wh Betray Race For Pieces Of Republican And Democratic Silver And Gold

During the next seeveral weeks, the Journal and Guide, and the Associated Negro Press, of which it is a member, will bring to our many readers discussions of the pertinent political problems of the day as they affect Negroes. The opinions expressed will not always be those of this paper, but of the respevtice writers who will be chosen from responsible men throughout the country. The writer this week, Mr. Eugene Gordon, has for many years been on the editorial staff of one of Boston's daily papers, and has also contributed to several reputable magazines.

Norfolk, Va.

By EUGENE GORDON
For the Associated Negro Press

BOSTON, Mass.—Bourgeoise politics in the United States, with its campaigns of mass misleadership of the black wonders, requires suavity and skill on the part of its footboys, and a certain type of Negro has been developed to meet the situation.

Why and how has this type of Negro been developed? He has been developed as a part of the strategy of the capitalist vote-getting machines, he being chosen because of his peculiar understanding of the Negro masses. A premium has been set upon his intimate knowledge of his own people; and instead of its being turned turned to the benefit of his people, th knowledge of their most commo weakness—their loyalty, their sin ple faith, their credulity—have bee exploited for individual persona enrichment.

Four years ago, the Democra and and Republicans set up riv jim-crow organizations, and excep for the white man at the head each of them to hold the mone bags, the conductors of these o ganizations were "Colored Gentl ing [illegible] found it especially easy, for a life he had been known as a lead to lead the masses being his "G given" role.

He was a good and noble r and the people trusted him. He a bishop of the A. M. E. church, chairman of the speaker's burea the Smith-for-President Colo League. For the superior qua of his leadership (his training in service of the Lord having perfe him), the Democrats paid h $5,000. At the same time, of cou he was getting a bishop's exces salary, money wrung from the b ed backs of men and women wh lieved in him.

Every big colored politician in country drew a fat sum, all the from several hundreds to sev thousands, either from the De crats or from the Republicans. large number of them, being p masters in veniality, double-cros their masters and got big hando from both parties. A fellow B tonian who was later rewarded w a job in this city's law departme got $200 a week from the Den crats for systematizing and putti on a business basis the selling Negro workers to a party which southern states whips and murd them when they try to vote.

Claim Leaders Betray Trust

Negro workers have been forc by galling experience to trust tha own "big" men: now these men ha betrayed them, and that is why th has been confusion and despair amc the Negro masses. These "leade betrayed them four years ago; t did it four years previously; t have always done it; they will d always—if they dare.

The Negro masses suffer part lar as well as generaly disabili They suffer because they are w ers, and they suffer because t are black workers. The Negro se therefore a remedy which can ap both to his general and to his p ticular disabilities. The politi parties in our social structure the Democratic, Republican, Soci st, and Communist. Which of remedies offered are quick and wh are genuine? Let us look into the

Unemployment Relief Vs. Unemployment Insurance

The Democratic, Republican, a Socialist parties all favor some for of unemployment relief. This fa interests the Negro as a worke The Democrats would extend feder credits to such states as needed it f the jobless; would expand and ha ten "necessary and useful" constru thousands of the 15 million id The Republicans say they favor a proximately the same scheme.

The unemployment plank of t Socialist Party does not material differ from the other two. The chi difference is that the Socialists nam the sum of money they would lik to have. In brief, each of the pffarties sees the desperate need unemployment relief as a patch on fabric too rotten to hold togethe

Texas Communists Prepared For Hot Scrap In November

Houston Dispatch

The Communist party of Texas, following its state convention which was held in Houston last Tuesday, where state candidates, including several Negroes, were nominated for offices announced this week through Dr. L. P. Howe of Wilson, its gubernatorial standard bearer, that the party will conduct a vigorous campaign in the state in an effort to capture important state positions in the general election on November 8.

Concluding the Communist convention here last Tuesday ,several mass meetings were held under auspices of the organization in Houston, and fiery speakers, who denounced the American system of government swayed the mixed audiences of blacks and whites who assembled on a basis of equality at the meetings.

Negroes addressed the meetings

along with their white comrades, and the spectacle of the working class of the two races co-mingling in harmony and brotherhood was an unusual scene in Houston.

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The Communists' Dilemma

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If all what the communists are saying is true and if all their promises are made good, some seriousness might be given their overtures. But the fact is, the communists are using the same tactics the "outs" always use against the "ins." There was never a time when the "outs" acceded to power and acted very differently from the erstwhile "ins." What has transpired in Russia within the last ten years clearly illustrates how hard it is for the incoming "outs" to wholly break with policies of the outgoing "ins."

A man who is poor staunchly believes that if he had a million, he would act quite different from those who have the millions; but all history abounds in illustrations calculated to show that when the poorest man gets a million he tends to act as all others who have their millions.

It is even so with the communists. They may set forth holy designs and righteous ambitions but they are but little different from other people. What is more, if this country goes communist, the present population must make it so, and there is nothing to warrant the belief that communism will bring about a greater change of heart than that brought by the coming of Christianity. There are some things in the human heart that must evolve out and cannot be uprooted by the changing philosophies of the hour.

Prejudice is one of those deep-seated traits that dies very hard if indeed it dies at all. If this country becomes communist the same prejudices that afflict us now will still abound and very shortly there will be in this country "white" communists and "Negro" communists. Race prejudice is one of the strongest appeals in this country and to believe that communism will do what Christianity has utterly failed to do—save in some very rare instances—is to ignore certain irrefutable facts and to overlook certain propensities of human nature.

Communism is a long way off in this country because the average man's doing too well. It is only when the average man revolts that we can expect developments. It may be true that there are 10,000,000 unemployed and 15,000,000 in great distress; it is still a fact that a hundred million are living in comparative comfort and will continue to do so. It is hard to convince a man who is living comfortably that a change of governmental policy which jeopardizes his comfort is a desirable thing.

In the first place then communism will no more fulfill all its promises to the Negro than the Democrats and Republicans have done. In the second place, the probabilities that communism will prevail in time to save the Negro great distress are remote indeed. The communists' dilemma is this: If communism erases the color line in this country, white America will not accept it; and if white America does not accept it, it cannot prevail; if communism fails to erase the color line, it fails in its promise to help the Negro and therefore offers the Negro no hope.

Race prejudice that has flourished so long in this country and which is so carefully and effectively cultivated has much deeper roots than communism and is destined to long outlive communism. These are hard and sordid facts but Negroes must face them. Prospective Negro communists must not overook this dilemma!

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It reminds me of an incident which occurred during the World War. The nation was at grips with Germany and her allies. All classes and all races were called upon to do their bit. The arms of our armies in France and Belgium must be held up. Mr. Wilson went through the country proclaiming to the world that we were fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Civilization was arrayed against domineering egotism, against militarism and against all forms of injustice and oppression. Here at Hog Island, just outside Philadelphia, the government was engaged in a gigantic ship-building program. The admiral in charge of this work set up or allowed to be set up separate mess halls — Jim Crow dining rooms — for Negroes and whites. At that time I was president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Our organization appointed a committee to protest against the jim-crow policy at Hog Island. That committee pointed out to Admiral Moffett that it was silly to expect us to co-operate in fighting Kaiserism 3,000 miles across the seas while tolerating it here at home. We did not propose to fight to make the world safe for democracy while the chains of prejudice were fastened the tighter around our necks here at home. The admiral was indignant. He considered us impertinent. That did not scare us a little bit. So he soon changed his attitude, and in a day or two the Jim Crow mess halls were abolished.

A few days later the United States Secret Service began to investigate my activities. The newspapers even hinted that the N. A. A. C. P. was in the pay of Germany and our protest was part of the German propaganda program to stir up Negroes in the United States. It was the old game of trotting out the bogeyman to scare us into submission. We did not scare. President Hoover used the bogey of Communism very effectively on the bonus army. It was not enough to refuse the men who fought in bloody Flanders some measure of relief. They were allowed first to assemble in Washington and to concentrate in camps and in old government buildings. Then they were driven out in the night with tear gas bombs and bayonets. There was bloodshed. And when the nation stood aghast at these methods of the old Russian Cossacks, the justification was that the bonus seekers were Communists and criminals.

Communists, pacifists and everyone else was drafted during the war. Political differences did not exempt one from service in the army. Why should these differences outlaw one in times of peace?

The simple truth is Communism did not have a thing to do with the bonus army; there were some Communists in the crowd, just as there are some Communists in all crowds these days. But these were hungry, jobless men with hungry wives and children looking for relief. They were not Communists but "hungriests."

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I am not a Communist. At present I am not a Republican nor a Democrat. I stand ready to join hands with any party which seems to sincerely sponsor a program of relief from the present unjust economic system and which does not insult me by Jim Crowing me. I want a chance to live like a man and not a slave. There should and must be a recasting of the economic and political life of the nation.

Labor-Unions, Strikes, etc. — Communist Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

of argument is traitorous. The high est flight of eloquence of some Negro politicians is to say "ditto" to what the boss says, but we never classed Magistrate Henry with the hat-in-hand Negro.

It is high time we gave the old bogey a solid kick in the seat of his pants. A great era of distress broods over the land. It looks like the collapse of a system. What men want now is not bogeys, not shadow boxers, but a bold tackling of the problems of poverty and incompetency. Those who have worked hard all of their lives have a right to enjoy a sense of security from destitution and pauperism. Every one should have a right to take a part in industry, that is, the right to a job. There is something rotten in a political system which does not guarantee this. And bogeys won't cure the situation.

Governor Of North Carolina Asked To Purge University Of Communism

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 8.—(AP)—Gov Gardner today was asked to don the toga of censorship and purge North Carolina's educational institutions of alleged pagan and communistic atmosphere.

Nearly 300 Tar Heel citizens presented a petition to the Chief Executive entreating I'm to "take the initiative" and in Heaven's name save our State from further predatory acts by these so-called modern educators ... things of the spirit."

The plea was signed by representative mayors of the State including Mayor Charles Lambeth, of Charlotte, by leading churchmen and ministers headed by Bishop J. Kenneth Pfhol, of Winston-Salem, head of the Southern province of the Moravian Church; by newspapermen among whom was Col. Wade Harris, editor of The Charlotte Observer; by business men including J. B. Efird and W. H. Belk, merchant princes; County officials and others.

Gov. Gardner received the petition, refused to "take the initiative" and said he likely would lay it before the executive committee of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, which was one of the institutions scored by the eight-page brochure.

Dr. Frank Grahm, president of the University, likewise was silent on the matter. He said "I presume the matter will be placed before the board of trustees."

Condemning the type of speakers who have appeared at institutions of learning in the State, the petition assailed utterances of Betrand Russell, philosopher, and Langston Hughes, negro poet. Publications at the University, long heralded as the center of liberalism among colleges and universities, were pointed to as "straws that show whither the wind is blowing—toward Moscow—and whence it is coming—the classrooms of the University."

The petition called on Gov. Gardner to oust the "undesirables at our tax-supported institutions of learning."

"We are not attacking N. C. College for Women and the University. On the contrary we are rallying to the defense thereof to prevent further poisoning by the enemy of those now attending or who may hereafter attend."

"It is up to you, O. Max Gardner, of the State of North Carolina. What will you do about it? You should do something and make public proclamations thereof from 'Murphy to Manteo' and from the borders of Virginia even unto those of South Carolina."

The petition was presented by L. A Tatum, of Belmont, who also read a 12-page supplement statement which he filed with the other. The statement dealt particularly with alleged teachings of "filth" at the University and named Prof. English Bagby, of the psychology department, as one of the offenders.

Today's petition was a cumulative presentation from citizens long chagrined at what they consider improper teachings at several North Carolina colleges, but the University of North Carolina has borne the brunt of condemnation heretofore.

Months ago David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, poured out his wrath on what he said were conditions at the University after Hughes spoke there and after a poem by Hughes appeared in a magazine published in Chapel Hill.

The magazine, "Contempo" was alleged by Clark to be published by University students under University supervision, but this was desclaimed by authorities who said the publishers were not members of the student body and that the institution had nothing to do with the publication.

The poem that roused Clark's ire was one entitled "The Black Christ."

Subsequently the debate over whether pagan and communistic tendencies were rampant on the campus and in the classrooms of the University ranged far and wide in the State.

EXPEL 'RED' WHOSE DAUGHTER REFUSES DANCE TO RACE MAN

LINDEN, N. J., Aug. 26.—Because he condoned the action of his daughter in refusing to dance with a Race man, Andrew Matlaga (white) was last week publicly expelled from the Communist party here. About a month ago at a dance arranged by the International Labor Defense, Matlaga's young daughter refused the invitation of a Race man to dance. In this action she was upheld by her father.

When Race and white workers, fellow members of the Communist party, brought charges against Matlaga, he attempted to defend himself by saying that this was a "purely personal affair." This statement was bitterly condemned by Rebecca Grecht (white), Jersey organizer for the Communist party, when she presented herself at a meeting at Matlaga's party group to urge his expulsion.

Miss Grecht, in her speech, explained the significance of the fight for equality for our people. She pointed out that the position of Matlaga is, in essence, the position of the lynchers of the South, since it leads in practice to persecution and oppression. When Matlaga insisted that his expulsion was unjustified because he was "in the habit of talking to Negroes, discussing political questions with them," etc., Miss Grecht, supported by the white and Race members of the party present, pointed out that the question of social equality was the touchstone of the whole matter, and that on this question Matlaga was in agreement with the Southern landlords and bosses.

Matlaga was expelled from the Communist party by unanimous vote of the Linden group.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

SEP 13 1932

How to Handle Reds

Mayor McKee Tells Them What's What, Goes to Lunch

From New York Herald-Tribune

Five thousand Communists went to city hall yesterday in a threatening and defiant mood, but separated, after an interview with Mayor Joseph V. McKee, subdued and decidedly nonplussed. They had been received in a manner to which they were not accustomed; instead of encountering the mailed fist of the police, they ran into the sharp steel of the new mayor's logical mind. They came to make embarrassing demands and retreated spluttering before the withering fire of the mayor's own questions.

"We demand that the city declare a year's moratorium on the interest on its funded debt and devote the money saved to relief of the unemployed," said Carl Winter, spokesman for the demonstrators.

"Tell me just how that could be done," parried Mr. McKee.

"That's up to you; it isn't our job," said Mr. Winter.

"Granted," said the mayor, "but so long as the laws remain as they are, the city could not spend one cent for unemployment relief until the interest on its debt is paid."

"Well, that's your look-out," Winter maintained doggedly.

"Oh, no, the ball is over on your side," the mayor countered. 'It's your play next."

The interview ended, Mr. McKee went to lunch.

"Hey, Mr. Mayor," a deputy inspector shouted in a panic. "You'd better have a bodyguard."

"Don't need one," Mr. McKee called back. "Won't be at all necessary."

The deputy inspector, however, was doubtful. He dispatched six husky detectives puffing after the mayor.

A delegation of about 50 had been admitted to the mayor's reception room. Mr. McKee, unruffled and quite sure of himself, took a position behind a flat topped desk.

"I know what you are saying up in Fourteenth street (the open air forum frequented by Communists agitators)", Mr. McKee began, "but you haven't the nerve to say what you say up there down here. You want the city to take direct action, appropriate property, take over houses and turn them over to you; that's it, isn't it?"

Mr. Winter, the chief spokesman, mumbled something about "making appropriation to take care of rent."

"Well," said Mr. McKee, "if you have the courage of your convictions, why don't you say just what you want us to do?"

"We demand that the salaries of all city employees, elected or appointed, should be reduced to a maximum of $3,500 a year," Mr. Winter said, changing the subject.

"Do I understand you to mean all city officials?" asked the mayor.

"That's right," said Mr. Winter.

"There are many civil service employees receiving more than $3,500 a year," Mr. McKee replied. "Now you don't want those salaries cut even if they are as high as $7,500 a year, do you?"

Mr. Winter said he didn't favor reducing the salaries of the civil service employees, merely the elected and exempt officials.

Another demand was that the city appropriate $100,000,000 for the unemployed.

The mayor pointed out that the city already had appropriated, since 1929, $181,000,000 for relief. He intimated that the city's funds were not inexhaustible.

Henry Shepard, a Negro, representing Harlem Communists, raised a pointed finger to get the mayor's attention.

"Put that down; it might go off," said the mayor.

Emanuel Levin, of the Worker's Ex-Service Men's league, demanded that the board of estimate memorialize congress to vote immediate payment of the bonus and condemn the Hoover administration for the use of troops to expel the B. E. F. from Washington.

"I'll do nothing of the sort," said the mayor. "We have nothing to do with affairs outside the city and we have enough to do to take the care of our own affairs. Those matters should be brought to the attention of our senators and representatives."

George Queen, of the Marine Workers' Unemployed council, said he had a list of demands.

"Don't you ever use the word 'request?'" countered the mayor.

Queen then proposed that the city seize the steamships America and George Washington, tie them up at the Battery and turn them over to jobless seamen as living quarters. He attacked the Seamen's Institute, charging that it was holding in its treasury $2,000,000 collected for relief work.

"Again," said the mayor, "you are asking the city to do something which it is powerless to do."

The party went on in this fashion for more than an hour. The Communists wanted $10 a week for each family of two, with $3 for each additional member, $1 a day for single persons, free rent, gas and electricity, feeding of the children of the unemployed at schools, abolishment of private employment agencies.

The police has issued orders that after the interview there was to be no speech-making outside the city hall. Mayor McKee modified this to permit the spokesmen 15 minutes in which to tell their followers about what had taken place.

Winter mounted the pedestal of the Benjamin Franklin statue at Nassau street and Park row and told his breathless comrades how he had "put it all over the mayor." The mayor, he said, was frightened and had run away from the issue.

Another spokesman said: "Walker gave us ice cream; McKee gives us sympathy. To hell with both of them. Let's go back to Union square and the next time we come down here we'll come for action."

LYNBROOK, N. Y.
NASSAU STAR

SEP 16 1932

MORE COMMUNIST "DEMANDS"

Entirely satisfying has been the treatment of Communists who periodically appear before the Nassau County Board of Supervisors to present their "demands." They have been received with dignity, have been permitted frequent hearings and have been treated with considerateness. Mayor McKee of New York has been praised justly for his exercise of common sense in the reception of a group of Communists last week. Perhaps the praise was a trifle exaggerated because his predecessor, former Mayor Walker, had gone out of his way to treat his "Red" petitioners with contumely and contempt. But it is pleasing to know that the kind of reception granted by Mayor McKee is of a piece with the treatment Communists have received here for many months.

Had the Board considered, individually, the demands made by Communist Jacob Hangen on Monday, they could easily have disposed of them. The first demand was cash relief for unemployed families. The county has provided adequate relief in many forms during the past three years. If it is considered unwise to provide this relief in cash, it is because it has been found inadvisable. Relief, whether in cash or in clothing, fuel and provisions is nevertheless relief. Weekly relief for unemployed single men and women constitutes the second demand. This relief is always available whether from villages, towns or the county itself. Those who require it need only apply.

Exemption from foreclosures and elimination of evictions for non-payment of rent, which constitute the third and fourth demands, are not concerns of local government. Hardships to families resulting from either may be, and indeed are prevented by the prompt administration of relief. They are, however, problems of individual rights and cannot be controlled by the Board of Supervisors which is not a legislative body. Elimination of discrimination against foreign-born and Negroes is the fifth irrelevant demand. In no instance that we have heard has there been any discrimination against foreign-born citizens and Negroes. American citizens naturally are given the preference over foreigners in the matter of employment, and properly so. Nassau County's large Negro population has never been persecuted and the implied charge of discrimination is groundless.

These five demands are typical of the arrogance and ignorance of Communist leaders. Of the five, three are irrelevant and the other two do not come within range of the Board of Supervisors' power. The presentation of demands by Communists to governmental authorities makes the radical position seem tame and ridiculous. They are revolutionaries pledged to the destruction of the administration upon which they make demands and with which their scheme of things proposes no compromise. "When the sincere Communist suggests reforms to the powers that be," the Herald-Tribune points out, "he makes his suggestions as unreasonable as possible with the deliberate purpose of having them rejected with contumely and contempt, so that he can preach class hatred to his unhappy and misguided followers, just as he foments demonstrations in the hope that they will lead to breaches of the peace, clashes with authorities and provide the cause with martyrs.'"

Repeatedly it has been shown that Nassau County is not a fertile ground for the doctrines of Communism. Authorities have co-operated with this fact by refusing to make martyrs of "Red" demonstrators. The Supervisors have listened politely to their demands. It is the best way to deal with professional trouble makers.

OMAHA, NEB.
Eve. WORLD-NEWS Herald

SEP 6 1932

Georgia Is Buried in Red

"Killed by Capitalism," Say Communists: Father Speaks at Funeral Rites.

The first communist funeral in Omaha, services were held for Georgia Stalker, 13-year-old member of the Young Communists league, at the Crosby mortuary Monday afternoon. Her death Saturday was due to peritonitis, despite an appendicitis operation.

About two hundred persons attended, both white and Negro, some well dressed, a few in working clothes.

The background for the rites was a blazing red scarf, insigned with the soviet hammer and sickle, draped over the white casket. The services were conducted to the tempo of militant communist hymns, including the communist marching song, the "Internationale," and the "Song of the Red Flag," all but the "Internationale" being sung by six members of the Young Communists league.

One of the speakers was the girl's father, George Stalker, a communist leader here. Styling himself a bolshevik, steeled in service, he said that to face the assemblage there was one of the most difficult tasks he had ever set for himself.

Blames "Vicious System."

The child's death was due, the father charged, to malnutrition, under the "stupid, insane, vicious capitalistic system."

"We are here today," he continued, "to show that communists are not the heartless people they are pictured. to prove that we can conduct our own business, and to educate people to the evils of the capitalistic system."

A young Negro communist, Archie Jones, also said that the girl died because she did not have the proper care, and blamed the "rotten capitalistic system."

"Comrade Mother" Ella Reeves Bloor, 70, nationally known labor speaker, gave the principal talk. The girl had not died in vain, she said. Her death would give new determination, new courage and new hope to the communistic movement, and help the laborers press on toward the land of their dreams.

Says Russia That Land.

"I have seen a land of dreams," she said. "I have been to Russia, where the children are happy and free from care, and where labor is dominant. I expect to live to see the day when this, too, will be a land of dreams."

Mrs. Bloor had known Georgia Stalker well.

"Georgia had always wanted a red dress—such a little thing to want," she said. "Now she has the red dress, a little red silk dress. But the pathetic thing is that she did not get to see it before death took her."

In addition to the red dress, there was a scarf of red about the girl's throat.

In the second of two references to a Deity during the service, Mrs. Boor declared that if Christ came to earth, He would not go to the churches, but to suffering children, and He would say, "'Inasmuch as ye did not do it for the least of them, ye did not do it for Me.'"

"Carry On—Gooy-By."

At the grave in West Lawn cemetery, George Bloor, son of the labor speaker, quoted a passage from Robert Ingersoll, saying that no human could know whether it was better for a child to die before he had left his mother's arms, or to live to maturity.

Mrs. Bloor concluded a short talk there with a pledge to carry on, and a simple "Good-by." Then the Young Communists league sang, "Song of the Red Flag." The entire group, including the Stalker family, joined in "Internationale," which is concluded with clenched fist upraised.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RED CANDIDATE [illegible] VICE PRESIDENT SCORES HOOVER

5-21-32

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James W. Ford In Scorching Address Flays Present Government

James W. Ford, Alabama steel worker and proposed candidate of the Communist Party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, flayed the "Hoover regime" in a scorching speech at the New Masonic Temple, Sunday evening, before several hundred Communists and spectators.

Squads of police were stationed about the hall and in front of the building during the meeting. Ford stated in his address that the "burning issues of the election campaign in regards to Negroes were unemployment, hunger, poverty, discrimination, high rents, bad housing, persecution and lynch terror.

Party Demands

He said the demands of the Communist party are: unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the State and employers; against Hoover wage-cutting policy; emergency relief for poor farmers without restriction by the Government and banks; exemption of farmers from taxes and from the collection of rents and debts; against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers; equal rights for Negroes and self-determination for the black belt.

The speaker demanded the right of the Negro majority in the black belt of the South to rule that country.

Scores N. A. A. C. P.

The N.A.A.C.P. was scored for selling out to the bosses and the meeting went on record protesting against all forms of segregation and disfranchisement.

Ford is editor of the International Worker, a Communist publication.

Telegrams were sent to Governor Albert Ritchie, of Maryland, demanding the release of Euel Lee, farm worker under sentence of death charged with the murder of a white family; telegram to Governor B. M. Miller, of Alabama, demanding immediate release of the nine Scottsboro boys under death sentence for alleged assault on two white prostitutes on a freight train; telegram to a judge in Philadelphia demanding the release of a colored youth, Willie Brown, under a death sentence for the alleged murder of a white girl; and a telegram to Secretary of Labor Doak for his stand in regards to the workers in the country.

Seek to Rule America

Ford declared that the workers will rule America after this party will have put the present "capitalists out of power."

William Powell, local organizer, James Watson, organizer of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, were among the speakers. Ford extended "revolution greetings to the comrades" assembled at the meeting.

JAMES W. FORD, BROWN-SKINNED 'RED' OF ALABAMA, TO RUN FOR VICE PRESIDENT ON COMMUNIST TICKET

Courier 6-4-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

12,000 Delegates and Visitors Wildly Acclaim Nomination of Negro As Standard Bearer—Party Platform Changed On Advice of 18-Year-Old Colored Delegate.

By ROGER DIDIER
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CHICAGO, June 2—Probable history was made here Saturday—I write probable because you never can tell what will make history until long after you're dead. Current events are not History—they are merely the Quoits of Human Activities hurled at the Stake of Time. If they ring the Stake, they are history—if they don't they are just the homely chaff of existence.

But when bushy-haired Herbert Newton arose with his Jewish nose, his strong, protruding chin, and slow, steady voice, to open the nominating convention of the Communist party at the Peoples auditorium Saturday morning probable history was made.

And when the white haired, stentorian voiced, hitchhiking revolutionary, Ella Reeve Bloor of South Dakota, sprang up to nominate that same Newton as the permanent secretary of that convention, more probable history was made.

And, Shades of Danton and Robespierre, when 12,000 ragged Reds wildly, fanatically, chose Jas. W. Ford, the brown-skinned Red of Alabama, as their party's standard bearer for vice president of the United States, even a callous reporter was dazed. Feverishly in his mind he thumbed the pages of history for precedent, for perspective, for a divining plan in history such as old Charles Adams wrote of. Was this Quoit to catch upon the Stake of Time? he asked himself.

Herbert Newton may take his place alongside the venerable John R. Lynch, former congressman from Mississippi, who as the temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1884, was the first and only Negro to act in that capacity for a national political party. Newton is the second.

Newton, Boston and Chicago mild mannered, boyish looking radical, and Georgia class-war jailbird stands ahead of Lynch, however, for he is the first of his race to be elected permanent secretary of the convention of a national political party. It matters not that this is the party of a scant minority. In 1854, the party of Hoover was nursed in the laps of a faithful few. But it fed upon the issues of human rights and liberties and grew. Who is there to say now nutritious are the new issues of bread and opportunity and peace and equality upon which the Communists feed?

Courier

One thousand delegates packed the convention hall Saturday morning, of whom 103 were Negroes and probably as many women, many Negro. They were reported to have come from every state in the Union, save one. From the states of the South, eager readers, there came black and white delegates, from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky. Only the Lord can tell how they got there. Some must have walked, some must have hitch-hiked, and others must have made their limping way in the original produots upon which Mr. Ford proudly smiled.

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You'd have called them a motley looking crowd. Honest-to-goodness red-necked Crackers were there. Fifteen men started from the Kentucky mines, but wer kidnaped and driven off the roads. Only one—lanky, scrawny, red-necked, beetle-eyed Alex Wilson, whom you'd pick surely to be a "nigger-hater," was able to reach the convention—in his working clothes. The Negro delegates you've seen before—down in Redmond's block in Jackson, Miss., loafing around; in the grocery store at Tupelo; on Birmingham's Eighth avenue on a Saturday night, not the dressed up dude, just the working class John Henrys, old and young, the deacons and ushers in the Baptist Church. Not a white collar was in the hall, not a white shirt. There was not even a pressed suit among the 1,000 delegates.

The smartest dressed man in the entire convention hall was Claude Patterson of Tennessee, father of one of the Scottsboro boys. In spite of all the Communists tried to make out of him, Brother Patterson remained a sort of dumbish, but immaculate black Sphinx.

Fifty of the delegates were chosen to sit with the presiding council or executive committee of the convention. The colored delegates so chosen were: Comrades Ware of Michigan, Bradley of North Carolina, Virginia Davis of New York, Vaughn of Ohio, Patterson of Tennessee, Story of Georgia, Baker of Connecticut, Tom Gray of Alabama, Jefferson of Arkansas, Berry of Texas, Ford of New York, Heywood of New York, Newton of Chicago, and Amis of Ohio.

Also chosen as honorary members of this presidium were the Communist martyrs, most of them in jail, throughout the world, the so-called class-war prisoners, such as Tom Mooney.

The platform of the party as finally approved contains six immediate demands:

1. Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

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Only one change was made in it, however. That change was suggested by a slip of an eighteen year old brown-skinned girl who two years ago was being graduated from Central High School in Newark, N. J. Her name, believe me, is Renelda Gumbs. In spite of the honors which Miss Gumbs won at high school, American color prejudice offered her a mop instead of an opportunity to study at Columbia, and she chose Communism.

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"They have stolen our words, but their phraseology, but their hearts are wrong," the Communist speakers repeated.

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Norman Thomas, Socialist party by the Commu-nist group or issue. If a Communist can open his mouth without be-ing the Socialists, he must not be referred to as indicating Socialis-malevolence.

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"These reasons prove his ability to lead the workers today in the deadly struggle against war and capitalism, to show the revolutionary way out of the present crisis."

A demonstration followed the nomination of Foster, but it was small in comparison with that which burst spontaneously forth when C. A. Hathaway, Wisconsin labor leader and campaign manager for the party, placed James W. Ford, the 39 year old Alabamian, whose grandfather was lynched, in nomination for vice president. Loud cheers and hurrahs shook the rafters. Hundreds of the delegates and visitors left their seats and marched around the hall. With upraised hands and clenched fists the huge audience joined in singing the Internationale. Upon the platform the members of the executive committee arose, stomped, hollered and cheered. They rushed Ford, these white men, and lifted him to their shoulders. Then they grabbed Foster. Upon the shoulders of their followers, the two leaders were paraded around the hall, accompanied by the din of the spirited playing of a band and the cheers and yells of the audience. From the time that Hathaway uttered the name of Ford until the next speaker was able to proceed, there elapsed exactly 18 minutes and 26 seconds.

There is a point for history—when the first Negro was chosen as a vice presidential candidate by a national party, white men paraded him on their shoulders and white men and women joined black men and women in a demonstration that lasted 18 minutes and 26 seconds.

"We make the proposal to nominate a Negro for vice president on our ticket, comrades," stated Hathaway, "not with any vote catching motive. We do it because it corresponds with the fundamental position of the Communist party, and of those workers who support the Communist party on the Negro question. We stand for complete and unconditional equality for the Negroes—not equality in some narrow, limited sense, but for complete economic, political and social equality. Furthermore, we stand for a solid fighting front of all toilers, Negro and white, to force the granting of such equality now and march forward to the emancipation of all those oppressed by the yoke of capitalist rule.

"Our demands for Negro rights must be boldly and fearlessly put forward. In the North this must take the form of the sharpest struggle of Negroes and white workers against the slightest manifestation of discrimination or inequality. Particularly all hidden white chauvinist (white superiority) tendencies must be burned out—ruthlessly burned out—of all workers' organizations and among the masses.

"In the South, the fight must be fearlessly developed against all the thievery and robbery of the southern landlords and capitalists; against their whole system of enslaving the Negroes based on jim-crowism and lynch terror. We must fight there not merely against inequality, but against the whole machinery by which this inequality is imposed.

"In the first place, our demand is that the land of the southern white landlords for years tilled by the Negro tenant farmers be confiscated and turned over to the Negroes. This is the only way to insure economic equality for the tenant farmers.

"Secondly, we propose to break up the present state boundaries and to establish the state unity of the territory known as the 'Black Belt,' where the Negroes constitute the overwhelming majority of the population.

"Thirdly, in this territory, we demand that the Negroes be given the complete right of self determination; the right to govern themselves as they see fit; the right to separate, if they wish, from the United States.

"Negroes have listened to many promises. Every political faker has promised freedom. The white workers can win the confidence of the Negro masses, not by promises but by action. We must ourselves be in the forefront of the struggle for Negro rights. We must ourselves jump at the throat of the persecutors of the Negroes. We white workers must enforce our demand: 'Death to the lynchers!'

In his speech accepting the nomination, Ford not only recounted the evils of the capitalist class against the workers throughout the world, but aimed pointed shafts at the Socialist party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"In the Socialist party convention in Milwaukee a few days ago," he pointed out, "Norman Thomas made the statement that the Socialist party knows no difference in race, creed or color. We must take this as a statement of policy, but there was not a single Negro voice heard in the convention. Against this statement of Thomas, we have another statement of the Socialist party made through the mouth of Heywood Broun, who said:

"'If I were a candidate for high, or judiciary office, I would say, even without being cornered, that I would not now sanction the efforts to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.'

Ford then turned his criticism from the "white agents of the ruling class" to "the Negro politicians and the reactionary organizations, notably the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD

Article 12

THE only arguments that the Negro bourgeois editors, Dr. Du Bois included, are able to muster against Communism are, significantly, the arguments advanced by the white bourgeoisie—the same bourgeoisie which has established and maintains its rule of oppression, Jim Crowism, and lynch terror, in and out of the courts, against the Negroes. All of their arguments against Communism are aimed to bolster up this system of oppression and to prevent any struggle against it.



JAMES W. FORD

Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President.

These gentlemen repeat all the exploded arguments of the white bourgeoisie: 1. That there are inherent antagonisms between black and white workers. 2. That Negro workers are by nature servile and will slavishly accept any conditions imposed upon them by the ruling class. 3. That Negro workers are incapable of playing a leading role in the class struggle. 4. That American white workers are fundamentally different from all other workers 5. That Negro workers will not join in any movement or action which is offensive to the master class. 6. The vile slander of the white bourgeoisie that Negro workers join the revolutionary movement not because of their readiness to fight against capitalist persecution and exploitation, but "for the chance to mingle freely with white women in the movement." (Mr. Frank Davis, editor of the "Atlanta World").

And these gentlemen think they clinch their arguments by the declaration that even assuming the best intentions of the Communists, the Communists cannot effect any change in the attitude of the white workers at present under the influence of white bourgeois ideology.

Their servile acceptance of these white bourgeois arguments shows to what depths these bourgeois Negro editors will sink. Shamelessly grovelling and boot-licking before their white masters, they pick up the slimiest excretions of the white bourgeoisie. They admit all the facts of the frightful suffering of the Negro masses under capitalism: special persecution, lynch terror, starvation, segregation, over-crowding, peonage and practical enslavement, etc. But they attack not capitalism, but Communism, as the main danger. They desperately strive to maintain the Jim Crow capitalist system and their special position in this vicious system of robbery and murder of the working-class, of hideous persecution and national oppression of the Negro masses.

Their type of argument is a reversion to the most primitive and reactionary arguments. Such arguments do not explain social movements and actions, but serve to maintain the brutal capitalist system which thrives on the exploitation and mysery of the working-class. All of their arguments against Communism are aimed to bolster up this vicious system. Their arguments are the cheapest of apologies for capitalism.

This shows the complete bankruptcy of the Negro bourgeoisie. These are the gentlemen who speak of "leading" the struggles to emancipate the Negro toilers and bitterly attack the growing hegemony of the Negro proletariat over the Negro liberation movement. These are the gentlemen who sneeringly refer to the toiling Negro masses as "the ignorant sections of the Negro race."

Moreover, behind all of the arguments of these bourgeois Negro editors is not only a lack of faith in their arguments but a real knowledge that these arguments do not correspond to the facts. These gentlemen know, and admit, that constantly new sections of the white working-class are taking up the struggle for the innocent Scottsboro boys and for equal rights for the Negro people. This is happening under the leadership of the Communist Party. The working-class is being given leadership and a principle—a class policy of its own against the class policy of the white bourgeoisie and its agents: the Greens, Wolls, Du Boises, Thomases, etc.

One of the results of the activities of the Communist Party was seen in the presence of scores of white southern workers at the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party in Chicago. These southern workers came to fight under the banner of Communism on the basis of complete equality of the Negro masses. They stood up at the convention and gave full support to the program of the Communist Party, declaring their determination

Three 'Radicals' In Birmingham Held

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 21.—(AP)—Two men were arrested and a quantity of "radical" literature was confiscated today by police who raided the newly established Workers Alliance of America headquarters here.

A third man, identified by police as Fred Keith, of Birmingham, later was arrested in connection with the raid.

Police said they seized literature largely on the Scottsboro case, and that Burke has announced calling a South-wide conference of whites and negroes here for Oct. 2.

This conference, Burke was quoted, would seek repeal of poll tax laws, entire franchisement of voters irrespective of the qualifications, demand freedom of the seven negroes sentenced to death in the Scottsboro case and freedom for other "political prisoners."

Donald Burke, of Chattanooga, South-ern organizer for the International Labor Defense, and A. Lang, of New York, ternational Labor Defense recently opened headquarters for the In-Daily Worker, correspondent for The ed here after transfer from Chattanooga, New York, a Communist publication.

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A demonstration followed the nomination of Foster, but it was small in comparison with that which burst spontaneously forth when C. A. Hathaway, Wisconsin labor leader and campaign manager for the party, placed James W. Ford, the 39 year old Alabamian, whose grandfather was lynched, in nomination for vice president. Loud cheers and hurrahs shook the rafters. Hundreds of the delegates and visitors left their seats and marched around the hall. With upraised hands and clenched fists the huge audience joined in singing the Internationale. Upon the platform the members of the executive committee arose, stomped, hollered and cheered. They rushed Ford, these white men, and lifted him to their shoulders. Then they grabbed Foster. Upon the shoulders of their followers, the two leaders were paraded around the hall, accompanied by the din of the spirited playing of a band and the cheers and yells of the audience. From the time that Hathaway uttered the name of Ford until the next speaker was able to proceed, there elapsed exactly 18 minutes and 26 seconds.

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"We make the proposal to nominate a Negro for vice president on our ticket, comrades," stated Hathaway, "not with any vote catching motive. We do it because it corresponds with the fundamental position of the Communist party, and of those workers who support the Communist party on the Negro question. We stand for complete and unconditional equality for the Negroes—not equality in some narrow, limited sense, but for complete economic, political and social equality. Furthermore, we stand for a solid fighting front of all toilers, Negro and white, to force the granting of such equality now and m rch forward to the emancipation of all those oppressed by the yoke of capitalist rule.

"Our demands for Negro rights must be boldly and fearlessly put forward. In the North this must take the form of the sharpest struggle of Negroes and white workers against the slightest manifestation of discrimination or inequality. Particularly all hidden white chauvinist (white superiority) tendencies must be burned out—ruthlessly burned out—of all workers' organizations and among the masses.

"In the South, the fight must be fearlessly developed against all the thievery and robbery of the southern landlords and capitalists; against their whole system of enslaving the Negroes based on jimcrowism and lynch terror. We must fight there not merely against inequality, but against the whole machinery by which this inequality is imposed.

"In the first place, our demand is that the land of the southern white landlords for years tilled by the Negro tenant farmers be confiscated and turned over to the Negroes. This is the only way to insure economic equality for the tenant farmers.

"Secondly, we propose to break up the present state boundaries and to establish the state unity of the territory known as the 'Black Belt,' where the Negroes constitute the overwhelming majority of the population.

"Thirdly, in this territory, we demand that the Negroes be given the complete right of self determination; the right to govern themselves as they see fit; the right to separate, if they wish, from the United States.

"Negroes have listened to many promises. Every political faker has promised freedom. The white workers can win the confidence of the Negro masses, not by promises but by action. We must ourselves be in the forefront of the struggle for Negro rights. We must ourselves jump at the throat of the persecutors of the Negroes. We white workers must enforce our demand: 'Death to the lynchers!'

In his speech accepting the nomination, Ford not only recounted the evils of the capitalist class against the workers throughout the world, but aimed pointed shafts at the Socialist party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"In the Socialist party convention in Milwaukee a few days ago," he pointed out, "Norman Thomas made the statement that the Socialist party knows no difference of race, creed or color. We must take this as a statement of policy, but there was not a single Negro voice heard in the convention. Against this statement of Thomas, we have another statement of the Socialist party made through the mouth of Heywood Broun, who said:

"'If I were a candidate for high, or judiciary office, I would say, even without being cornered, that I would not now sanction the efforts to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.'

Ford then turned his criticism from the "white agents of the ruling class" to "the Negro politicians and the reactionary organizations, notably the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD

Article 12

THE only arguments that the Negro bourgeois editors, Dr. Du Bois included, are able to muster against Communism are, significantly, the arguments advanced by the white bourgeoisie—the same bourgeoisie which has established and maintains its rule of oppression, Jim Crowism, and lynch terror, in and out of the courts, against the Negroes. All of their arguments against Communism are aimed to bolster up this system of oppression and to prevent any struggle against it.



JAMES W. FORD

Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President.

These gentlemen repeat all the exploded arguments of the white bourgeoisie: 1. That there are inherent antagonisms between black and white workers. 2. That Negro workers are by nature servile and will slavishly accept any conditions imposed upon them by the ruling class. 3. That Negro workers are incapable of playing a leading role in the class struggle. 4. That American white workers are fundamentally different from all other workers 5. That Negro workers will not join in any movement or action which is offensive to the master class. 6. The vile slander of the white **bourgeoisie that Negro workers join the revolutionary movement not because of their readiness to fight against capitalist persecution and exploitation, but "for the chance to mingle freely with white women in the movement." (Mr. Frank Davis, editor of the "Atlanta World").**

And these gentlemen think they clinch their arguments by the declaration that even assuming the best intentions of the Communists, the Communists cannot effect any change in the attitude of the white workers at present under the influence of white bourgeois ideology.

Their servile acceptance of these white bourgeois arguments shows to what depths these bourgeois Negro editors will sink. Shamelessly grovelling and boot-licking before their white masters, they pick up the slimiest excretions of the white bourgeoisie. They admit all the facts of the frightful suffering of the Negro masses under capitalism: special persecution, lynch terror, starvation, segregation, over-crowding, peonage and practical enslavement, etc. But they attack not capitalism, but Communism, as the main danger. They desperately strive to maintain the Jim Crow capitalist system and their special position in this vicious system of robbery and murder of the working-class, of hideous persecution and national oppression of the Negro masses.

Their type of argument is a reversion to the most primitive and reactionary arguments. Such arguments do not explain social movements and actions, but serve to maintain the brutal capitalist system which thrives on the exploitation and mysery of the working-class. All of their arguments against Communism are aimed to bolster up this vicious system. Their arguments are the cheapest of apologies for capitalism.

This shows the complete bankruptcy of the Negro bourgeoisie. These are the gentlemen who speak of "leading" the struggles to emancipate the Negro toilers and bitterly attack the growing hegemony of the Negro proletariat over the Negro liberation movement. These are the gentlemen who sneeringly refer to the toiling Negro masses as "the ignorant sections of the Negro race."

Moreover, behind all of the arguments of these bourgeois Negro editors is not only a lack of faith in their arguments but a real knowledge that these arguments do not correspond to the facts. These gentlemen know, **and admit**, that constantly new sections of the white working-class are taking up the struggle for the innocent Scottsboro boys and for equal rights for the Negro people. This is happening under the leadership of the Communist Party. The working-class is being given leadership and a principle—a class policy of its own against the class policy of the white bourgeoisie and its agents: the Greens, Wolls, Du Boises, Thomases, etc.

One of the results of the activities of the Communist Party was seen in the presence of scores of white southern workers at the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party in Chicago. These southern workers came to fight under the banner of Communism on the basis of complete equality of the Negro masses. They stood up at the convention and gave full support to the program of the Communist Party, declaring their determination

Three 'Radicals' In Birmingham Held

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 21.—(P) for Oct. 2.
—Two men were arrested and a man- This conference, Burke was quoted, tity of "radical" literature was confis- would seek repeal of poll tax laws, en- cated today by police who raided the franchisement of voters irrespective of newly established headquarters of the race. Internationa[illegible] the qualifications, demand freedom of the The men arrested [illegible] their names as seven negroes sentenced to death in the Donald Burke, of Ch[illegible]ors, South-"political prisoners." ern organizer for the In[illegible]nal Labor The Southern headquarters of the In- Defense, and A. Lan[illegible], New York, ternational Labor Defense recently open- correspondent for The Daily Worker, ed here after transfer from Chatta- New York, a Communist publication. nooga.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Foster and Ford Nominated As 15,000 Workers Cheer

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Internationale.

Hathaway Names Ford

C. Hathaway, Communist Election Campaign manager, then proposed Ford, a Negro worker, as nominee for vice-president, saying: Daily Worker

"The Communist Party is performing an act tonight never done before by any political party. It names as nominee for vice-president of the United States a militant Negro worker. This is not a vote catching device. We do it because it corresponds with the fundamental position of the Communist Party and of the workers supporting the Communist Party on the Negro question. We stand for complete unconditional equality for the Negroes—not equality in some narrow sense, but complete economic and political and social equality."

Self-Determination for "Black Belt."

Hathaway said the Communist Party demands the confiscation of the land of southern white landlords which has for years been tilled by Negro tenant farmers. It demands this land be turned over to Negro farmers as the only way to ensure economic equality for the tenant farmers. The Communist Party proposes to break up the present state boundaries and establish a state unity of the territory known as the "Black Belt" in which Negroes are in the majority in the population. The Communist Party demands that in this territory the Negroes be given complete right of self-determination.

5-30-32 New York, N.Y.

Ford Gets Ovation.

Hathaway concluded his speech by proposing James W. Ford of Alabama for vice-president, and at this point the tumultuous demonstration of approval broke forth. Foster and Ford were unanimously declared nominees for president and vice-president of the United States in the Communist Election Campaign.

(Acceptance speeches of Foster and Ford had not arrived at the time of going to press, but will be published soon in the Daily Worker.)

Delegates Arrested.

Just as Browder finished his keynote speech in the morning session of the Convention, held in People's Auditorium jammed with 1,200 delegates from all over the country, a telegram arrived stating that the Washington, D. C., delegation consisting of four men and two women workers, had been arrested in Bedford, Pa., on its way to Chicago. This delegation was released after spending a night in jail, and having its belongings searched for "seditious literature".

Kentucky Miners' Leader Reports.

Bige Wilson, leader in the mine strike in Bell and Harlan counties, Kentucky, reported that he was the first to arrive of the Kentucky delegation of 15, and that the other 14 were detained somewhere in Kentucky. Deputy sheriffs were known to be hunting for the Kentucky delegation, and the members had not met him at the appointed place in Pineville to come together to Chicago. They were probably under arrest.

By acclamation, Tom Mooney was elected an honorary member of the National Election Campaign Committee, and wired his acceptance from his cell in San Quentin prison.

At the first mention of Edith Berkman's name, the convention broke into cheers.

"Peace, Jobs, Bread."

The demand for peace, jobs and bread was the center of Browder's keynote speech in the morning session of the convention.

"Only the Communist Party leads a struggle for the workers' demands for peace, jobs and bread", Browder began, and was interrupted by a wave of cheering coinciding with the entrance into the People's Auditorium of Foster.

Browder Brands Socialist Party Traitors.

"A huge vote for Foster and Ford and the Communist Party in the presidential election campaign," Browder went on, "will win many concessions from the capitalist class who are filled with deep terror when workers turn to Communism."

"The Socialist Party is the third party of the capitalist class," said Browder. "The Socialist Party is no more the party of socialism than the Democratic Party is the party of democracy. It is the third party of the betrayal of socialism."

Worker and Farmer Delegates.

The National Nominating Convention in Chicago was held at the call of the Communist Party, and was made up of delegates from unions, unemployed councils, workers' fraternal, defense, cultural, relief, ex-servicemen, Negro and language organizations throughout the country, and of delegates from united front conferences of these organizations held in the largest industrial cities. Farmer delegates came from united front conferences and farmers' organizations.

The vast majority of the delegates are not members of the Communist Party, but all are in favor of the election platform of the Party.

The convention will be followed immediately by a national tour by Foster and Ford, starting with Ford in Chicago tomorrow, and Foster in Gary, tomorrow. Foster speaks in Milwaukee on June 5, and ord on the same date in Terre Haute, Indiana.

STUDENTS BACK FOSTER AND FORD

Daily Worker

Vote Demand to Free Scottsboro Boys

6-7-32

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6. — At a recent mock political convention at the University of Minnesota students presented the program of the Communist Party and nominated William Z. Foster and James Ford, Negro, for president and vice-president, respectively.

New York

A resolution demanding freedom for the nine Scottsboro Negro boys was adopted almost unanimously when a rising vote was taken. A resolution demanding Tom Mooney's release was declared lost due to the treachery of the chairman, a law student. Seeing the enthusiastic endorsement of the Scottsboro resolution, the chairman called for a vote only by acclaimation on the Mooney resolution and then decdared it lost. For fifteen minutes, the convention was in an uproaras students demanded a standing vote on the resolution for the release of Mooney. But the chairman refused to call for a standing vote.

The resolution of Scottsboro and Mooney were introduced by students behind the Foster-for-President club. The students who presented the Communist Party program and spoke in behalf of its candidates were frequently interruped and booed but a hush fell over the audience when singink "The Internationaile" and carrying the Red Flag with the sickle and hammer, the students voting Communist paraded around the huge field house where the convention was held.

Prior to the mock political convention, many articles appeared in the student newspaper, the "Minnesota Daily" presenting the aims of the Communist Party.

ORGANIZERS CASES UP THIS WEEK IN ATLANTA

Journal 6-15-32

Atlanta, Ga., June 14 (CNA)—Whether the state of Georgia will continue to push the frame-up of two Negro and four white organizers arrested here two year ago, will be decided this week when attorneys for the International Labor Defense will move the dismissal of the charges of insurrection against them.

The six organizers are two Negro men, Henry Story and Herbert Newton, two white women, Mary Dalton and Ann Burlak; and two white men, Joe Carr and M. H. Poers. Powers and Carr were arrested for distributing a leaflet showing a picture of a Negro and white boy shaking hands. The other four were seized at a meeting of Negro and white workers gathered to protest against lynching. All were charged with "attempting to incite insurrection" and "distributing insurrectionary literature.' The latter charge carries the death penalty. Both charges are based on a law of 1861, designed to crush slave insurrections

'Reds' Accused Of Hiring Girls To Lure Boys

Knoxville Journal 7-14-32

PHILADELPHIA, Pa—A National Negro Association Opposed to Communism and Atheism was organized here last week. Magistrate Edward W. Henry is reported as heading the movement and is quoted as saying:

"I am informed that the Young Communish League held a picnic at Fairmont Park for which thirty white girls were employed at $10 a day to entice colored youths there.

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Trial Set for June 13; Workers Must Rush Protest

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The six working-class organizers are Henry Storey and Herbert Newton, Negro workers, May Dalton, Ann Burlak, Powers and Carr, white workers.

The Prosecuting Attorney of Georgia is demanding death sentences for the six workers as "the only means of combatting the growth of Communism in Georgia." At the last trial, two months ago, the original indicement was shot to pieces by the International Labor Defense attorneys. The state then drew up a new indiccment against the six workers in its determination to electrocute them for their working-class activities.

Only mass pressure can stop this hideous crime planned by the Georgia ruling class and force the lynch courts to drop the charges against these six working class organizers.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

JUL 25 1932

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Judge Calls on Negroes to Aid Other Races in Getting Rid of Communism

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The Judge's denunciation of Communism was delivered before more than 1500 persons at a mass-meeting under auspices of the recently organized American Negro Association Against Communism and Atheism in Lincoln Theatre, Broad and Lombard streets.

Judge McDevitt's address followed a broadside by Magistrate Edward W. Henry, president and one of the founders of the association.

Heckler Creates Stir

Excitement arose in the theatre when police were called to remove a young Negro, said to be a candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Communist ticket. Rising to his feet at the conclusion of Magistrate Henry's address, the young man endeavored to interpose an objection to the stinging criticism of Henry's attack upon Communism.

Denied permission to speak, the heckler attempted to cut in on subsequent addresses and received audible support from a few persons in the audience. Patrolmen called by the theatre attendants were booed in their attempt to oust the Communist. The man was allowed to remain when Magistrate Henry said he would be permitted to stay if he refrained from further interruption of the program.

Citing Magistrate Henry for his work in combating Communism among members of the magistrate's race, Judge McDevitt voiced disapproval of court interference on the part of those seeking to aid prisoners held for distribution of seditious literature and charges of a similar nature.

Cites Religious Antagonism

"Communist representatives are attempting to sow the seeds of discontent in your race because of your numbers," the Judge said, "but in view of your deep religious beliefs, which are contrary in every way to the Communist teaching of atheism, I am certain there are few Negroes who are willing to follow the Red banner.

"There may be 1,000,000 Communists in this country today, but there are still 124,000,000 persons who abhor the doctrines of Lenin.

"The intelligent white man is a true friend of the Negro and he is doing all in his power to help you fight the advance being made by Communists in these days of unemployment. Lend him your co-operation and adhere to the faith you have always had in Almighty God and you shall come out on top.

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RECORD

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Despite the Magistrate's emphatic denial of these remarks, the Philadelphia Tribune, Negro weekly, has interviewed others who were at the meeting, and who seem to agree that the published version of Henry's speech was generally accurate.

The Rev. W. H. R. Powell, of Shiloh Baptist Church, Lombard st., near 11th, informed the Tribune that he had heard Magistrate Henry make the first two statements, but he had failed to hear the remark about the amount of money Communists are spending here for propaganda.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

to fight for Negro rights, and to win the southern white masses to that fight. Most of them were already actively engaged in this fight.

In Atlanta, 6 workers (four of them white) are facing death for the "crime" of organizing Negro and white workers together.

A year ago in Texas, two native born workers, Coder and Hurst, were jailed for their activities in the struggle for Negro rights. They were later released—into the hands of a waiting gang of white business men. They were brutally beaten up, thrown into a river and left for dead. This not only shows that white workers, even in the South, can be won for the Communist program of Negro equality, for the fight for Negro rights, but it also shows the bitter hostility of the white ruling class to this program.

The arguments of these bourgeois Negro editors show that they cannot conceive of the Negro workingclass daring to fight against its imperialist oppressors. What is this but the white bourgeois theory of Negro inferiority? They refuse to see the role of the Negro working-class as an integral part of the working-class as a whole in the process of making the revolution in the United States and building up Socialism. They cannot conceive of the Negro working-class as part of the proletarian dictatorship putting down reaction, stamping out white chauvinism and establishing their rights.

In their grovelling servility to the white bourgeoisie, these gentlemen cannot imagine a state of affairs in which whites do not rule. They constantly prate of the "treatment" that is, and "will be handed down" to Negroes. In all of their arguments they show their complete acceptance and **support** of the white bourgeois dictum that Negroes are inferior, that Negroes "must stay in their place," that they can only expect such "rights" as the white ruling class condescends to permit them.

What is the basis for this inferiority complex on the part of these bourgeois Negro editors? The Negro bourgeoisie is a parasitic bourgeoisie. It is not connected with the industries. It has developed on the basis of Jim Crowism. Its economic base is a Jim Crow base. Its business activities are almost exclusively confined to small businesses, like insurance, rent collections etc. Its existence is based on the segregation and Jim Crow policies of the white bourgeoisie. It thrives most where segregation is most enforced.

And it sees in the growing unity of the Negro and white masses a direct threat against its Jim Crow economic base. The growing unity of the white and Negro toilers threaten to break through this Jim Crow base. This drives the Negro bourgeoisie more and more into the camp of the imperialist enemy.

Their sham opposition to the white ruling class is merely in the nature of a manouvering for concessions, for a larger share in the profits from the increasingly bitter exploitation of the Negro masses. They do not seek to break down the system of oppression. Rather they come out more and more openly in its defense. Their aim is merely for a fuller participation in the profits inside of the system which so frightfully oppresses, degrades and robs the toiling Negro masses.

* * *

(In tomorrow's Daily Worker I will deal with, examine more in detail Dr. Du Bois' arguments in the June "Crisis" as well as his arguments in his programatic article in the September

ADOPT CLASS STRUGGLE PLATFORM AT NATIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

Delegates Unanimously Accept Draft Submitted by Communist Party

WEINSTONE, HATHAWAY, CALL FOR DAY TO DAY STRUGGLE TO DRAW MASSES OF TOILERS INTO ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Women, Youth, Negro, Unemployed, Metal Farmer Delegates Make Special Plans

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—With a spirit of determination to carry to the masses of workers and farmers the fighting platform which they had adopted here yesterday in People's Auditorium at the closing session of the National Nominating Convention for the Communist election campaign, the 1,200 delegates left Chicago, Sunday and today.

"Our platform is not a set of promises handed down by politicians to catch votes, but a program of struggle against the capitalist attack," declared William W. Weinstone in presenting the final report of the platform committee last night. Weinstone is editor of the Daily Worker.

Weinstone analyzed the various amendments to the platform proposed by delegates during the convention. He declared that no essential changes had been proposed for the platform, and reported that the platform committee was unanimous on its fundamental points and on the political line of the platform.

"This line," Weinstone declared, is organization of the mass struggle around the six main points of the platform, particularly the demands for unemployment insurance and the fight against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. On the basis of these demands we must succeed in organizing a mass movement leading toward the establishment of a workers and farmers' government in the United States as the revolutionary way out of the crisis."

"We will be able to register successes on November 8," Weinstone said, "only to the extent that our election fight will be directed toward the day to day needs of the workers.

On Prohibition.

In answer to a request put in by delegate that the platform committee clarify the Communist Party working class measure, but at the same time he pointed out that the prohibition question was being magnified by the capitalist parties and their American Federation of Labor and socialist henchmen into a major issue in order to befog the basic causes of the capitalist crisis and sidetrack the workers and farmers from the real issues of the struggle.

"Hunger and war are the central issues of the campaign," Weinstone concluded, "and we must leave the convention to take up the practical fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and for the defense of the Soviet Union."

Opportunities, Responsibilities

C. A. Hathaway, reporting for the National Communist Election Campaign Committee, pointed out:

1. The perspective for the Communist Party in this campaign is great because of the crisis, but it also places great responsibility on the Party. We must approach the present situation from the viewpoint of organizing a fight for the interests of the working class. The interest of the working class at the present time demands that this be done.

2. Unlike the capitalist parties, we make no demagogic promises. Our campaign centers about the issues of organizing the workers for the struggles of today.

3. The election campaign must be utilized to develop every phase of activity: penetration of the factories, building revolutionary unions building unemployed councils and the United Farmers League, organization of the Negroes.

.. Only to the extent that mass organizations are built in struggle for the daily needs of the workers and farmers, can they be drawn into the election campaign and the Communist Party be guaranteed working class support.

"In short," Hathaway concluded "the election campaign is the strenghtening of all phases of our work."

National Tag Days.

Speaking for the Ways and Means Committee, A. Trachtenberg presented a series of concrete proposals for raising funds invloving the widest participation of the workers in the shops, factories and on the farms. The widest publicity, said Trachtenberg, must be given the campaign by the Communist Party press. He proposed two national tag days during the campaign to raise funds.

Six Conferences.

Six conferences took place during Sunday afternoon: Youth, women, unemployed, metal, Southern and Negro and farmers.

One hundred delegates took part in the Youth Conference.

Fifty-three metal workers in conference decided the main points for the election campaign in the steel industry should be the cities of the biggest groups of mills: Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Chicago, Baltimore and Youngstown.

One hundred and sixteen, more than half Negro, attended the Women's Conference and raised special demands for working women. They made plans for mobilizing women especially in the struggle against imperialist war.

Eighty-three Ex-Servicemen were recorded as delegates to the convention.

There were more than 150 Negro delegates.

After a stirring demonstration by the delegates in response to an appeal by a delegate who is a Colorado beet strike, the delegates collected $109 for relief in that strike.

Wm. Z. Foster



15,000 AT COLISEUM SHOW TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM

Carry Communist Candidates in Triumphant Parade Around Hall; First Time Negro Runs for Vice-President of U. S. A.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—Swinging and surging through the giant Coliseum last night, 15,000 Chicago workers and worker visitors from other parts of the country, and over a thousand delegates to the National Nominating Convention cheered for half an hour following the nomination of William Z. Foster for president of the United States and James W. Ford for vice-president.

FOREST OF RED BANNERS

Hundreds of red banners were flying throughout the hall. Thousands leaped from their chairs and formed a parade winding about the hall, carrying aloft on their shoulders both the candidates of the Communist Party. Hundreds of workers, men women and children stormed towards Foster and Ford as they were borne around the Coliseum and sought to grasp the hands of the Communist standard bearers in this election campaign.

Boo "Red Squad"—"Against Imperialist War"

Over the heads of the crowd, the red festooned hall was flaming with banners calling for "Fight Against Imperialist War", "Negroes and White Workers, Unite and Fight", "Defend the Soviet Union", "We demand Unemployment Insurance", and other similar slogans.

Just before the Coliseum meeting opened, the Chicago Police Department's "Red Squad" entered the hall, and was met by booing and hissing from the whole audience.

Browder Opens Meeting.

Earl Browder of the Central Committee of the Communist Party opened the Coliseum meeting with an address outlining the Communist Party struggle to win unemployment insurance and relief, and to stop wage cuts, in the present economic crisis. Browder summarized his own keynote speech which had been delivered in the morning at the opening session of the convention, and told the huge crowd of the adoption of a platform of class struggle at that session. (Extracts from the platform are published elsewhere in this paper.)

Amis Proposes Foster.

Browder introduced B. D. Amis, a Negro worker and delegate from Cleveland. Amis proposed Foster as nominee for president of the U.S.A. in the Communist election campaign, and said:

'The savage offensive of the imperialists is not limited to attacks on the economic standards of the workers, but is extended to a vile onslaught against the political rights of the masses. The imperialists of the world are feverishly preparing a new war, a slaughter of the workers and poor farmers, an attack on the Soviet Union, and the partitioning of China. The Communist Party puts forward a program of working class against the capitalist class, a fight to the bitter end for the overthrow of capitalism."

Amis told of Foster's long revolutionary record, of the struggles all over the country he has led, of the Great Steel Strike and his active present leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. He then proposed his name as nominee for president, and the hall broke into wild cheers, and singing of The

Communistic Meet Is Orderly And Impressive

CHICAGO, June 9. — Although brought to the city by the Red movement, the popular conception of a Communist gathering as a center of turmoil to be carefully guarded by the police, was dissipated by the conduct of the convention during the day Saturday, and at night in the big Coliseum where 12,000 delegates and visitors gathered.

There was not a single policeman at the convention hall. The prize pickpocket squad of the Chicago police department, which is already laying plans to protect the delegates to the big conventions, was not on hand among the Communists. Everything was orderly and comradely among the delegates, white and black, from the north and from the south.

There was no sign of liquor, good or bad, anywhere. In all the side rooms and ante-rooms where the "liquor" business is usually conducted at other conventions, the Communist delegates were busy preparing their platform or resolutions, or mapping out the campaign to elect Foster and Ford president and vice president, respectively.

Even in the big Coliseum meeting, there were no police to stay, which gave the Communists a higher average for good conduct than the Baptists got when they met there last in the Golden Jubilee, and than the Methodists received, meeting in Cleveland recently to depose a couple of their good bishops.

NEGRO URGED TO SHUN RANKS OF RADICALS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—(AP) A Plea for the negro to refrain from forfeiting the sympathetic understanding of his white friends by joining radical groups was voiced before the American Negro Uplift Society today by Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Birmingham pastor and chairman of the Alabama interracial commission.

The white and negro races must cooperate for better conditions, Dr. Edmonds said, explaining that uplift for one means help for the other. He said the south needs the negro and urged measures to obtain better understanding between the races.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO TRIED ON FRAME-UP CHARGE

Daily Worker
N.Y. File
7-5-32

Gets Suspended Sentence for Helping Strikers

STAMFORD, Conn., July 4.—A Negro worker, Cereal Willis, was given a suspended sentence by Judge Fennel last Saturday on a framed-up charge of threatening to kill two laborers if they did not go on strike.

Willis was arrested last Friday in court while attending a trial of three other workers, arrested the day before during a strike called by the laborers employed in the construction of the Long Ridge road here.

These laborers were brought in from out of town about a month ago to work for 30 cents an hour for ten hours a day. The union scale for laborers is $6 for an eight-hour day.

When the Unemployed Council heard of this, some workers were sent to speak to the laborers, who elected their own committee and declared a strike. Twelve of the 50 or 60 workers employed answered the call to strike. 7-5-32

At this trial, Comrade Willis exposed the frame-up nature of the charge leveled against him. He turned the whole affair into a trial of the Democratic state administration exploiting the workers and brought to the attention of the laborers who packed the court the role of the Unemployed Council in supporting their fight for a $6 wage and an 8-hour day.

When the judge saw that if the trial continued the miserable wages paid by the Democratic state administration would be exposed, he rushed to give Willis a suspended sentence.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Why Don't Negro Workers Attend Union Meetings?

By S. ZAMORA

"WHY is it that the Negro workers do not, as a rule, attend the union meetings?"

As a member of several organizations this question has been asked me many times. Especially by the Needle Trades workers. To find an answer to this question, I had to go to many workers individually to ask them their reason for keeping away from the meetings.

Need Criticism.

Most of them have given me the very same answer, which is: "because when we do come to the meeting most of the discussion is conducted in Yiddish, a language we do not understand. This is especially true where the discussions are very interesting."

For this reason, the Negro furriers especially do not attend the meetings of the union.

I, as a Negro worker, am very active in every movement for the benefit of the workers. I have had the same experience. I must sharply criticize a great number of our leaders who cannot conduct a meeting without speaking Yiddish, when they are quite capable of conducting the whole meeting in English.

"We Want to Understand."

Comrades, I am seeking all workers' organizations to call upon their executive boards to see that all meetings are conducted in English. This is very important if we will win the Negro workers and the native-born white workers.

PORTERS GIVE US NEW STANDING

The justice of the Pullman porters' demands for higher wages has never been in question. The disparity between their pay and that of other trainmen and the excessive hours they were required to serve always compelled the fair mind to conclude that they were underpaid. One thing only has been against them,—the habit of paying little for Negro labor in general and Pullman porters in particular.

From the outset of the case, begun almost a decade ago, to get a fair wage for the Negro Pullman employe, the porter, not the pay was the crucial factor. Would he stand for his rights long enough for the red tape of the law to be unwound so that the truth could stand forth?

Negro workers being outside the unions for the most part, are untrained in mass action. This fight for a fair wage could be won only by the group acting together. Labor leaders reasoned that the Pullman porters would follow the race's training rather than common sense and reason. Negro workers were schooled to consider only individual advantage. Slavery would have been impossible had not this practice been fostered among them by their masters. In the face of this the porters surprised their friends and enemies by showing a brand of stamina over a period of years and against all discouragements that would be creditable to any group. Now they are to have their reward. In Chicago early next month their case comes to trial, the court passing upon a question for which a precedent has already been established by the decision in favor of another railroad workers union.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the Pullman porters are contending that they, who organize voluntarily, are the real organization of their craft and not the company-inspired group which meets in the company's building under the eyes of its officials. Once this is proven, an outcome most likely, the law as it is already is sufficient to give them standing when they appeal to the mediation board, the proper place for complaints to be made and conditions of workers to be rectified.

Pullman porters number thousands. The wages involved run up into the millions. Yet with all that, theirs is the lesser interest involved in this controversy. Negroes, who more than other Americans are dependent upon their hands for a living, have been unorganized for the most part. They have had to struggle for work against the power of organized labor as well as against prejudice. In defense of the ban which unions maintained against Negroes, they said we could not be organized, we would not make sacrifices for our future betterment, and other similar things.

Until some group of Negro workers proved their mettle, our reputation put us outside the charmed circle of workers who are able to take their own part in bargaining for better working conditions. This impediment the Pullman porters are removing. The Negro preacher has played his part in the advancement of the race. The teacher, and the professional man have demonstrated capabilities. But the workers who are by far the larger number are just starting. With their victory, the race will move forward enmasse more than through any smaller and more selected group.

All honor to the Pullman porters for the fight they have made. A. Phillip Randolph and his co-workers have given us standing. The foundation they are laying is ours to use for advancement in every industry. No longer will we be "the last hired and the first fired" when we have been accepted as a part of the whole labor supply. The porters have proven that it is not the color and race which determines the manhood and stick-to-it-iveness.

Labor-1932

General.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

CRITICIZES ARM-CHAIR "LABOR" LEADERS TRYING TO REPRESENT NEGRO'S VIEWPOINT IN INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—"When will organizations discussing the Negro in industry turn to a real labor leader for light on the subject," is the question that Rienzi B. Lemus asks by inference in last week's issue of the New York Age, after giving an account of the labor symposium conducted here during the convention of the National Catholic Federation.



Geo. Millner

Hugh Frayne, white, organizer of the American Federation of Labor had had his say, and had heard his organization denounced from the floor and some of his points challenged. Ashley L. Totten had told why his Pullman Porters Brotherhood had died while yet young, and the "raceologists" had attempted to run away the functions of the sociologists, Mr. Lemus notes.

After pointing out how many of the people in the audience went off on a tangent in the attempt to answer Mr. Frayne and how they showed that they were not of the "workaday" world, the writer comments:

"Forasmuch as colored men shall have to join labor unions as workers, not as Negroes, and because it takes craftsmen to organize craftsmen and to conduct their unions, many of those present in the audience wondered when will similar meetings be addressed by such a real Negro labor leader of the A. F. of L. as George Millner of Norfolk, international vice president of the Long Shoreman's Union?

"Pullman porters, at the peak of good times, never constituted more than one-tenth of one per cent of colored workers, and not over 5 persent of the colored men already unionized.

"For years the colored employees of the eastern steamship lines have been organized into a typical A. F. of L. "closed shop" union, but their leader, and president, David E. Grange, never has been called upon by the race leaders to discuss it in their labor symposia."

In other words. Mr. Lemus asks "How can there be 'Hamlet' without any Hamlet."



Worker-delegates elected from New York and New Jersey, now present at the World Congress Against War. Top row from left to right: S. J. Stember, of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, elected Saturday to the presidium of the Congress; Joseph Brodsky, International Workers' Order; Lloyd Westlake, Newark Carpenters' local; James McFarland, Marine Workers' Industrial Union, also elected on the presidium; Joseph Roth, metal worker and member of the Ithaca branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Labor-1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Atlanta Trying U. S. Organizer For Activities

12-10-32

Two Negro Lawyers for the I. L. D. Will Defend Him

Richmond, Va.

Atlanta, Ga.—Trial of Angelo Herndon, threatened with the death penalty for successfully organizing starving Negro and white unemployed workers to obtain relief, set for November 28, was postponed until December 7, at the request of Rev. John Hudson, who is prosecuting the case for the State of Georgia. Benjamin J. David, Jr., and John H. Geer, Negro lawyers of Atlanta, who have been retained by the International Labor Defense to deefnd Herndon in court, were prepared to go ahead with the case and objected to the delay. "I will try the case when I am good and ready," the Rev. Hudson said, and Judge J. R. Hutcheson obliged.

The two Negro lawyers of the I. L. D. are waging a militant fight against the "jim crow" courts, parallel to that which will be fought in the Scottsboro case. A writ of habeas corpus was prepared last week demanding the immediate release of Herndon, raising particularly the question of the right of Negroes to sit on both grand and trial juries. Georgia has a peculiar technique of exclusion. Eligible Negro taxpayers' names are put on yellow slips, white taxpayers names on white slips. When a yellow slip is drawn it is thrown aside.

Herndon is charged with "inciting to insurrection," on the basis of copies of the Daily Worker and other revolutionary magazines and papers found in a raid on his room. The charge carries the death penalty upon conviction, but the constitutionality of the ancient statute on which it is founded has never been tested. The avowed intention of the Georgia authorities is to establish the death penalty for Communists in Georgia. It is the same charge which hangs over the famous "Atlanta Six."

The Rev. Hudson brought about Herndon's arrest when the latter called at the postoffice for his mail. His person and rooms were searched. He was a leader of the struggles of the Negro masses against lynching and all phases of jim-crowism, and in his room were found copies of the Daily Worker, Bishop Brown's book, "Communism and Christianity," and "The Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers," by George Padmore, American Negro working class leader.

The indictments against Herndon cite long passages from the books to prove his desire to incite to insurrection. But the real reason for his arrest has been kept quiet by the authorities. Last July, preceding his indictment, he organized and led a "food march" on the Fulton County commissioner's office, following an announcement from that office that no more relief funds were available. The result of the march was immediate action on the part of the commissioners in giving aid to the unemployed.

Herndon has been in jail four months, and from the rotten food served him is suffering severely from ulcers of the stomach. He has been denied proper medical attention or medicine. Since his illness became acute he has been unable to eat the prison food without terrible distress, and has had to rely on the few pennies the workers of Atlanta could bring him or else go hungry. He is not permitted to have visitors.

The I. L. D. urges workers to support Herndon's defense by wiring Prosecutor Rev. John Hudson and Judge J. R. Hutcheson in Atlanta, Ga., demanding dismissal of the indictment against him, and to the warden of Fulton county prison, Atlanta, Ga., demanding for him the right to receive visitors.

Herndon Trial Set.

Trial of Angelo Herndon, alleged negro Communist of Cincinnati on charges of attempting to incite to insurrection, was set Wednesday to be heard in superior court on January 17, according to Assistant Solicitor-General John Hudson. The negro is at liberty under $2,500 bond despite the fact that under an old Georgia law the crime with which he is charged is punishable by death.

OLD INSURRECTION ACT UPHELD BY HOWARD

An 1870 Georgia statute which provides that an attempt to incite to insurrection is a capital offense, was held constitutional and an indictment charging this offense against Angelo Herndon, alleged negro communist of Cincinnati, was held valid Saturday by Judge G. H. Howard in Fulton superior court. Herndon was seeking his release from Fulton Tower where he is held without bond, through a writ of habeas corpus attacking the indictment and the statute, by denying the writ Judge Howard ruled on the validity on both angles. Walter LeCraw and John Hudson representing the solicitor's office, opposed the writ.

Georgia

Herndon Is Given Bail

Held In Atlanta Jail On Charge of INCITING TO RIOT

Savannah Ga

Bail Reduced from $25,000 to $2,500

12-22-32

Atlanta, Dec. 19—Admission that "Negroes have been systematically excluded from the grand and petit juries for years," was wrung on the witness stand from Rev. John Hudson, assistant solicitor and prosecutor in the Angelo Herndon case, in a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to dismiss the indictment against Angelo Herndon. The writ raised this question of exclusion of Negroes from the jury and asked dismissal on this ground.

The ILD won another important partial victory in this case by forcing of bail for Herndon down from $25,000 to $2,500. Trial has been postponed until the first week in January, over the strenuous protest of John H. Greer and Benjamin J. Davis, jr., Negro ILD lawyers. The bail will be posted immediately, and Herndon freed pending the trial, the ILD announced.

The habeas corpus writ was dismissed on the technical ground that the "jury question cannot be raised by habeas corpus but must be raised by motion to quash."

The judge hearing the arguments pleaded sick, and on that ground held the hearing in chambers, so that workers could not hear the exposure of Jim-Crow, segregation in exclusion in open court, nor see white officials cross-examined on the stand by Negro lawyers. Davis called as witnesses, judges, clerks, sheriffs, jury commissioners, and the prosecutor himself, and was prepared to call on more officials, who had been subpeonaed when the admission of systematic exclusion of Negroes was wrung out of the Rev. John Hudson and put on the record.

At the trial, a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the grand jury that handed it down will be introduced, and the same witnesses subpeonaed. Another motion will demand the dismissal of the entire jury panel on the ground that Negroes are systematically excluded from it.

Angelo Herndon, 19 year old Negro organizer of Negro and white unemployed, is charged with "inciting to insurrection" under an ancient slave law. The charge carries the death penalty. It has been used by the courts of chain gang Georgia in their attempt to suppress the struggles of the Negro and the poor whites.

WIN RELEASE OF ANGELO HERNDON ON LOWER BAIL

New York, N.Y.

Mass Pressure Gains Victory In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed facing death charges for "inciting to insurrection," has been released on $2,500 bail, pending trial, which has been set for the first week in January. This big partial victory of the International Labor Defense was won by mass pressure and protest from all over the country, backing up the legal steps taken by the two Negro attorneys handling the case, John H. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

The Rev. John Hudson, assistant solicitor for the state, who is prosecuting the case, vigorously opposed the lowering of bail from the $25,000 originally set. It was on his request that the court postponed the case, over objection by the I. L. D. attorneys, who wished it brought to trial immediately.

This victory follows on the heels of the previous one, won last week, when Geer and Davis forced from Hudson the statement, on the witness stand, in a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, that "Negroes have been systematically excluded from juries for years" in Georgia. This action lays the ground for ripping open the whole Jim Crow and exclusion system of Georgia, as was done in the Euel Lee case in Maryland.

Herndon is charged under an ancient statute, the same under which the famous "Atlanta Six" face death charges, which would make it punishable by death to advocate unity of Negro and white workers. He was arrested immediately after he had organized and led a successful demonstration of starving Negro and white unemployed to obtain relief from the city authorities.

Admit Excluding Race From Jury

I. L. D. Wins Point in Fight to Save Boy From Death Chair

Chicago Defender
Chicago Daily

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Admission that "Negroes have been systematically excluded from the grand and petit juries for years" was wrung on the witness stand from Rev. John Hudson, assistant solicitor and prosecutor in the Angelo Herndon case in a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to dismiss the indictment against Herndon. The writ raised this question of exclusion of Race people from the jury and asked dismissal on this ground.

The court room was jammed with workers when the trial was to come up last week, and thousands of leaflets had been distributed. After the case opened, the trial was again postponed until the first week in January, over the strenuous protest of John H. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis Jr., International Labor lawyers. The bail will be posted immediately, and Herndon freed, pending the trial, the International Labor Defense announced.

The habeas corpus writ was dismissed on the technical ground that the "jury question cannot be raised by habeas corpus, but must be raised by motion to quash."

The judge hearing the arguments, after seeing the crowded court room, held the hearing in chambers. Davis called as witnesses, judges, clerks, sheriffs, jury commissioners, and the prosecutor himself, and was prepared to call on more officials, who had been subpeonaed; when the admission of systematic exclusion of the Race was rung out of the Rev. John Hudson and put on the record.

At the trial, a motion to quash the indictment on the ground the Race were excluded from the grand jury that handed it down will be introduced, and the same witnesses subpeonaed. Another motion will demand the dismissal of the entire jury panel on the same grounds.

Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old organizer of Race and white unemployed, is charged with "inciting to insurrection" under an ancient slave law. The charge carries the death penalty. The famous "Atlanta Six," four white and two Race workers, are faced with death on the same charge. The basis of the indictment against them is their distribution of a pamphlet containing a picture of a Race and white worker shaking hands. The indictment against Herndon is based on his possession of the Daily Worker, and other working class publications, which circulate freely in the mails throughout the country.

Unions, Strikes, etc.
Chicago Tribune

Plan to Give Colored Plumbers Union Papers

After a meeting at the Urban league, business agents of the plumbers and the steamfitters' union announced yesterday that a method was being developed to obtain union credentials for colored plumbers and steamfitters.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 1 1931

10,000 CHICAGOANS JOIN 'HUNGER MARCH'

Chanting "We Want Bread," Men, Women and Children Move in Rain Through Streets.

HOLD PEACEFUL MEETING

Exhorted by Reds While Demands for Cash for Unemployed Are Presented to Mayor Cermak.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—This city had its "hunger march" today, when 10,000 men, women and children chanting "We want bread" marched without disorder through the Loop and congregated in Grant Park, where speakers exhorted them to unite under the Communist flag and fight the "bosses of the capitalist class." A collection was taken up and the demonstrators dispersed peaceably. There were plenty of policemen on hand, but there was no call for their services. Meantime a committee was presenting the demands of the demonstrators to Mayor Cermak at the City Hall. These included:

No reduction in the quantity and quality of relief now being dispensed by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission; cash payments of $7.50 weekly for unemployed married couples with an additional $3 for each dependent, and $5 for single men and women; cessation of evictions; free gas, electricity, water, and coal; sufficient clothing for comfort and decency; car fare and hot lunches for school children; neighborhood medical, dental and hospital care; no foreclosures and exemption from taxes; no discrimination among Negroes and white and foreign-born workers; immediate freedom for all workers arrested for agitation and no deportations; a building program at union wages, and all unemployment funds to be administered by representatives of workers' organizations and unemployed.

Mayor Promises Aid.

The Mayor told the committee he would do all he could to improve the condition of the unemployed and promised to name any person they suggested to the emergency commission that is investigating the withholding of taxes. If taxes were forthcoming, he said, more aid could be extended.

Those who reached Grant Park braved a drizzling rain and a penetrating chill. Most of them remained for nearly three hours. None were without overcoats. When dollar bills were asked for, the collectors gathered in about thirty.

Booing accompanied the mentioning of public officials, and the Red flag and "the revolution" that is to "give back to the workers all they have produced" were cheered. One speaker said a near-by hotel had hundreds of vacant rooms "while many of you sleep in Grant Park."

Roy Burke, Socialist candidate for Governor of Illinois, was booed at the beginning of his five-minute speech, but was allowed to complete it. Leonidas McDonald, Negro Communist candidate for Governor of Illinois, followed him.

Resolutions were adopted calling on Governor Rolph of California to free Mooney, on the Governor of Alabama to free the "nine Scottsboro martyrs" and on Governor Emmerson to withdraw the National Guard from the Illinois mines.

A committee that had waited on Mayor Cermak reported that the Council had not gathered to meet them. Mayor Cermak had given them "soft words and refused to make any promises." The committee hoped the "workers" would not abide by such "snubbing treatment." The crowd applauded and the demonstration was over.

Later E. L. Ryerson Jr., chairman of the Emergency Commission, said there was nothing new in the demands of the committee which, he asserted, did not represent those receiving public relief, but the Communist party.

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

NOV 1 1931

15,000 MARCH; COPS HALT CHICAGO RIOTS

(By United Press)

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Police broke up disorderly groups of hunger marchers in a half dozen places in the Loop late today after a parade of 15,000 unemployed passed the city hall to a mass meeting in Grant Park.

Four colored marchers were arrested and several score men were ejected from street cars by police when they refused to pay fares. Police squads pulled agitators from soap boxes, kept the marchers moving out of the Loop, and untangled the traffic.

Demand Free Rides.

After an orderly demonstration during the day disorders began in several places when marchers, leaving the mass meeting at Grant Park, scuffled with police and street car employes. The demonstrators jumped on street cars and insisted they be allowed to ride free.

A crowd of 200 men and women caused a tumult at Madison and Wells Sts. They pushed pedestrians off sidewalks, blocking traffic and delaying homebound workers.

During the parade, held despite a cold, drizzling rain, the marchers had waved red banners in defiance of police orders. Banners carried by marchers read:

"We pledge solidarity with the London hunger marchers."

"On to Washington in a national hunger march."

"We want bread, not bullets."

"$80,000,000 for Dawes' bank; 8 cents a day for workers."

Hoover's Hoboes."

With one group was a detachment of ex-service men carrying a banner reading, "Wilson's Heroes; Hoover's Hoboes."

An Italian group bore a huge painting of Mussolini. Under his picture was a skull and cross bones.

A colored group carried a life size painting of a colored man in an electric chair. Its caption was, "Scottsboro Electrocution."

More than 1,000 police stood ready for any emergency. A platoon of children carrying empty milk bottles formed the vanguard of the North Side marchers. They sang the Internationale and then "We'll Hang Mayor Cermak to a Sour Apple Tree When the Revolution Comes." They varied the song by substituting President Hoover's name.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

I. W. W. Only Labor Union Open To Race, U. S. Report Shows

Courier 3-26-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—Deliberate exclusion of Negroes from membership in American labor unions is illustrated in a list compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce and sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The list shows that out of 20 important unions in the trans_ation and communication industries, only the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) admit Negroes, the others specifically excluding colored workers from membership.

The unions prescribing white or Caucasian qualifications for membership include: American Federation of Railroad Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Switchmen's Union of North America, Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, American Train Dispatchers Association, Grant International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Railroad Yardmasters of North America, National Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots of America, Neptune Association, Railway Mail Association, Order of Railway Conductors, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, American Wire Weavers Protective Association, and National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers.

industries that admits colored workers. Others specifically prescribe "white" or Caucasian qualifications, according to the statement; but it is known that the Longshoremen's ion admits colored to full equality.

ONLY THE I.W.W. ADMITS NEGROES

Afro-American

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Others Specify Members Must be White to be Accepted.

NEW YORK.—Exclusion of colored persons from membership in many American labor unions is shown in a list compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, according to a statement sent out by the N.A.A.C.P.

The list shows that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only unit in 20 important unions in the nsportation and communication

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Some Recent Victories and Unsolved Problems of the I.L.D.

New York, N.Y. Daily Worker 8-3-32

By EARL BROWDER.

PART I.

AMONG the various organizations which the workers find necessary to solve the daily problems of the class struggle, an ever more important place is occupied by the International Labor Defense. Especially now, when victims of the struggle are multiplying, the ILD must receive greater attention than ever before. Without a well-organized and solid ILD the difficulties of the workers will be much greater. A major task today is to build the ILD and make it stronger and better able to carry out its work.

Recent Historic Victories of the I. L. D.

We have tended to overlook, under pressure of big events and daily tasks, the tremendous historic significance of some recent victories won by the ILD.

Take the case of the Negro worker, Orphan Jones (Euel Lee), which was handled entirely by the ILD. A friendless Negro worker was charged with murder. Threatened by lynching, abandoned by all the "respectable" Negro organizations, crushed by a brutal "third degree" which extorted a "confession" of guilt—it seemed that Orphan Jones was doomed to become simply another item in the long list of Negro oppression and martyrdom.

But the International Labor Defense, associated with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, took up the fight. By its intervention it prevented the lynching. When the case came before the courts, the usual "legal lynching" was prepared, and verdict of guilty was quickly pronounced. But already the case had been taken out of its obscurity. The whole country was aware of it; the masses were being aroused. And the ILD, by its clear political line and mass struggle, had transformed the case from a farcical "trial" of Orphan Jones, into a trial of the system of Jim-Crow "lynch justice" under which the Negro people have suffered ever since "emancipation." Upon the basis of an aroused mass movement, the conviction of Orphan Jones was appealed to the higher courts. The case became a part of the whole struggle for Negro rights, alongside the Scottsboro case which has stirred the entire world. Especially did the ILD in this case attack the exclusion of all Negroes from juries in the law courts which condemn Negroes to death, a system universal in the South and general even in the North. The higher court was forced, by the pressure of aroused mass opinion and protest, to set aside the verdict and order a new trial, on the grounds set forth by the ILD that systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service made impossible a fair trial.

This victory has been hailed by even the bourgeois Negro press as the most important single event in the struggle for Negro liberation since the days of "emancipation" from chattel slavery. It was won by the ILD and its associated organizations, in the face of most active and bitter opposition and denunciation by all the liberal and socialist" organizations, Negro and white, which pretend to be "friends and protectors" of the Negro people While the ruling class in Maryland are determined to hang Orphan Jones, and may yet succeed in spite of this decision of the masses are not further aroused (on this point there must be no illusions), yet even this victory has the most profound revolutionary implications. It was a tremendous achievement for the ILD and LSNR.

The World-Wide Campaign on the Scottsboro Case.

Our struggle to save the lives of the nine Negro boys in the Scottsboro case' and to make this the instrument of the mass struggle for Negro rights everywhere, was another great achievement of the ILD. In this case we had arrayed against us a most formidable united front, which fought with the most desperate means. The fight had to be carried on not only against the white landlords and lynch law rulers of Alabama, and the forces of government all over the country. In addition there was mobilized gainst us all the "respectable" organizations of the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie, the churches, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) the Socialist Party, the Civil Liberties Union, the Lovestoneites and Cannonites, the American Federation of Labor. With one voice they all denounced the ILD and the Communist Party, claiming that the mass movement was endangering the lives of the Scottsboro boys which could be saved only by hushing up the case and appealing to the better sentiment" and "humanitarian feelings" of the Southern white ruling class.

By our mass struggle, by rousing hundreds of thousands to protest everywhere, we smashed thru this united front of lynchers and their reformist lieutenants; we prevented the execution originally set for July 8, 1932, and again thereafter; and we finally forced the case into the Supreme Court of the U. S. where it is now set for review on October 10, 1932.

We carried this case throughout the world, and not only throughout the United States. The Scottsboro case has taken its place thruout Europe as one of the most important, most famous, of the whole history of celebrated cases in the world struggle against oppression, against bourgeois "justice" origin has always actively supported every step in the struggle to win Mooney's freedom. For several years the ILD was prevented from

This achievement was possible only because we had such an organization as the International Labor Defense, to conduct the fight and mobilize the masses for struggle.

The Fight for the Liberation of Tom Mooney

Tom Mooney has been 16 years in prison, victim of a frame-up by the capitalist class and its agents, because he was a fearless fighter for the workers. The ILD since its taking the leadership of this struggle by the fact that Mooney himself, under the influence of enemies of the ILD, still had illusions that his case was best kept separated from the "Reds" and refused to authorize the ILD to directly campaign in his behalf. But the accumulating years of inaction and active betrayal of Mooney's supposed friends, and the consistent support by the ILD, finally broke down Mooney's prejudices and convinced him that he must openly appeal to the fighting organizations of the workers, even though he still is not entirely clear about the role of the S. P., the renegades, etc. When Mooney issued his appeal, in 1931, to all workers' organizations, to take up his battle, the ILD was the first to respond and the only one, together with all who support the ILD, to wage a continuous campaign from that time one for Mooney's release. The ILD organized a whole series of mass street demonstrations from coast to coast. It sent out speakers. It distributed millions of leaflets. It brought the Mooney case into all its supporting press, which circulates in several million copies a year. It organized, jointly with the Mooney Molders Defense Committee, a country-wide tour of Mother Mooney and Mother Wright for the Scottsboro case, and is now conducting a similar tour of Mother Mooney and Richard Moore, famous Negro orator. The ILD revived the Mooney case on an international scale, arousing against the workers of Europe and Latin-America on Mooney's behalf.

Thus in the Mooney case, also, "crime" of criminal syndicalism.



THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

They were convicted and sentenced to prison for 40 years. By organizing mass protests against this vicious frame-up and sentence, the ILD forced the reduction of the outrageous sentences to three years.

The Imperial Valley case is a good example of the internationa

The ILD demonstrated that it is an indispensable organization, that without it the needs of the class struggle of the workers could not be fulfilled.

The Imperial Valley Case.

One of the most important defense struggles of recent years, the case of seven workers of Imperial Valley, California, was conducted by the ILD. These workers, Sklar, Horiuchi, Roxas, Erickson, Orosco Emery and Herrera, were arrested while holding an agricultural workers convention to form a union to fight against the slave conditions on the Imperial Valley ranches. This act was held to constitute the character of the class struggle in America. The defendants were excellent representatives of the various nationalities among the agricultural workers of the Imperial Valley, comprising two Mexicans, one Filipino, one Japanese, one white foreign born and two white natives.

This case is again the center of active struggle, becoming part of the nation-wide fight against the deportation policy of Hoover-Doak. The government is now attempting to deport Horiuchi to fascist Japan, and is holding Sklar in prison after his sentence has expired, because it has issued a deportation warrant against him but cannot execute it as he was born in Russia with which the U. S. has no deportation treaties such as it has with capitalist countries.

Today the ILD conducts the mass struggle demanding the uncondi- come awaits him from the workers tional release of Sklar and Hori- of the victorious Soviet Republic. uchi, who are held in prison after their terms are expired. In the case of Horiuchi, the ILD is demanding, as a last resort to prevent deportation to Japan, and death at the hands of the murder-regime there, the right of voluntary departure so that he can go to the Soviet Union, where a warm wel-

ASKS RITCHIE TO PROTECT MIXED PICNIC MEET

Says Officer Started to Drive Out White and Colored.

PROPRIETOR IS HALED INTO CT.

Told by Judge He would Have to Get Out

A vigorous protest was sent to Governor Albert C. Ritchie this week by Louis Berger, secretary of the International Labor Defense, against the action of Ann Arundel County authorities at an inter-racial picnic held recently.

In his telegram, Mr. Berger said: "On August 14 an officer, accompanied by an armed civilian with a gun exposed on his hip, invaded Mastiloni's farm where the International Labor Defense held its picnic of Negro and white workers. The committee was ordered not to arrange affairs with Negroes participating. The owner of the farm was summoned to appear before Judge Kreman the next day.

Farmer Threatened

"The judge threatened to call upon the governor to give forces to arrest every one if he rents the place to the International Labor Defense, made up of Negroes and whites. Furthermore, he would have to clear out of Ann Arundel County. There could be no Negroes and whites gathering any place in that county.

"The International Labor Defense protests vigorously against such acts of terrorism by your officials, which are directed against the Negro masses.

"This is a direct invasion of all fundamental rights guaranteed to black and white alike. The International Labor Defense will wage the most vigorous campaign against your jim crow laws in this state. We shall tolerate no intimidation from any of your Negro-hating judges who seek to exclude Negroes from our most orderly gatherings.

"We demand you take immediate steps to prevent any further intimidation."

(Signed) LOUIS BERGER,
Secretary

No Answer

Mr. Berger received no answer from the governor concerning his message. This is the third year that inter-racial picnics have been held by the local organization.

NEGRO, WHITE ARE JAILED; ASKED AID FOR JOBLESS

NEW YORK — (CNA) — Sam Brown, jobless Negro worker, and Mrs. Eleanor Henderson, white, were arrested here last week for leading a group of unemployed workers to the Home Relief Bureau at 235 East 125th street in an effort to get aid for them. In Harlem Court, Magistrate Aurelio pronounced them "guilty" of disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Henderson, who is the wife of Donald Henderson, instructor at Columbia university is an active member of the Unemployd Council of Upper Harlem. Together with Brown, Mrs. Henderson led workers to the relief station. In front of the station, Patrolman Geere Green, white, struck Brown with an iron bar. Mrs. Henderson ran to his defense, and eye-witnesses report that it was only her prompt action that saved Brown from being killed.

Magistrate Aurelio attempted to inject racial hatred into the trial by questioning Mrs. Henderson as to what she, a white woman, "was doing with a colored man."

Both Brown and Mrs. Henderson are held without bail pending sentence. The International Labor Defense is fighting the case.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 21 1932

LABOR OFFICE RAIDED

New Yorker, Correspondent of Daily Worker, Seized.

By the Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 21.— Two men were arrested and a quantity of literature seized today by police in a raid on the Southern headquarters of the International Labor Defense.

The men said they were Donald Burke, of Chattanooga, Southern organizer, and A. Landy, of New York, correspondent for the Communist Daily Worker.

Police said the literature showed Burke had called a conference in Birmingham, October 2, to seek enfranchisement of voters irrespective of qualifications and freedom for "political prisoners," including seven Negroes sentenced to death at Scottsboro, Ala., for attacking white girls.

CONVENTION OF LABOR DEFENSE AND THE L.S.N.R.

Will Send Delegation To Washington in Scottsboro Case

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—One hundred and ninety delegates, representing 10,000 individual members of the International Labor Defense and affiliated groups with a total membership of 127,000, have already presented their credentials to the credentials committee of the Fifth National Convention of the International Labor Defense which will take place in Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 8 and 9.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 6.—On the day when, in every city in the world masses of workers demonstrate for the freedom of the eight innocent Negro Scottsboro boys, the International Labor Defense opens its national convention here. The I. L. D. has been the first defender of these framed Negro children, slated for death in the electric chair and betrayed by many of the Negro and white capitalists, by the conservative labor movement and by the "liberal" National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People," and by such legal lights as Darrow, who likes to call himself "liberal."

The I. L. D. still leads the struggle; it is on the masses, raising their voices in mass demonstration all over the world, that it relies to snatch the victims of white landlordism from the electric chair.

Convention Starts Oct. 8.

International Scottsboro - Mooney Day is Oct. 8. The I. L. D. National Convention will be held here Oct. 8 and 9. The day before it meets, the National Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will take place, delegates registering at 1426 West Third St., and assembling tomorrow in 3804 Scoville St.

The L. S. N. R., organization of militant white and Negro workers, will undoubtedly endorse the I.L.D. campaign for release of the Scottsboro boys.

There are only two days left in which to rally such a strong protest that the Supreme Court of the United States will have to reverse the death verdict of the Alabama frame-up courts. The case is before the Supreme Court Oct. 10. The National Convention of the I. L. D. will make it one of its first duties to elect from the delegates present a delegation to Washington on Oct. 10, and enter there the demands of the workers, Negro and white alike, that this murder of Negroes cannot go through.

ATLANTA NEGRO SEEKS RELEASE UNDER WRIT; NO NEGROES ON JURY

For the first time in the history of George the question of the exclusion of Negroes from the jury panels will be raised when the trial of Angelo Herndon is called, which case is set for December 13.

Herndon is charged under an ancient statute, originally a slave law, which provides the death penalty for "inciting to insurrection" and under which any proposal of unity between Negro and white workers can be called "incitement to insurrection." It is the same statute under which the famous Atlanta Six face death charges.

Its constitutionality has never been tested in the courts of Georgia before.

Lawyers B. J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Greer, young attorneys of Atlanta who are defending Herndon are employed by the International Labor Defense. They will seek to obtain the release of Herndon on a writ of habeas corpus.

HERNDON DEATH TRIAL UP TODAY

Workers Must Defeat Georgia Boss Terror

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The trial of Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer, is set for tomorrow. The chain-gang state of Georgia is demanding his life for the "crime" of successfully organizing Negro and white workers together for joint struggle against their common poverty and exploitation. The case is woven out of the same fabric as the Scottsboro frame-up—the monstrous national oppression and special persecution of the Negro people.

Refuse Habeas Corpus Writ.

The court has refused the request of John H. Geer and Benjamin Davis, Jr., Negro attorneys retained by the International Labor Defense, for a writ of habeas corpus. In their request for the writ, the I. L. D. attorneys maintained that the exclusion of Negroes from the Grand Jury invalidated the indictment against Herndon.

At tomorrow's trial, the I. L. D. attorneys will again raise this fundamental issue. They will also offer a motion to squash the entire petit jury panel on the grounds that Negroes have been excluded from it. This is the first time that exclusion of Negroes from juries is being made an issue in Georgia.

Ancient Statue.

Herndon was indicted under an ancient statute, originally aimed at suppressing the frequent insurrections of the Negroes during chattel slavery. Under this statute any proposal of unity between white and Negro workers can be called "incitement to insurrection" and be punished by death. It is the same statute under which the famous "Atlanta Six" (two Negro and four white organizers) face death. These cases are only two of many similar cases, whose existence explode completely the arguments of the reformists that the internationally famous Scottsboro Case is an isolated instance and a "miscarriage of justice."

These cases are not accidental, but part of the deliberate policy of capitalist class justice. All workers and sympathetic elements must immediately rally to the defense of these workers. Rush protests to Prosecutor Rev. Hudson and Judge Hutchinson in Atlanta, Ga. Rush funds at once to the I. L. D. to enable a vigorous prosecution of the mass and defense and the fight in the courts.

LABOR DEFENSE OFFICE IN SOUTH RANSACKED

Unidentified Men Take Records at Birmingham—Investigation to Be Asked.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21 (AP). Two unidentified white men who displayed officers' badges ransacked the Southern headquarters of the International Labor Defense early today after binding and gagging the Negro porter.

All movable records and a quantity of pamphlets stored in the offices were taken and remaining papers were scattered and keys of a typewriter twisted to make the machine useless.

The night watchman at the building, D. H. Gilbreath, told police he investigated continual buzzing of an elevator bell and found the men, who had already bound the Negro. Gilbreath said that, when he confronted the pair, they displayed arms and badges and ordered him to take them down in the elevator.

Donald Burke, in charge of the office, said the national headquarters of the organization in New York would demand of Congress that the disorders be investigated.

Mr. Burke expressed indignation over the "attacks on share croppers" and reiterated he would insist on the economic condition of Negro tenants being improved.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

KENTUCKY WILL ARRAIGN 10 RED LEADERS TODAY

Chicago Tribune

Prepared if Miners Try Violence.

1-12-32

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—In the face of threats which have been relayed in whispers against both judge and prosecutor, and with the possibility of another march of miners in sympathy with the prisoners, it is planned to go ahead tomorrow morning with the preliminary hearings against ten communists who are being held in jail here under the state criminal syndicalism law. The prisoners, with one exception, are easterners who came here to lead the futile strike of the miners for higher wages.

Among the defendants are: Mrs. Clarina Michaelson, secretary of the National Miners' union; Vern Smith, a writer for the Daily Worker; Ann Barton, writer for the Federated Press; Vincent Kemanovich, agitator from Pittsburgh; Julia Parker, one of the Theodore Dreiser group of investigators, and Allan Taub, New York attorney, who was sent out here by the International Labor Defense.

Two Attorneys on Way.

Two other attorneys are now said to be on their way from New York and Chicago to get Taub out of jail. He is a clever young German Jew and the case against him is a weak one. He was arrested after he had been in town a few hours as he was getting into a machine owned by Joe Weber, one of the miner sympathizers with communism, against whom a warrant had been issued. The chief of police swore out a warrant charging Taub vaguely with obstruction of government, and he is to be tried under the state law which makes it unlawful for any person to "print, publish, utter, circulate, or have in his possession" any document which advocates criminal syndicalism, as forcible resistance to authority. The penalties are $10,000 fine and 21 years in the penitentiary. The same penalties are applied to "any person or persons who shall rent or furnish any building, land or place" for the circulation of any such matter.

A Technical Case.

When the communists arrived here they were given part of a law office for headquarters. This and hotel rooms were raided and literature seized, which, according to County Attorney Walter B. Smith, brings them well within the provisions of this statute. One clause only of this law has been held unconstitutional and there is a saving clause which makes the others still valid. Taub is brought in on the theory that the machine in which he was riding had been used to circulate this literature. An effort is to be made to get him to admit he is a member of the communistic group, for the act of throwing an attorney into jail with such scant ceremony has caused a lot of comment.

Hightower Defense Closes.

Mount Sterling, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The defense in the Hightower case concluded its testimony tonight with the introduction of Joe Caywood, former city clerk of Evarts. Caywood, who was indicted jointly with W. B. Jones, Hightower and other for the murder of Jim Daniels, Otto Lee and Howard Jones in the battle of May 5, waived all his rights as a defendant and gave his testimony in behalf of Hightower.

Caywood denied that Jones or Hightower ever had made any threats in his presence.

Asked by his counsel: "Did you conspire with Hightower, Jones or any one, to kill or hurt Jim Daniels or any one?" Caywood replied, "I certainly did not."

Government Might As Well Abdicate.

That conditions have been bad in the coal mining district of Kentucky goes without saying. With many men out of work there has naturally been distress and suffering. The lawlessness that followed, regardless of where the blame should be placed, did not improve conditions. It only intensified feeling and made a settlement of the issues involved only much more difficult. Nor has the situation been clarified by the introduction of purely political matters. The work of outside agitators has not availed to relieve any of the existing distress.

The other day a delegation representing the National Miners' Union, called upon Governor Laffoon and presented to him a list of 11 demands. These demands are thus reported by The Associated Press:

First. Ten dollars a week for "unemployed, striking and blacklisted miners and $3 a week for each dependent." The money to be obtained by a state appropriation and distributed by a miners' relief committee.

Second. Unemployment insurance equal to the average wage.

Third. Immediate release of all imprisoned miners and strike leaders, including W. B. Jones and W. H. Hightower, labor leaders, facing life sentences on conviction of murder conspiracy charges.

Fourth. No eviction of striking and blacklisted miners from the company houses.

Fifth. Withdrawal of all existing injunctions.

Seventh. Unrestricted right for miners to organize, picket mines and hold meetings.

Eighth. No discrimination against negro miners, and the abolition of the "Jim Crow" law.

Ninth. No deportation of foreign-born workers and organizers.

Tenth. Repeal of the criminal syndicalism law.

Eleventh. Free luncheons, clothing and medical care for miners' children.

These demands take a long range away from the subjects that should be entertained by employers and employes. No sensible American would deny to the miners a fair and just wage sufficient to support them and their families in a proper manner. Nor could there be any objection to demands for working conditions as safe and healthful as it is possible to make them. The right of miners to organize, to bargain collectively and to use every lawful and peaceful measure to achieve their ends is unquestioned.

The long-drawnout depression and widespread unemployment has convinced many sane thinkers that some form of unemployment insurance would be a wise provision. These and other measures the Kentucky miners might have demanded with a backing and justice. But some of their demands go into the domain of visionary paternalism. They go further than that. By demanding the removal of all protecting forces the miners would be patrons of violence. They are seeking the abdication of the executive law enforcing authority. And the abolution of all injunctions would be a virtual abdication of the judiciary.

Nor is this all. The miners demand the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, which would be an abdication of the legislative authority into the hands of the radical enemies of government. The judiciary would not only abdicate its power if the prisoners convicted should be released, but it would also stand repudiated and more or less disgraced. Some of the other demands contain nothing but the exercise of paternalistic powers of government at their worst.

The Kentucky miners are asking nothing less than the abdication of all government into their hands.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

White Workers Accused Of Stirring Up Negroes

SHREVEPORT, La., March 18—(AP)—Counsel for the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad in the hearing here today before President Hoover's emergency board charged that negro laborers working on contract with the road had been "stirred up" in a wage dispute by white men while employes' leaders fighting a 10 per cent basic wage cut entered denial of responsibility and claimed that the railroad officials had refused to arbitrate differences.

On the grounds that the President's proclamation authorizing the board to settle the trouble did not include a complaint from negro laborers of the road, Justice Walter P. Stacey, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, chairman of the board, held that the negro workers complaint could be discussed at the hearing only as a collateral complaint.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

MUSICIANS AND WAITERS CLUB RE-OPENS

Courier

8-27-32

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25 — After complete reorganization with Andrew Jones, president, and Raymond Pearson, secretary, the Musicians and Waiters Home Club has resumed activities at the old headquarters, 3613 Giles avenue.

For years this organization has functioned on the Southside, but three months ago, due to the depression and the unemployment, the members deemed it expedient to cease all activity. A flood of protests followed this action and the reorganization was effected and last Monday night found all of the old-timers back in the fold for the reopening.

Jones, the president, announced at the Monday evening session that the official "reopening" would be held on Labor Day and that present indications are that it will be a gala affair. The club rooms have been redecorated and a "picked orchestra" of the organization will furnish the music.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

HOLSEY MADE "HONORARY WAITER"

Courier

2-27-32

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The New York branch of the National Association of Colored Waiters, with headquarters at 436 Lenox avenue, honored A. L. Holsey by making him an "honorary waiter' with membership in their organization, following an address by Mr. Holsey before the group Monday afternoon. The honorary membership was a token of appreciation for the speech.

WAITERS CANCEL '32 CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH

Defender

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4.—Officials of local branch No. 62 of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees have announced that following a conference with Irving Gray of Chicago, national president, it was decided to cancel the 1932 convention of the association, scheduled to be held in Pittsburgh.

Chicago Def

Because of the unsettled conditions prevailing at present it was reported that local chapters of the association throughout the country had not responded to the call of the convention in sufficient numbers to constitute a quorum, and as a measure of economy it was decided to postpone the big event until next year.

8/6/32

Waiters and cooks all over the United States look forward each year to the meeting of the association, the largest of its kind in America, and its various sessions have been attended by nationally prominent hotel men and women of both races. Demonstrations of the latest methods employed by large hostelries in the preparation and service of food for all sorts of functions are made each year by association members.

Officers of the Pittsburgh chapter, all well known in the hotel and catering world, are J. Judson Thompson, president; J. J. Singer, secretary, and Scott Wood Jr., convention chairman.

Labor

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Nat'l Miners Demand Race Equality

Appeal to Race Prejudice Brings Forth Protest

Pineville, Ky., (CNA)— The efforts of the coal operators to break the united strike of the Negro and white miners of Kentucky and Tennessee under the leadership of the National Miners Union, by appealing to race prejudice, have brought forth from the headquarters of the union here a vigorous affirmation of its stand for race equality.

A leaflet spread broadcast recently by agents of the operators calls upon the white miners to drop their affiliation with the National Miners Union on the ground that "the union believes in equality of Negro and white."

The answer of the National Miners Union to this "charge" of the operators is contained in a leaflet put out by the Union here last week. The leaflet states in part:

"The National Miners Union does not hide the fact that it fights for complete equality for Negroes. On the contrary, it proudly proclaims this point in its program. The N. M. U. knows as every thinking miner knows, operators to split the ranks of the workers and play white against Negro and Negro against white. When white miners strike, Negro scabs are brought in to break the strike. When Negro miners strike, white miners are incited against them by the operators and are brought in to break their strike.

"The N. M. U. knows that no working class struggle can be won without the times solidarity of white and Negro. It realizes that white workers can never be free as long as workers in a black skin are in chains. For this reason the N. M. U. fights unceasingly the battle of the most exploited section of the working class, the Negro workers."

The National Miners Union has in the present strike raised many demands for the Negro miners, including the right of Negro miners to work in every mine and at every job, equal wages with white workers. About 3,000 of the 18,000 miners on strike in Kentucky are Negroes.

Labor-1932

Native African Union of America

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Native African Union Plans Economic Emancipation

By THOMAS DOSUMU-JOHNSON
(Secretary-General, Native African Union of America, Inc.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the Native African Union has been in existence for the past four years, her activities are as yet unknown to the American world. All attempts to acquaint the public with her objects have been greatly suppressed by those who possess the machinery necessary to make it possible and by those whose only interest in Africa is the "whys" and "wherefores" of the lips of the Ubangi Tribes as prostituted in the American circus. The Negro, sad but true, is more detrimental to his own prograss than the white man will ever be. However, we trust that the preachments of Dr. Carter G. Woodson and his coterie of "Caesars" will make such impression upon some of our Negro editors as to induce them to relax the ban and help the Native African Union of America, Inc., in her endeavor to interest business men and women of the race as to the possibilities of trade and industry in Africa.

SYMPATHETIC COOPERATION

The Native African Union of America was founded on August 1927, incorporated February, 1928, with the express purpose of bringing the Negroes of Africa and the Americas with a view to sympathetic cooperation for their mutual benefits.

The most significant characteristics of that broad study around which centers the aim of the Native African Union are its wide diversity and spacious amplitude.

Taking psychology as its starting point, in its analysis of the human wants which explain or condition wealth, it traverses the entire realm of social activities and institutions which are the results of man's efforts to supply his material needs. If the social and political problems that now confront the race are to be effectively solved, strict attention to the economic element is essentially necessary. Economics touches on the one hand, the physical sciences from which most of its fundamental principles emanate, occupies joint territories at places with politics, ethics and law, though they are in their respective jurisdictions quite distinct, and forms at once the most fertile and most thoroughly developed province of the broad science of sociology.

NATIONAL ISOLATION DEADLY

The nation, however great can isolate itself and succeed. This is the verdict of history. Cooperation with the African is germane to the establishment of successful commercial intercourse with Africa. The Europeans have always done so. It is imperative that the Negroes of the Western World employ the same tactics to save posterity from the thraldom of prejudice and arrogance.

Animating the entire field of economics, attended with the love of truth for truth's sake, common to all societies, is the persistent hope that the Native African Union, with the cooperation of other organizations of the black world, by systematic study, may become the dictator of Africa's economic policy and eventually abolish the mundane poverty which deadens and dwarfs the lines of the Negro peoples of the world.

We have very little or no political interest. Our activities center around those social phenomena which are concerned with the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of man.

LACK SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

In this period of economic uncertainty when all races are finding means whereby their unemployed could be maintained, the Negro still sits complacently like a Micawber waiting for some good turn to come to him. Have our "leaders" no sense of responsibility? How long would we continue to wait for some one to think and do for us? Of what value is our education when we neglect the elementary cardinals of nationhood?

It is useless to talk of equality with the white man when we are entirely dependent on him for bread in our homes, dresses and shoes for our wives and the education of our young. The exigencies of the time demand a change in our policy of seeing only the areas of these United States, and try our commercial fortunes in other realms exactly as the white race has done.

Imagine what will happen to the Negro race if part of the fortune of the 255,701 Negro business houses in America is invested in some enterprise in Africa. We Negroes in America would rather stay in New York City Chicago, Detroit or some such big cities where the fierce competition for physical existence is apt to compel us to ignore the cannons befitting our profession and sail in borrowd plumes, which, invariably, is the shortest path to ruin.

There are in Africa eleven million square miles, sparsely populated, and offers room and opportunity for trained men in all walks of life. When you ask why don't some of you go to Africa? You are fired with a question which becomes only an Epicurean: "Are there any beautiful women in Africa?"

The African would rather see his country exploited by members of his own race as the benefits will be enjoyed by him directly or indirectly.

The Native African Union has embarked on a huge commercial program and is asking all members of the race, with an eye for business, to avail themselves of this golden opportunity.

For further particulars address the Secretary-General, 87 W. 128th street, New York City.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

White Worker Found Guilty

Of Prejudice Against Negro Workers

MIXED JURY ACTS

Over One Thousand Men Cheer Verdict

New York, Feb. 15 (CNS)—Race hatred was put on trial here Sunday afternoon, February 7, when a jury of 24 Negro and white workers found Joe Birns, white furrier and member of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, guilty on charges of prejudice against Negroes. The trial took place at the New Harlem Casino, 106 West 116th street. Birns was sentenced to a six months period of probation in the union, during which time he must show in action that he has overcome his attitude of white superiority.

The trial proceeded under the auspices of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, a left-wing union affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. The jury was composed of workers of many nationalities, 9 being Negroes, 8 Jewish, 2 Italian, 1 Irish, 1 Armenian, and 1 Greek. More than a thousand workers of varing nationalities, about a quarter of them Negroes, crowded the hall and cheered the verdict when it was delivered by the foreman of the jury, Lloyd Brown, a young Negro worker.

The specific charges on which Birns was brought to trial were that he recently entered the offices of the union and used abusive language to Miss Maud White, a Negro organizer, and that he had on certain occasions stated: "The Negro workers do not seem to show any appreciation after all we have done for them."

Ben Gold, a member of the executive board of the union and leader in many strikes of the fur workers in New York, was prosecutor, and Charles Alexander, a Negro worker, acted as defense counsel.

Gold in an impassioned address to the jury, demanded the expulsion of Birns from the union on the ground that race prejudice is a most serious crime against the working class and that the struggles in which the workers are engaged today, such as the fight against wage-cuts and the wave of lynch terror, demand the branding out of every trace of race prejudice in the ranks of the labor movement to the end that Negro and white workers may achieve unity in their join struggle against the ruling class.

There was no attempt on the part of the defense counsel to deny the charges against Birns, the defendant himself admitting his guilt. Alexander sought rather to produce mitigating circumstances, showing that Birns had absorbed the atmosphere of race prejudice through the schools, the press, the church and other sources, and that not enough effort had been made by the leaders of the union to show him his error. This fact, and also the fact that Birns himself admitted his mistake is swallowing the boss propaganda about the superiority of a white skin, were stressed by Alexander in appealing to the jury for a period of probation, rather than immediate expulsion from the union.

The verdict of the workers' jury directs Birns to engage in intensive activity for the special demands for the Negro workers in the needle trades, including the right to work in every craft, at equal wages with white workers.

By unanimous vote of all present, a telegram was sent from the workers' courtroom to Governor Miller of Alabama, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Labor-1932

New York

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Bricklayer Honored

Aged 1-16-32

The honor of being the first Negro ever elected to office of any kind by Bricklayers' Union Local in Greater New York, goes to H. Willis Mosely, jr., of 2840 Brunner avenue, who at the annual election held last month by Bricklayers' Union, No. 41, at Labor Temple in Woodside was elected alternate international union deputy fo rthe ensuing year.

In being elected to office, Mr. Moseley won three to one over two well known and very popular white bricklayers. There were only four Negroes present at the

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 22 1932

15 INJURED IN RIOT OF IDLE AT CITY HALL

Men and Women Trampled and Beaten as Mounted Police Charge 3,000 Marchers.

MANY RED DEMONSTRATORS

Patrolmen Afoot, Minus Clubs, Use Fists as Paraders Seek to See Mayor With Relief Plea.

A demonstration of the unemployed, in which many Communists participated, proceeded in orderly fashion for an hour in the streets surrounding the City Hall yesterday, with paraders and policemen regarding each other with mutual tolerance, and then suddenly turned into a riot when one of the spokesmen tried to force his way through the police line to see Mayor Walker.

Policemen charged the surging line of demonstrators, mounted patrolmen swung clubs as they cleared paths before them, fists flashed and men and women alike were beaten, kicked and trampled. There were two more lesser riots within the hour, and when the disorder ended it was found that at least fifteen, including four policemen, had been injured. One woman, Miss Minna Hally, 26 years old, an office worker, was severely beaten. Six persons were arrested on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to felonious assault, and one of these was a woman.

Many Reds in New Group.

The demonstration had been called by the recently organized Unemployed Council, which has groups in various parts of the city and general headquarters at 5 East Nineteenth Street. Many Communists and groups of left wing unions joined them. Previous to the demonstration the Unemployed Council had telegraphed Mayor Walker that a delegation of unemployed would appear before the Board of Estimate yesterday to present a program for immediate unemployment relief.

Their program, as given out by them yesterday, was as follows:

"1. Immediate reopening of home relief bureaus for registration and relief for all unemployed.

"2. Immediate cash relief for all unemployed on the mimimum basis of $1 a day for single workers and $10 a week minimum for a family of three with additional relief for each dependent over three.

"3. No discrimination against Negroes, woman, youth and foreign-born workers in the distribution of relief.

"4. Reinstatement of all workers laid off by the Emergency Work Relief Bureau.

"5. For unemployment insurance paid by the government and the bosses.

"6. That all relief funds shall be administered by committees elected by unemployed and employed workers.

"7. That the $196,000,000 appropriated by the city for interest to bankers shall be used for immediate relief to the unemployed.

"8. Immediate resumption of the $231,000,000 building program recently dropped by the Board of Estimate."

Officials of the council assert that 50,000 organized workers are members. Elaborate plans had been made for the mobilization of the various groups taking part in the demonstration, and instructions issued to the marchers were to maintain discipline and order and to insist on their rights to demonstrate.

Cordon of 300 Policemen.

In preparation for the event, more than 300 policemen, including fifty-six mounted men, under the immediate command of Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe, formed a close cordon around City Hall Park at 12 o'clock.

On the stroke of 1 from the clock tower in the City Hall, the first of the paraders, a delegation of several hundred marine workers marching up from South Street, appeared at Broadway and Mail Street. Almost at the same moment other detachments of several hundred each appeared and without confusion slipped into column, two abreast, which began circling City Hall Park.

Around and around they went in one endless chain. They did not bother the police and the police did not bother them, but grinned good-naturedly.

There were groups of the Irish Workers' Council, of the needle-trade workers, of the Food Workers' Industrial Union and many others. The Young Pioneers, a Communist organization of youths, had a delegation, many of whose members were net yet in their teens. Fathers marched with their sons and mothers with their daughters. There were many women in the ranks. Some of the marchers were well dressed, others evidently were suffering from poverty. There were many races and nationalities. Altogether there were from 3,000 to 5,000 of them. Thousands of others, office workers drawn outdoors by the fine weather, packed the sidewalks and other vantage points and watched them.

Scores of banners moved with them.

Many of them derided the "Block-Aid" campaign as a trick to throw the burden of supporting the jobless on the poor themselves.

"Down with the Home Relief Swindle," said one.

"Morgan Says 'Give a Dime.' Make Morgan Pay," read another.

"Tax Tammany Graft in Relief" was another.

Others demanded cash relief for workers, free rent, gas and electricity for unemployed, and unemployment insurance.

"Jimmy Wants Beer; We Want Bread," said another in derision of the beer parade the Mayor is organizing, and this message became a chant which the paraders shouted in unison as they trudged along.

Break Starts Trouble.

At 2 P. M. a group led by George E. Powers, a leader in the Unemployed Council, paused at the Park Row entrance to the City Hall Plaza and demanded admittance. Inspector McAuliffe asked them what they wanted and told them not to start any "rough stuff." Powers repeated his demand. The inspector told them that Mayor Walker was not in the City Hall and that there were no other important officials there to receive them.

While the colloquy went on, demonstrators behind Powers kept shouting "Walker wants beer; we want bread."

At length Inspector McAuliffe told Powers that if he would make out a written request for the delegation to be received in the City Hall he would take it in. A chorus of "Noes!" answered this and a moment later Powers lunged through the police line. He was seized by policemen and hustled into the basement of the City Hall and afterward locked up in the Oak Street station.

Immediately there was a general mêlée. The foot patrolmen carried no clubs, but a score of mounted policemen were called in and rode out into the crowd swinging their clubs. They chased the group which had tried to break through the line across Park Row and down Nassau Street. There were several injuries and several arrests.

After teh trouble had subsided, the orderly march was resumed. But presently some one in the crowd struck a policeman's horse with a piece of lumber in front of the statue of Benjamin Franklin. This precipitated ten minutes more of fighting, in which two of the demonstrants were so badly hurt that they remained lying in the street. There were more arrests.

The third clash occurred near the stairway to the elevated structure at the end of Brooklyn Bridge. It started when a policeman ordered one marcher down from another's shoulders. There were more cracked heads and an arrest or two.

Let Boy Scouts Pass.

For half an hour more the march continued, some of the paraders singing the "Internationale" with hands clenched above their heads. Near its close the police were surprised by a band of Brooklyn Boy Scouts, who were let by the cordon when their leader explained that they wanted to present the Mayor with footprints of animals.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the paraders left the vicinity of the City Hall and marched to Union Square, their only disorder being to boo Magistrate William C. Dodge, who sentenced a man last week for leading a demonstration outside a schoolhouse, as they passed Essex Market Court. At Union Square no police were visible and the paraders massed under the American flags waving in honor of the square's centenary celebration and denounced the City Administration.

The list of injured as obtained from the police was as follows:

JACOB BERKOWITZ, 44 years old, of 333 Bristol Street, Brooklyn.
ALBERT KATZ, 46, of 2,700 Bronx Parkway East, Bronx.
ERNEST TRETA, 28, of 543 West Nineteenth Street.
DALE JONES, 26, 25 South Street.
EDWARD VESO, 27, of 102 Goerck Street.
SAMUEL FELTMAN, 36, of 491 Powell Street, Brooklyn.
MICHAEL SACK, 32, of 2,732 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx.

Feltman and Sack, in addition to being slightly hurt in one of the battles, were taken under arrest into the basement of the City Hall, where they insisted they were merely innocent bystanders and were allowed to go home.

The following list of injured was given by the Workers' International Relief Society, which conducted a first-aid station in its headquarters at 16 West Twenty-first Street and had seven nurses at the City Hall:

HYMAN TAMS, 40, of 2,700 Bronx Parkway East.
Miss MINNA HALLY, 26, an office worker.
JOHN TISHKEVICH, 20, of 191 East Third Street.
HERBERT LEVY, 240 East Fourteenth Street.

Twelve others, the society said, were treated for minor injuries and sent home.

The policemen injured were Sergeant Edward Jackson and Patrolmen Gregory G. Repetti, George Reinhart and Thomas A. Lazzaro. None of the injuries was serious.

Among the arrested were a man and a woman who were accused of striking police horses with pieces of lumber. One was Aaron Slater, 56, of 27 Montgomery Street, and the other was Sarah Lerner, 28, of 344 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. The other prisoners, besides Powers, were Jones, one of the injured, who was accused of striking Patrolman Repetti; Ferrara Concetta, 39, of 27 Manhassett Place, Brooklyn, accused of helping him, and Walter Stack, 25, of 25 South Street.

N. A. A. C. P. AGAIN CHALLENGES A. F. OF L.

Amsterdam News

An attempted justification to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, by the American Federation of Musicians of formation of separate local unions for colored musicians, on the ground that such separate unions are only "temporary" and formed for disciplinary purposes, has drawn a prompt challenge from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

6-1-32

The N. A. A. C. P. in its letter to the A. F. of L. president inquires whether such "discipline" of separate local unions is invoked against other groups, such as the Jewish, German or Italian musicians.

New York

"The N. A. A. C. P. is not concerned with disciplinary action against any musicians who are members of the American Federation of Musicians," says the letter. "I think you will agree with us, however, that when musicians are guilty of violations of rules to which they have pledged obedience they should be disciplined not as 'colored' or as 'white musicians.'"

Solidarity of Negro And White Wins Strike At Fairway Laundry

NEW YORK: After 3 weeks of strike under the militant leadership of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union the workers of the Fairway Laundry return to work this morning victorious. The bosses have agreed to reinstate all the workers, including Marie Hanks, the young Negro worker whose firing caused the rest of the workers to declare the strike. An agreement was signed by the union and bosses in which it was agreed that there was to be no wage-cuts, no firing without the permission of the union, and that none of the scabs remain on the job.

The greatest factor in this strike was the unity of the Negro and white strikers who fought shoulder to shoulder on the picket line against the bosses.

Pennsylvania

Labor - 1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SHORT STRIKE WINS NEGRO REINSTATEMENT IN SHOP

Pittsburgh, Pa.—(CNA)—John Jess, a Negro, working in the shop of the Paulson and Dutch Cleaning and Dyeing Company here, is back on the job after a one day's strike of the Negro and white workers of Paulson's. Jess was fired on Saturday, May 21, on the excuse that "his work was no good." The strike was led by the Cleaners and Dyers Industrial Union, which is affiliated to the Trade Unity League.

Forty-three of the 46 workers in the plant, including 18 women and 4 Negro workers, walked out when the boss refused to reinstatae Jess. Within a few hours, the boss called up union headquarters to "talk settlement." Jess was reinstated and given a full day's pay for the day lost, and the union was recognized.

Labor-1932

The Progressive Order Colored Locomotive Firemen.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

WHITE FIREMEN TAKE JOBS!

Richmond, Va.—(By Josephus Simpson for The Associated Negro Press) —The Progressive Order Colored Locomotive Firemen, with headquarters in Virginia, operating in six states and with a total membership of 548, is again on the war path, since learning on January 21, that the United States Mediation Board will not act in their case. On receipt of official notice that the board would take no action in the case, the following statement was given to the press by Harrison Bruce, general secretary of the organization. The statement follows:

2-18-32

Our case was placed before the United States Mediation Board about eighteen months ago and up to this time they have done nothing whatever to settle this matter, except to sit down and draw about ten men's salaries per month.

When the firemen had to get down and get under the engine, at that time the white firemen would not have the job; these were then classed as Negro's jobs, the low rate of pay received at that time for such work and the danger attached is believed, however, to have been the controlling elements in the classification of these jobs as Negro jobs.

"During the war in 1918, however, a decided change took place. The government took over the railroads, raised the pay of the Negro firemen to the level of that received by the whites and Negro firemen have had a hard time trying to hold these jobs ever since.

"Whether or not there is any justice in America for the Colored man we do not know, but we do know that there is no justice in the Brotherhood of Firemen and enginemen for the Colored firemen. Since Mr. R. L. Glenn became general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen it seems to have been the policy of the brotherhood to rob Negro firemen of their jobs. Mr. Glenn is supposed to represent all the firemen, and he claims to practice no partiality, but he has never done anything but misrepresent us. When Mr. Glenn took this job 85 per cent of the firemen on the Atlantic Coast railroad were Colored and 15 per cent white; now there are about 40 per cent Colored and 60 per cent white. Some places the percentage is even as low as 30 against 70.

"It is known that these acts have been committed in direct violation of Rule 27 of the United States Rail Labor Act."

Labor-1932

Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THINGS SEEN, HEARD AND DONE AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By JAMES H. HOGANS

P. P. B. A. HOLDING ITS OWN

Notwithstanding that the business deflation of the last two years has exacted a heavy toll in unemployment among its members, the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, comprised of Negro shopworkers, supervisors, porters and maids of the Pullman service, has managed to hold its own in membership as well as in obligations during this precarious period. This was disclosed by S. J. Freeman, a member of the board of directors of the association, who returned last week to this city from Chicago at which time and place the annual meeting of that body was held.

When seen at the Grand Central Station where he is stationed as one of the demonstrators at the Pullman exhibit, Mr. Freeman replied "fine," when asked, "how the affairs of the association were progressing under the present strain." Elaborating on his reply the director said:

"It is wonderful how well the P. P. B. A. has weathered the depression and its ensuing reactions. The association has a membership of 6,450 active participants, despite the curtailmnet in the shop, supervisory and porter forces, which has taken place in the Pullman organization within the past two years."

In commenting further on this situation Mr. Freeman expressed the opinion that he thought the organization had done extremely well under the circumstances. He did, however, speak in a rather discouraging vein of the havoc which the depression has caused among the other activities of the Negro employees group, such as the supervisory forces and the musical organizations.

Speaking of the former, he explained that there were only about six left at the present time, out of a personnel of nearly fifty men. In this connection, he was inclined to believe that the depression had robbed the Negro of the one chance he had for substantial promotion in the Pullman service. In the other field, the musical outfits, he declared only two were active today, the band of the Calumet Shops at Chicago and the Pullman Porters Band of Memphis, Tenn.

Both of these features of Pullman operation, for and by Negroes, owed their inception, to a large degree, ot this parent organization, the P. P. B. A. It was through this organization that the management of the Pullman Company, headed by its most potent member, L. S. Hungerford, conceived the idea of appointing Negroes to supervisory positions. It was also claimed at the time that the founding of the present association influenced this official in sponsoring the different musical units among the shop workers and the porters' group.

But, although the enthusiasm of the Pullman management in support of the last named activities was somewhat dampened as far back as 1925, the year in which the movement to unionize the porters started, it was not until the beginning of the current depression that these activities were practically abandoned by the company.

Today, the only conspicuously substantial object to which the Negro in the Pullman organization can refer with any degree of pride is the P. P. B. A. That it has been able to weather the stress of the deflation period should be a matter for congratulation to its officers and members.

Our group would have attained the standing desired long ago if there had been recognition on our part that to get it we had to make sacrifice again and again. Today the right of the worker to adequate wages and good living conditions is acknowledged at the beginning of all negotiations with employers. A hundred years ago capital alone had rights. Between then and now, untold suffering has bought a new deal for labor. To the vast audience which the radio addresses, organized labor introduced Mr. Randolph, a spokesman any group could be proud of. The net result is thousands know about Negro labor who have thought only of whites hitherto. Our "young" race is indeed growing up.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

A. Phillip Randolph, moving spirit of the Pullman porters union, spoke over the radio last Sunday during labor's hour. The growing cordiality between the workers of the two races made this possible. Mr. Randolph is a good speaker, judged by any standard. However, more than his personal worth entered in to create this opportunity. The Negro workers' part in industry is beginning to be acknowledged. A respectful hearing grows naturally out of the new attitude.

Share Croppers Union.

Labor - 1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

ARREST NEGRO
SHARE-CROPPER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(CNA)—Esther Hugley, a Negro share-cropper, is in jail in Camp Hill, Ala., for distributing leaflets of the Share Croppers Union, and the landlords of the region have threatened with death any share-croppers or tenants whose membership in the organization is discovered, according to reports received last week at the local headquarters of the International Labor Defense here.

Labor-1932

Tennessee

Unions, Strikes, etc.

POLICE BREAK UP NEGRO GATHERING

Effort to Organize Communist Party in Memphis Comes to Grief.

Memphis
Communist
1-14-32

A secret campaign designed to recruit 20,000 negro members into the Communist Party in Memphis received a severe jolt last night when police invaded a meeting place in a negro section, arrested one white man and 26 negroes and seized a quantity of literature used to further the campaign.

The meeting was being held at the home of Hannah Phillips, negro woman, 1200 Breedlove. It had been arranged by three white organizers, who fled from windows when police arrived. The majority of the audience consisting of about 150 negroes followed at the heels of the leaders.

First information of the meeting was received by Detective Captain John Foppiano and he ordered Patrolmen John Jefferies and W. L. Ranier to investigate. The officers arrived a few minutes after the meeting had been called to order at 8:15 p.m.

Leaders Leave Fast.

One of the organizers, who was identified by several of the negroes as "Comrade Adams," was explaining needs of unemployed and advocating free milk, free bread and free house rent when the officers walked in.

Looking up to recognize the bluecoats of the law "Comrade Adams" yelled "let's go" and his two white companions followed him through a window, leaving the audience in a frenzied state of excitement.

The 26 negroes arrested and the white man, A. G. Pittman, 36, 857 North Dunlap, were help at the police station for over an hour and released after a brief questioning by Commissioner Davis and Captain Foppiano. Pittman insisted that he walked into the place when he saw the crowd of negroes fleeing.

Literature seized included several hundred blank membership cards, Communist newspapers, printed excerpts of speeches made by Communist leaders, and various pamphlets dealing with unemployed problems and urging federal aid for unemployed persons.

A second search revealed several pamphlets demanding free house rent, free food and fuel.

The negroes taken into custory declared "they did not know the meeting was for any purpose except to aid unemployed." About two-thirds of the number arrested declared they were out of work and were being aided by the Mayor's Employment Committee.

RED IS DISGUSTED WHEN HE IS FREED

Memphis Commercial Appeal
1-15-32

Comrade" Paul Adams Cannot Understand Failure to Jail Him.

"Comrade" Paul Adams, self-styled Communist and radical, was thoroughly disgusted at treatment he received by police yesterday.

He was apprehended yesterday morning after ignominously fleeing from a meeting of negroes, Wednesday night, which he had organized to instill Communist preccpts into them, at the home of Hannah Phillips, negro woman, 1200 Breedlove, when police raided the place.

Begs for Cell.

Police officials allowed him to go his way yesterday afternoon after politely hearing him explain his doctrine for more than an hour. He was disgruntled at not being jailed and didn't fail to say so.

Comrade Adams explained that he was "organizing the negroes of Memphis to march into the city district and demand free rent, free food and free everything—all to be furnished by the capitalists. He further insisted that he would continue his teachings, because he is a Communist and revolutionist."

Relatives Feed Him.

"We convinced the man that he should give up the parade idea," said Commissioner Davis, after the interview. "He can't hurt anyone in Memphis. Otherwise the police department would take vigorous action. Our negroes are happy and can't be influenced by such doctrine.

"Adams is intelligent and a fluent speaker," the commissioner said. "He has no job and wants none. A brother and sister, with whom he lives at 1383 Thomas, support him. He has no police record."

Labor—1932 Texas

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TEXANS WROUGHT U OVER A RED MENAC

Will Make Determined Effort t Have Criminal Syndicalism Law Passed Next Year.

N Y Times

LEADING MEN BACK OF MOVE

Danger Is Slow in Manifestin Itself, but Emotional Appeal May Force Action.

4/17/32

BY IRVIN S. TAUBKIN.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DALLAS, April 14.—Genuine alarm over the Red menace has gripped a number of good Texans and is making them demand a criminal syndicalism law such as California and a few other States have. The "menace" is a little slow in making itself felt. Last year a similar measure died in committee without attracting much notice, but next year, it becomes certain, a determined effort will be made with the grave probability that the bill will pass.

More than any other person, Maco Stewart of Galveston, leading lawyer and capitalist, has taken up the burden of saving Texas from communism. The Stewart name runs in an unbroken line from the days of the republic and probably no other name is as frequent in the judicial and legal history of the State. Last year while in New York Mr. Stewart chanced upon a meeting of Communists. He spent the day with them. He has spent the days since then tracing the devious paths by which they seek to undermine American institutions, and his patriotism burns with a fine, bright flame as he addresses luncheon clubs and sounds the cry "To arms!"

Joined with Mr. Stewart is good old letters-to-the-editor-writing Dr. J. B Cranfill, one of the most genial souls in Texas, but possessed of a devastating tongue and pen that strike tirelessly at the foes of American prohibition and Trinity River canalization. Another who has joined the forces is Colonel Alvin M. Owsley, a former national commander of the American Legion. Young, good looking, a talented orator and independently wealthy, Colonel Owsley has a power over audiences of women. The activities of these good men have brought smiles to the lips of many Texans. But their influence over the legislators and those who influence legislators cannot thus be smiled away.

Object to Open Forums.

Their first attack was on the open forums. The open forum movement here is one of the healthiest in the county. Laregly through the efforts of Elmer Scott, director of the Dallas Open Forum, some of the best platform speakers available are induced to come to Texas to address groups in some six of the larger cities. Selected by the audiences themselves, the speakers represent a wide variety of interests. The church is as frequently represented as socialism. An advocate of communism has never yet appeared here, although several speakers have attempted to explain Russia.

Max Eastman spoke this year, but his subject was something about why we laugh, and even privately, loyal to Trotsky, he avoided talking about Russia. Norman Thomas has been the reddest Radical presented, and one of the effects of his talks here has been to draw surprised comments from the papers on how mild a radical he is.

But in the minds of Messrs. Stewart, Cranfill and Owsley the forums are dangerously communistic. So, too, are Young Men's Christian Association speakers who wonder whether socialism is not the answer, and University of Texas Professors of Economics who mention aloud the name of Marx. To Mr. Stewart even The Dallas News, whose conservatism is a byword in Texas, an institution frequently called "the old lady of Lamar Street," is "communistic." It advocates recognition of Russia and thinks the death penalty too severe to exact of loud-mouthed Reds. Mr. Stewart would have the law provide jail sentences for offending editors.

Emotion May Force Law.

If the criminal syndicalism law does pass next year, it will be probably purely by emotional appeal. There is not in Texas the same compulsion on business and industrial interests to seek the law's protection against radical organizers. Texas is not industrial, it is largely open shop, and even where any labor movement exists at all, it is almost wholly ineffectual. Most of the radicalism that exists is found among the farmers, and this takes expression in demands for inflation and lower taxes and in protests against Wall Street and gambling on the commodity exchanges. The most radical of the farm groups, the Farmers' Union, although born in Texas, now plays hardly any part in organized agriculture here.

The appeal for the law, then, will be made through patriotic groups like the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution, through the churches and the luncheon clubs, all of them powerful in Texas. In Dallas the Board of Education has ignored the D. A. R.'s request that students be not permitted to appear on forum programs. In other cities the schools may not be in such liberal hands.

Two Dallas representatives, Mrs. Sarah T. Hughes and Charles S. McCombs, stopped the law's progress last year. Mr. McCombs will not return to the House. Mrs. Hughes probably will. If she does, she will be the outstanding liberal in the Legislature, and hers will be a brave, even if losing, fight against the forces of reaction that parade under the name of patriotism.

Labor - 1932

Unions, Strikes, etc.

United Mine Workers.

Negro U. M. W. Miner Chairman at Ford Meeting In Ohio

Daily Worker

POWHATAN, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The Ford meeting here Thursday was held in the United Mine Workers' local hall, with the president of the local, a Negro miner, acting as chairman. This indicates the turn of the rank and file U.M.W. miners and lesser leaders to a fighting program after their experience of betrayal by the U.M.W. district and international officers.

8-15-32

There were many Negro miners present in the crowd of over 600. Many of them applied for admission to the Communist Party after Ford's speech.

New Leader N.Y.

Ford pointed out that the U.M.W. leadership, which sold out the strike here, is Republican. He showed that only the Communist Party fights for equal rights for Negroes and whites and leads in the struggle for liberation. Ford explained that the fight made by the miners of Eastern Ohio, just as the struggles of unemployed workers in St. Louis, and the fight of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen in Washington, are also the fights of the Communist Party.

Labor-1932

Virginia

Unions, Strikes, etc.

WAITERS, MAIDS AND BELLHOPS WIN STRIKE

Norfolk, Va.

25 Hotel Workers Back On Job After Wage Cut Walkout

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE, Va.—Although the workers concerned at the swanky Patrick Henry Hotel would not discuss with a reporter anything concerning a recent successful strike of waiters, maids, and bell-hops, it has been reliably learned here that about 25 of these employees pulled a walkout on the hotel manager and then walk in again to labor under better conditions.

For some time, their salaries had been consistently cut, and the cut was laid to the depression. The about four months ago the 25 people quietly walked out, protesting at the same time the wage slashes.

Most of the people hereabouts condemned the act of the men and women, declaring that they were short-sighted to leave their jobs in "tight times like these," but they remained on strike, and later when the hotel entered into negotiations with them, they agreed to return only if the wages would not be cut. The hotel agreed and the 25 are now back at work.

Not only have they received their own jobs, however, but in the kitchen of the hotel where formerly all the cooks were French, there are now an entire force of Negroes, even the head cook and the butcher being colored.

Labor-1932

Workers Ex-Servicemen League.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SOME BURNING ISSUES AT W.E.S.L. CONVENTION

Experience Shows Need for Unity of Negro and White Ex-Serviceme

By SOL HARPER

THE Workers Ex-Servicemens League, as a major part of its work, has carried on a strong fight for the unity of the veterans—Negro and white, native and foreign born—before, during and since the bonus march to Washington. In Washington the Negro and the veterans under the leadership of the W. E. S. L. conducted a courageous fight against the special Jim-Crow policy, and "divide and rule tricks" of the Hoover government, it's officials, Glassford, the military police, and other agents, including those in control of the Veterans Administration. All fought particularly the efforts of the Waters' clique to segregate the Negro bonus marchers by placing them in separate camps, and sections of buildings as they did in Camp Marks, during the June 7th parade, and in Pennsylvania Avenue "Barracks."

We must point out that the first place the police and War Department attacks (of the government) was made against the Southern Negro and white veterans on Pennsylvania Avenue where at one time more than 200 Negro veterans from the South were Jim-Crowed on the top floor. The first bonus marcher arrested was a Negro disabled veteran. Contrary to the exception of the government that the white veterans would not unite in struggle with the Negro comrades there was immediate unity of the Southern white and Negro bonus marchers in defense against the murderous attack upon them by the murderers of Hushka and the other vets.

IMPERIALIST WAR OF 1917-18

In all of the wars of the imperialist government, the Negro workers have been drafted, enlisted and used as shock troops. Even while the United States government was preparing to enter the imperialist war of 1914-18, thirteen Negro soldiers, members of the 24th United States (Jim-Crow regiment) Infantry were executed and many others were thrown into prison at the behest of the ruling enemies of the white and Negro workers. The southern and northern senators called the war a "white man's war." The same war which took five million workers in America into the military service, had 400,000 Negro workers in the service.

* * *

THE Negro workers who were called upon to fight to "end all wars" and "make the world safe for democracy," were Jim-Crowed in the military detachments, by the special orders of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and with the knowledge and consent of Herbert Hoover, then Federal Food Administrator. The Negro military victims were forced to load ammunition ships, do the most dangerous and dirtiest work, and were Jim-Crowed by the Young Men's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Red Cross and other government controlled institutions. They were even lynched in France, after their return to the United States they were lynched in their uniforms.

AFTER THE WAR

After the war, the Negro war veterans were further separated from the white victims of the war that disabled over a million American Negro and white workers. The Negro ex-soldiers and sailors were even denied vocation training in the majority of vocational disabled cases, they were Jim-Crowed in every possible way, denied even admittance into government hospitals for veterans, and into private hospitals.

The Negro veterans are refused employment except as menials in the majority of cases, by city, county and federal government administrations of both the republican and democratic parties, also in the "Socialist" city of Milwaukee, Wis. Pay has been refused tens of thousands of disabled Negro war veterans, and the tricks used against them are most effectively used at the same time to cut off the pay of the white disabled veterans. Negro veterans who strongly insist on their rights are framed-up threatened with imprisonment on lies of "attempting to defraud the government" and thousand of white and Negro ex-soldiers railroaded to institutions for the insane. Many were forced into insanity, victims of the grafting criminals at the head of the Veterans Bureau and the government: for insance, Charles Forbes, and convicted members of the President's cabinet.

BARRED FROM THE A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor leaders have consistently refused to fight for the admittance into the A. F. of L. of even the disabled Negro soldiers maimed for life or trained in the few trades they were allowed by the government.

On the contrary, the henchmen at the head of the A. F. of L., including the Socialists have actively encouraged false race supremacy theories and denied the disabled Negro veteran even a right to earn their living while there was not mass unemployment of more than fifteen million workers in the U. S. A.

* * *

TENS of thousands of Negro war veterans in need of medical treatment in the south are today denied any treatment by the charity hospitals for their war disabilities, and refused admittance into the government owned hospitals, as for example in Atlanta, Georgia, the American Legion has never issued even a single protest against this, nor against the driving of thousands of Negro vets into tuberculosis. The Legion has refused to issue charters to Negro veterans in the majority of the places in the south, has Jim-Crowed those who did manage to form even Jim-Crow posts. In all of the conventions of the American Legion Negro veterans have been either forced to die while waiting admittance into the Jim-Crow hospital at Tuskeege, Alabama, center of the lynch area, or to hitch-hike to the North where they have likewise been systematically denied any real attention and compensation.

ON TO CLEVELAND!

Negro war victims have every possible type of discrimination practiced against them. Gold star Negro mothers have been Jim-Crowed on the boats going to France by the government officers in charge of the detachments, in Alabama, today, a Negro tubercular veteran, Willie Peterson has been sentenced to be electrocuted on a frame-up charge, in the same state of Alabama where the nine Negro innocent Scottsboro boys have been sentenced to the electric chair, white veterans of Alabama have been horsewhipped, and forced to slave on chain gangs. All of these crimes against the war veterans, white and Negro must be fought by the rank and file veterans in all parts of the U. S. A.

These, as well as other major issues to both Negro and white vets will be taken up at the coming convention of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League in Cleveland, Ohio on Sept. 23-24-25th.

Veterans—Negro and white—on to Cleveland!

Discrimination

WHITE WAITERS SEEK TO DISPLACE COLORED IN HOUSE RESTAURANT

Journal and Guide
3-26-32 Norfolk, Va.

Letter By Union Local Says It Draws No Color Lines, Although Secretary Admits Negroes Are Not Accepted

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The replacement of colored waiters with whites in the House restaurant is sought by the local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, an affiliated organization of the International Alliance of the American Federation of Labor.

In a letter bearing the seal of the organization and signed by its secretary, Charles E. Sands, 1412 I St., northwest, the employment of colored waiters in both the House and Senate restaurants is designated as "drawing the color line."

Letter Is Protest

The letter is as follows:

"We are trying to organize the House of Congress restaurants; for the past thirteen years these restaurants have employed colored waiters under Republican patronage.

"Our International Union, our local union, draws no color line. However, under the present system, the government does draw the color line inasmuch as both the House and Senate restaurants now employ colored waiters.

"Many other employees we understand have been changed. If the waiters in the Congressional restaurants were acceptable under Republican patronage, are they still acceptable under Democrats now in control?

"If the colored waiters have the work in the Senate restaurants, is it not fair that white waiters should have a chance under the lower branch?

"The question of wages or hours does not enter; we accept gladly the present wages and hours.

"We have taken this question up with the Secretaries of the committees in charge and so far have failed to receive any encouragement.

"We have asked our International Union to request the help of the American Federation of Labor."

Admits Jim-Crow

Mr. Sands stated in his letter that his union drew no color line. In conversation, however, he admitted that the fight on the Negro waiters was not on the basis of them not belonging to a union, but rather on the basis of color. He admitted that no Negroes were allowed to join his local and stated further that no effort has been made to organize separate unions for colored waiters and restaurant employees.

No dissatisfaction has been registered against the colored waiters on the basis of efficiency during the 13 years they have been employed in the House restaurant. Mr. W. H. Green, headwaiter of the restaurant, has been continually praised by congressmen on both sides of the House for his management of the dining room. Removal of the waiters would affect some 30 men, many of them ex-service men with families, who have come to look upon their jobs as secure.

UNION LABOR IN NEW ROLE.

New York Amsterdam News 4-2-32

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, Local 781, of the American Federation of Labor, sent a communication to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives asking that the thirty Negro waiters who have given excellent service for thirteen years in the House Restaurant be dismissed and replaced by whites. The communication, signed by Charles E. Sands, financial secretary and treasurer, contained the argument that Negroes are waiters in the Senate Restaurant and members of his local should be put to work in the House Restaurant one hundred and fifty out of five hundred being jobless, many of whom are Democrats, since the party is in control and Negroes vote the Republican ticket.

Rep. Lindsey Warren of North Carolina, Democratic chairman of the House Committee on Accounts, which has supervision over the House Restaurant, advised Sands that the eating place did not come under Democratic patronage.

In the past, chief criticism has been aimed at union labor for denying membership to the Negro worker. Now it has adopted another hostile policy—sniping after jobs held by the race. President Green of the American Federation of Labor has not been any too convincing in his assertions denying that organized labor is not unfriendly toward the Negro. He has more explaining to do.

THREATENS DEATH TO CHINESE FOR REFUSING TO DISCHARGE COLORED MAN

Courier 3-26-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 7—Because he would not discharge a trusted colored employe, Sam Lee, Chinese proprietor of the Lotus Restaurant here, has been threatened with death. Lee received a note last week on cheap letter paper telling him to fire John L. Peys, colored employe at the restaurant for a number of years. Lee disregarded the note, and late Sunday night he got a telephone call from a man he described as "probably white," who again demanded Peys' discharge and threatened Lee with death if Peys was retained in the employ of the Lotus Restaurant. Police were notified of the threat. It is believed that the motive b of the threats is the discharge of Peys to make room for white unemployed men.

Equal Labor Rights Measure Is Proposed

East Tennessee News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An attempt to prohibit discrimination on account of race or color in employment under contract for public buildings or public works in the United States was begun Tuesday with the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Representative Joe Crail, Republican, of California.

The bill requires that every contract for or on behalf of the United States or the District of Columbia for the construction, alteration or repair of any public building or public work in the United States or the District of Columbia contain a provision by which the contractor agrees that in the hiring of employes for the performance of work under a government contract or subcontract no contractor, subcontractor or other persons acting on behalf of such contractor shall discriminate against any citizen of the United States by reason of race or color, if he is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates

The intimidation of any employe hired for the performance of work under any government contract or subcontract, on account of race or color, by any contractor or subcontractor engaged on public works is prohibited. 7/7/32

The penalty for the violation of the provision of the contract prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color would be the deduction from the amount due the contractor by the government of $5 per calendar day for each person so discriminated against or intimidated.

DENIES RED CAPS DO PORTERS' WORK

Terminal Manager States Men Have Not Been Asked To Do Cleaning

Tribune 7-8-32 Washington, D. C.

E. R. Tolson, manager of the Washington Terminal Company denied this week that Red Cap porters at the Union Station had to do cleaning service.

The denial came from the manager following a letter of protest from the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Red Caps charged that W. H. Marks, station master, had requested them to do the cleaning at the station and threatened to discharge all who refused to do the porters' work.

It was also charged by Red Caps that Marks had increased the number of Red Caps and would discharge the porters who were paid a monthly salary. The Red Caps were expected to do the work of the porters for nothing. It was also alleged that a Red Cap was dismissed recently for failure to lower a flag in front of the station. This work was supposed to have been done by porters.

In his letter to the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Tolson said, "Red Cap porters do not perform cleaning service, nor has their numbers been increased."

Red Caps claimed that if they had to take over the work of the porters the latter group would be thrown out of jobs. At a meeting last month, Station Master Marks outlined to the Red Caps that he planned to fire the cleaners and asked the Red Caps to do the work for nothing. All of the men refused.

Discrimination

JACKSONVILLE'S UNEMPLOYED RIOT

Not often do we read of a disorderly demonstration of the unemployed in a Southern city and the report of such an incident Tuesday from Jacksonville, Fla., is discouraging—particularly so, because the color line was involved.

There was an advertisement inserted in the papers, it seems, calling for 100 white laborers to meet near where the new Federal Building is to be erected. Several hundred white men gathered and when no one appeared to offer employment, they grew restive. One of the crowd shouted for the others to follow him. The impromptu leader and his followers went to place where laborers were engaged in wrecking a building and demanded that all the negroes working on the job be dismissed and white men employed to take their places. The foreman quite naturally refused and nearly 200 men rushed the place, many of the negro laborers fleeing.

Police reserves were called out and the crowd was soon dispersed, but not until several places had been visited and the negroes forced to flee.

Later in the day the crowd gathered again at the Federal Building site, stuck an American flag in the sand and lifted a banner calling for others to join "the unemployed army." Again, they were scattered by the police, and the whole affair ended with two men in jail as leaders of the mob and one man severely wounded by the knife of a negro truckdriver who showed fight.

There has been from time to time cropping up in the South an agitation to displace Negro workers by unemployed whites; a program, if it could be called such, that would merely shift the burden of unemployment from one man to another—impotent in its economic effects and efficiently baneful in stirring up racial animosity. Fortunately, however, there have been but few times when this ill-conceived scheme has manifested itself in a concrete way, as it did in Jacksonville this week.

MOB OF 500 W
NEGRO WORKER

Reporter

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—Five hundred unemployed white men rushed a group of Negro workmen employed on a construction project here Tuesday, and police officers had to work frantically to keep down a disturbance of serious proportions. Following the first attack the white idlers milled through the downtown district for more than four hours halting other Negro workmen.

Police reserves were called out and after arresting the ring leaders the mob was finally dispersed.

The disturbance began when the white men gathered in response to a fake newspaper ad calling for 100 workers.

New Smyrna, Fla. News
Tuesday, February 16, 1932

RACE TROUBLE IN BUSINESS SECTION OF JACKSONVILLE

Band of White Unemployed Run Negroes Off Jobs.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16, (AP)—One man is in a hospital and two others are under arrest here today as the result of a demonstration against negro laborers by 400 white unemployed.

Police reserves were called out to quell the disorders as the white men marched through part of the downtown section, going from one business establishment to another searching for negro employes.

Many negroes were driven away from their work, trucks and cars driven by negroes were halted, the drivers dragged from their seats and kicked and beaten.

One cornered negro drew a knife and severely slashed one of the men attacking him.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

FEB 29 1932

Negro tomato pickers in the Fort Pierce area were still wondering, at latest reports, what it is they don't understand about strikes. They no sooner had struck for higher wages than the city delivered a mandate that they could work at the rate tomato growers were paying or work for the city for nothing as "vagrants." The welfare association backed this up with a statement it would do nothing for pickers who "walked out" on their job. The prevailing scale of 12½ cents an hour, with transportation to and from work, isn't much, but growers say it's the best they can do. So it is that the "repression" has come to the tomato fields.

TROUBLE STARTS WHEN WHITES TRY TO CLINCH JOBS

Courier 2-27-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25—(By ANP)—This city almost had a race riot Tuesday when more than 500 unemployed white men attempted to drive Negro workers from work on a construction project.

According to information gathered by the police, the whites were attracted to the construction project by a fake want ad and when they discovered that they were the victims of a hoax they attempted to seek revenge on the Negro workers.

There were several clashes between the groups but the only serious injury was a knife wound sustained by one of the white attackers. Bricks were hurled and sticks were brought into play, but little damage was done before the police arrived and settled the affair. The prompt action on the part of the police has come in for much commendation as it was evident that the disturbance would have reached serious proportions had it not been for the early arrival of the policy reserves.

The whites, while declaring that they had been victimized by the fake ad, stating that more than 100 more men were needed, did not explain why it was necessary for them to attack the Negro workers on the job and to mill throughout the Negro district, inviting trouble. Local officials stated Wednesday that the entire affair would be thoroughly investigated and the leaders would be arrested.

MIAMI, FLA
NEWS

NOV 26 1932

"NEGRO LABOR PREFERRED"

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

I would like to ask why the discrimination between the white and negro races in labor. My husband and son are among the unemployed. My husband, having worked six days, three days at a time, on the road in about three months, now finds that, with all road work south of Miami consolidated, they seem to be working mostly negroes, regardless of the many needy white families whose men folk would be glad to get the work. It's the case in farm work also, the negroes are in great demand and only when they can't get a negro does a white person get the work—sometimes at less than they would pay the negro. I wish to ask if there's anything fair about it?

Wishing much success to the News and Forum, I am.

WIFE OF AN UNEMPLOYED MAN.

Redland, Fla., Nov. 23, 1932.

Discrimination.

GOVERNMENT BARS NEGROES FROM PANAMA

Exclusion Act Hits Chinese Also Due to Present Labor Crisis

Negroes have been excluded from Panama indefinitely. Because of the present economic crisis the government issued a decree last November barring Negroes and Chinese from the country.

Since these two races engage in almost the same type of manual labor there, the employment situation would be made more intense by their influx. The bar is more national than racial for the majority of the population of Panama is of Negro blood.

They are, however, Spanish speaking natives from the West Indies or their descendants. The foreigners who are excluded comprise English and French speaking Negro immigrants.

Whites who are admitted must show $500 as an insurance that they are independent and also $250 for each additional person in his party. To be admitted, visitors must also travel first class.

The majority of the sepia population are concentrated on the Atlantic coast. The lower strata of the city population, particularly in Colon, are composed chiefly of Negroes from the British West Indies or their descendants. They were imported as laborers for the building of the canal. They were also used in preference to Indians for work in the mines.

WOMEN GET "VILE" JOBS IN PACKING

Cleaning and Preparing Chitterlings Their Specialty.

NEW YORK.—Intense discrimination against colored women in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, is reported by the U.S. Department of Labor in a document just received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The document, "The Employment of Women in Slaughtering and Meat Packing," according to the N.A.A.C.P., not only shows that employment of Negroes is restricted to slightly more than one-tenth but that "of the colored women, practically one-half were in offal and hog and sheep casings."

Concerning the vile nature of the jobs assigned chiefly to colored women, the report states: "Women—usually Negro—are employed on cleaning the gut and preparing the chitterlings."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF JUSTICE?

NOT a single colored man has been employed on the Boulder Dam construction work at Las Vegas, Nevada, Atty. Jesse S. Heslip, president of the National Bar Association, justifiably complains to Interior Department officials. Some months ago the Journal and Guide published a story containing the identical charges. Atty. Heslip's communication alleges that 2,000 men are now employed, of whom 57 are foreigners. Negroes have applied for jobs on the project unsuccessfully.

As the Bar Association head reminds government officials, although the work is in the hands of private contractors, it was generally agreed to give preference to ex-service men. He cites the records of a Senate committee hearing to support this claim, and adds that the Government's placing of an ex-service man in charge of selecting applicants is proof of direct government supervision.

It is reasonable to ask, as Mr. Heslip does, why Negroes have not been employed. "It is certainly unreasonable to suppose that out of all the men employed not one Negro ex-service man was found qualified for common labor." The Toledo lawyer was logical when he concluded that "the sole reason for this unemployment is due to color and race." It is timely, also, to remind our government that color and race offer no exemptions from the tax funds which make possible the construction of the dam.

The Negro has enough economic barriers to obstruct his way to a decent living. News, for instance, comes this week that a Chinese restaurant proprietor in Washington was threatened with death if he did not fire a Negro who had served him long and faithfully. In Mississippi's Holmes County 19 Negro families comprising 93 persons staged what is perhaps the first farm strike on record. They packed up their meager belongings and left the white-owned plantations where they worked for "furnish" instead of money, "furnish" being the bare necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. They are now living in tents. The U. S. Census Bureau, meanwhile, reports that fully 65 per-cent of the Negro farm tenants in that section of Mississippi had been working for "furnish" and receiving no cash. That is economic slavery. The guerilla warfare against colored railway firemen, despite "investigations," continues unabated. Sunday night another was shot and seriously wounded as he sat at work in an engine cab.

In privately controlled welfare and unemployment relief work, abundant evidence is available showing discrimination against colored citizens. When to this is added employment discrimination in federal, state, and municipal public works it is time to ask, "What has become of Justice?"

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS

APR 25 1932

NEGRO FIREMEN ON RAILROADS FEAR ATTACKS

Idle Southern Whites Protest as Colored Workers Keep Their Jobs

This is the fifth in a series of articles in connection with the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the Albany Inter-Racial Council. The object of the campaign is to bring into the light some of the work-a-day problems of the Negro and to appraise the significance of these problems to the community at large.

BY JAMES H. BAKER JR.
Executive Secretary of the Albany Inter-Racial Council

The South as usual adds a grim and tragic note to the picture. The following article distributed by the Associated Negro Press appeared in several Negro weekly newspapers recently.

"Colored firemen of the Louisiana, Mississippi and Vicksburg route division of the Illinois Central Railroad in Mississippi are working in fear of their lives. With the slaying of Wilbur Anderson, five Negro firemen have been killed, six seriously wounded and others have been mysteriously beaten.

"The reign of terror dates from early in January when Frank Kincaid was fatally wounded while seated in a locomotive cab at Canton. The train on which Anderson was fireman was stopped by a flare Mar. 29. A masked man entered the engine cab and shot Anderson dead as he attempted to flee.

"The reign of terror is laid to employment of Negro firemen while white workers go without jobs. During the prosperity firemen's jobs were divided 50-50 between colored and white. The depression came and the white firemen asked a five per cent reduction in employment of Negro firemen. This request was granted and today Negro firemen hold 45 per cent of the jobs to 55 per cent for the whites. Jobs became fewer. White firemen demanded that more Negroes be laid off and white men employed. Action on the request was delayed over a long period and the reign of terror started.

"There are said to be some 75 white firemen without work on the Louisiana division. Unemployment on the Vicksburg and Mississippi division swells the total above the 100 mark. There have been no arrests for the shootings.

"Colored firemen have announced they are going to keep on working. They say they'd rather take a chance on being shot than starve to death."

The general conditions, however, do not seem to be so acute in the Southern cities as in the Northern. There do not seem to be such wide discrepancies, for example, between the proportion of the population that Negroes compose and the proportion that they contribute to the ranks of the unemployed. In Atlanta, Georgia, the population proportion is 30 per cent and the proportion of the unemployed is but 2 per cent higher, or 32 per cent. It is true here, though, that such job finding efforts as are being made are for the benefit of white men. In Augusta, on the other hand, the 226 placements made by the now suspended Employment Registration Bureau were equally divided between white and colored; and in Knoxville, Tenn., colored workers seem to be experiencing less unemployment even than the white workers.

The disorganization of the cotton munities. Conditions in the Western States problems are raising industry has hit Negro workers in the rural districts hard. seem to be exceptions to the gen-eral proble This has helped to complicate the eral rules laid down in the earlier mills, which ordinarily employ a articles. It is true, of course, that the report is number of Negoes have been closed. the depression hasn't affected the placement o The rural worker has poured into West as seriously as it has the East, whites are the cities where the opportunities Particularly is this true in the ranks of dom or assistance are at least greater sparsely settled Mountain States.

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WHAT HAS BECOME OF JUSTICE?

NOT a single colored man has been employed on the Boulder Dam construction work at Las Vegas, Nevada, Atty. Jesse S. Heslip, president of the National Bar Association, justifiably complains to Interior Department officials. Some months ago the Journal and Guide published a story containing the identical charges. Atty. Heslip's communication alleges that 2,000 men are now employed, of whom 57 are foreigners. Negroes have applied for jobs on the project unsuccessfully.

As the Bar Association head reminds government officials, although the work is in the hands of private contractors, it was generally agreed to give preference to ex-service men. He cites the records of a Senate committee hearing to support this claim, and adds that the Government's placing of an ex-service man in charge of selecting applicants is proof of direct government supervision.

It is reasonable to ask, as Mr. Heslip does, why Negroes have not been employed. "It is certainly unreasonable to suppose that out of all the men employed not one Negro ex-service man was found qualified for common labor." The Toledo lawyer was logical when he concluded that "the sole reason for this unemployment is due to color and race." It is timely, also, to remind our government that color and race offer no exemptions from the tax funds which make possible the construction of the dam.

The Negro has enough economic barriers to obstruct his way to a decent living. News, for instance, comes this week that a Chinese restaurant proprietor in Washington was threatened with death if he did not fire a Negro who had served him long and faithfully. In Mississippi's Holmes County 19 Negro families comprising 93 persons staged what is perhaps the first farm strike on record. They packed up their meager belongings and left the white-owned plantations where they worked for "furnish" instead of money, "furnish" being the bare necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. They are now living in tents. The U. S. Census Bureau, meanwhile, reports that fully 65 per-cent of the Negro farm tenants in that section of Mississippi had been working for "furnish" and receiving no cash. That is economic slavery. The guerilla warfare against colored railway firemen, despite "investigations," continues unabated. Sunday night another was shot and seriously wounded as he sat at work in an engine cab.

In privately controlled welfare and unemployment relief work, abundant evidence is available showing discrimination against colored citizens. When to this is added employment discrimination in federal, state, and municipal public works it is time to ask, "What has become of Justice?"

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS

APR 25 1932

NEGRO FIREMEN ON RAILROADS FEAR ATTACKS

Idle Southern Whites Protest as Colored Workers Keep Their Jobs

This is the fifth in a series of articles in connection with the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the Albany Inter-Racial Council. The object of the campaign is to bring into the light some of the workaday problems of the Negro and to appraise the significance of these problems to the community at large.

BY JAMES H. BAKER JR.
Executive Secretary of the Albany Inter-Racial Council

The South as usual adds a grim and tragic note to the picture. The following article distributed by the Associated Negro Press appeared in several Negro weekly newspapers recently.

"Colored firemen of the Louisiana, Mississippi and Vicksburg route division of the Illinois Central Railroad in Mississippi are working in fear of their lives. With the slaying of Wilbur Anderson, five Negro firemen have been killed, six seriously wounded and others have been mysteriously beaten.

"The reign of terror dates from early in January when Frank Kincaid was fatally wounded while seated in a locomotive cab at Canton. The train on which Anderson was fireman was stopped by a flare Mar. 29. A masked man entered the engine cab and shot Anderson dead as he attempted to flee.

"The reign of terror is laid to employment of Negro firemen while white workers go without jobs. During the prosperity firemen's jobs were divided 50-50 between colored and white. The depression came and the white firemen asked a five per cent reduction in employment of Negro firemen. This request was granted and today Negro firemen hold 45 per cent of the jobs to 55 per cent for the whites. Jobs became fewer. White firemen demanded that more Negroes be laid off and white men employed. Action on the request was delayed over a long period and the reign of terror started.

"There are said to be some 75 white firemen without work on the Louisiana division. Unemployment on the Vicksburg and Mississippi division swells the total above the 100 mark. There have been no arrests for the shootings.

"Colored firemen have announced they are going to keep on working. They say they'd rather take a chance on being shot than starve to death."

The general conditions, however, do not seem to be so acute in the Southern cities as in the Northern. There do not seem to be such wide discrepancies, for example, between the proportion of the population that Negroes compose and the proportion that they contribute to the ranks of the unemployed. In Atlanta, Georgia, the population proportion is 30 per cent and the proportion of the unemployed is but 2 per cent higher, or 32 per cent. It is true here, though, that such job finding efforts as are being made are for the benefit of white men. In Augusta, on the other hand, the 226 placements made by the now suspended Employment Registration Bureau were equally divided between white and colored; and in Knoxville, Tenn., colored workers seem to be experiencing less unemployment even than the white

[illegible] than they are in their home com- [illegible] workers.

The disorganization of the cotton [illegible] munities, raising industry has hit Negro workers in the rural districts hard. This has helped to complicate the mills, which ordinarily employ a number of Negroes have been closed. The rural worker has poured into the cities where the opportunities [illegible] or assistance are at least greater [illegible] Conditions in the Western States seem to be exceptions to the general rules laid down in the earlier articles. It is true, of course, that the depression hasn't affected the West as seriously as it has the East, Particularly is this true in [illegible] sparsely settled Mountain States.

[illegible] problems are general problems [illegible] In Los Angeles, Calif., however, [illegible] report is that instances of [illegible] cent of Negro workers by [illegible] are frequent even in the [illegible] of domestic service [illegible] problem.

LABOR UNIONS ASKED TO LIFT 'COLOR LINE'

Federation in Convention Makes Request; Not An Order

CINCINNATI —The American Federation of Labor, in convention at the Netherland Plaza hotel from Nov. 28 to December 2, voted in favor of the motion which was presented calling upon the International Unions to break down the bar of discrimination that now exists against Negro workers. The motion, however, was a request and not an order.

Four Negro delegates attended and were seated. There was a total of 262 delegates.

A. Philip Randolph of New York city, organizer and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and M. Armstrong, general organizer of the International Hodcarriers and Common Laborers union, played important roles in the meeting.

The convention went on record to give financial support to the fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for a six-hour day and five-day week and for unemployment insurance.

Ever since Samuel Gompers, the great labor leader who was president of the American Federation of Labor, declared against the color line in unions, the annual meeting has tended more and more that way.

One Kansas Citian, Charles Harris, who has been business agent of the Building Laborers of local 55[illegible] for years, attended last year's meeting in Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Harris says so far as he could see, he was the only Negro present among many thousands of delegates. The organization there stated that labor should welcome all regardless of color. Now comes this Cincinnati declaration along the same lines.

Mr. Harris says progress is being made toward equality in labor unionism. Its outstanding example is in the iron workers. Not here in Kansas City, which is notoriously unfriendly to Negroes in unions, but practically everywhere else, the iron workers unions function among Negroes employed in that craft. In Chicago and New York, Negroes have made their way into nearly all unions.

In time Mr. Harris believes they will enter them all. Indicative of that he told how in Vancouver the most asked for man was A. Philip Randolph who is leading the fight for the Pullman Porters Brotherhood, the union of that group of workers.

Negro Workers Chief Sufferers—Victims of Discrimination

The group which suffers the most from unemployment and which receives the least relief of any kind, are the Negro workers. For example in Baltimore, the Negroes formed 17 per cent of the population, but make up 35.1 per cent of the unemployed. In every city the percentage of Negro unemployed is four to six times as high as the rate of the city as a whole, yet the proportion of relief given to Negroes and their families is much less than given to white workers. In the Harlem section of New York, a special survey disclosed that among those families where all workers were unemployed, of the Negroes 72 per cent were receiving no relief whatever, compared with the general average in the city in which one-third of the families totally unemployed are without relief. In many Southern cities Negroes and their families are denied all public as well as private charity relief. This is true of even such large cities as Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, La.

A particularly vicious part is being played by the Red Cross in the relief activities. The Red Cross has been placed in charge of the distribution of flour provided by a small appropriation by Congress out of the enormous stores of wheat held by the Farm Board. This distribution has been made through irresponsible local committees composed in almost every case of appointees of Chambers of Commerce and employers associations

Labor-1932

General

Discrimination.

Fall of Sir Henry Thornton Recalls Prejudiced Attitude Against Negro Employees Adopted by Canadian Nat'l

Dige 7-30-32

New republic

(By Rienzi B. Lemus)

MONTREAL, Que.—The fallacy of "white supremacy" was shown here last week in the forced resignation of Sir Henry Thornton, American born president of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry will return home to America just as involuntarily as the colored employees he chased off the Canadian National shortly after he became its head in 1922.

It was in 1912 that H. W. Thornton general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad was called to London to take a high executive position on the London and Southeastern Railroad. Born in Logansport, Ind., he began railroading in youth, advanced rapidly, and was believed by many to be destined for president of the Pennsylvania, owner of the Long Island.

Directed Railroads During War

He had been only two years in England when the great war began and became in fact, if not by designation, the director general of rail movements for troops, materials, munitions. He made good with a vengeance, renounced his American citizenship, soon became knighted and Sir Harry, instead of Mr. Thornton.

At the beginning of the last decade, desiring some competition worthy of the name for the privately owned empire of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with its rail lines bridging the east and west coasts and Empress steamers sailing the Atlantic and Pacific, the Dominion of Canada decided to go in for government ownership of railroads.

Taking over Colossal C. P. R. was utterly impossible, so Canada bought the Grand Trunk Railroad, running from Chicago through Niagara Falls to Toronto, Montreal, Eastern Canada, the Canadian Northern, that largely parallelled the C. P. R., a lot of junk lines like the Intercolonial, and then looked around for the genius needed to weld them into some semblance of a unified system. Sir Henry was the person. He was brought from England and made president. In a few years his work had fully merited his title of "the railroad man of the age."

Heads C. P. R. System

Sir Henry had not been back in North America but a short time when some discussion arose over colored subjects in Canada. He went on record, and entirely without reason or needful occasion, that Negroes should not be encouraged to remain in or come to Canada lest the Dominion government and people become encumbered of a "race problem" like that of the United States, and it wasn't long afterwards that Canadian National superseded colored cooks and waiters with white men on its dining cars.

And, then, things seem to go bad for the "railroad man of the age." First, the depression came and thwarted his plan for a fifty million dollar terminal layout in and about Montreal which contemplated demolition of that "eyesore" of two generations, the Grand Trunk's old Bonaventura Station. Next, the politicians, without a prohibition issue to use as a foil to get in, began to point to his "extravagances" and the pyramiding of taxes to finance them, and the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back was Sir Henry's alleged unethical acceptance of salaries from subsidiary companies and an expenditure of $20,000 for a residence in which he entertained the Prime Minister of the Dominion.

So, even though Canadian National has but one common stockholder in whose name its one share of such stock is held—King George V, the American born Sir Henry is out—clean out on account of irresistible effects whose causes seemed to have sprung up simultaneously at the very time when it appeared as though he was well fixed for life and permanently located, and his luck changed when he gratuitously "messed in" a "race problem" that neither existed nor threatened.

Canada's three super-railroad chiefs were American born, all three became British subjects and "Sirs." They were Sir William Van Horne, who made the C. P. R., Sir Charles M. Hayes—who went down on the Titanic while head of the Grand Trunk, and Sir Henry Thornton, the last the only one to get tied up in the "race" question and the first to get forced out, thus proving that American "white supremacy" is quite fallible.

Discrimination.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

JUN 8 1932

Wrong Way to Go About It

It will be unfortunate if the unemployed men in Macon who have organized themselves into an association to promote their interests endeavor to do so by prejudicial methods. There was considerable talk in their meeting Monday night of their determination to secure work for themselves by replacing Negro laborers. Some of the more level-headed among them warned the others that to talk and act upon that principle would be to prejudice themselves and to earn for themselves the attitude which withered the Black Shirt organization established two or three years ago.

Nobody can profit himself by climbing to even temporary security upon the misfortune of anybody else, particularly when there is bound up in that misfortune racial injustice and resultant bitterness. It is an absurd doctrine to say that a white man is more entitled to a job than a Negro or that when economic distress comes, the white man should displace the Negro. Sensible men will not subscribe to such a doctrine and just men will not encourage it. They recognize that a man in distress is a man in distress, no matter what the color of his skin, and that a Negro must be provided for by the community if some white man pushes him out of a job. The American people are not going to let their own people starve, be they white or black; relief will come, even if it comes slowly and with the application of pressure. The unemployed could hasten that relief by the proper steps; they will only arouse resentment if they go about it prejudicially.

White Companies Boycott Negro Who Sold Ice In Exclusive White Section

Atlanta, Ga. (CNS)—Hilliard Curtis, colored retail dealer in ice, last week filed suit for $15,000 against 14 white wholesale ice dealers for boycotting him and refusing to sell him ice. In his complaint Curtis alleged that the defendants conspired to refuse to sell him ice as long as he continued to retail it in the North Side, an exclusive white section of the city. He asks for damages and an injunction from further interference with his right to do business in this section. Color prejudice is believed to be at the bottom of the boycott established against the successful Negro ice salesman.

ATLANTANS FIGHT FOR NEGRO PEDDLERS

Opposing Ordinance Which Would Effect Them

Atlanta, Nov. 11—The Atlanta World reports that a meeting of Negro charcoal, coal and wood peddlers was held in the office of A. T. Walden, president of the local branch of the National Association for the procure signature for a People to procure signature for a petition asking the city council to reconsider an ordinance prohibiting the peddlers from selling on the streets after six o'clock.

It is pointed out that many colored families buy their fuel in small quantities, not only because they cannot afford a ton at a time but because they have no place of storage. And many of these people must wait for their day's earnings before laying in their small supply. The ordinance therefore penalizes not only the 2 or 3 hundred peddlers but a large part of the Negro population of Atlanta.

The world reports that a number of the Negro peddlers have been arrested under the ordinance and given suspended fines. The penalty for violation is $100 or 30 days in the stockade.

BARBER BOARD DENIES APPLICATIONS OF 2,137

A total of 2,137 applications for barbers' licenses have been rejected by the state board of barber examiners during the first 10 months of this year, the first year of the board's operation, a report filed Thursday by R. S. Coleman, joint secretary of state examining boards, and made public by Secretary of State John B. Wilson, reveals.

Of these, 726 were residents of Georgia whose applications were rejected because the applicants could not pass a physical examination, and 1,411 were out-of-state applicants who were turned down because the board felt the state already had as many barbers as could be gainfully employed.

The report also reveals that during the 10-month period a total of 3,004 shops were inspected and 306 of these closed because they failed to come up to the sanitation requirements of the board.

Discrimination.

Will Stop Work On Provident Hospital Until White Unions Take In Colored Plumbers

Work on the rehabilitation of the Lying-In Hospital at Vincennes and 51st which is to become the Provident Hospital, may be indefinitely delayed unless white union labor changes its attitude toward the employment of Negro plumbers and steamfitters, according to an announcement by the Urban League today. For several weeks, the Urban League, with other civic and business organizations of the mid-south side, have been busy trying to iron out difficulties between members of the Cook County Plumbers Union which is composed of Negro plumbers and the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Protective and Benevolent Association which is composed of white plumbers. Negro plumbesr claim that they have been denied the right to join the regular union and for that reason were forced to organize a union of their own. The American Consolidated Trades Council of which Herman Dorsey is chairman and Edward Doty, secretary, has also played a very prominent part in the fight for Negro justice.

Numerous conferences have been held, the last of which occurred Saturday morning at which there were present representatives of the white plumbers and steamfitters unions as well as representatives of the Negro organizations of plumbers and steamfitters. Martin Durkin represented the Steamfitters Protective Association and Messrs. T. Ferrier and Bernard Egan represented the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Protective and Benevolent Association. There were several representatives of the colored plumbers and steamfitters but spokesmen for these groups were E. L. Doty, A. W. Dunlap, B. J. Jennings and Herman Dorsey.

That the entire colored citizenry is deeply interested in the employment of Negroes on this particular job has been manifested by the attendance at the conferences which the Urban League has held and the participation in the discussion. The following organizations have been represented: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Cook County Bar Association, Cook County Physicians Association, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, National Technical Association, Appomatox Club, Mid South Side Business Men's League, Chicago Builders Association, Electrical Union, Lathers Association. Last week and prior to the Saturday meeting a committee composed of Charles W. Burton, A. L. Foster, Dr. N. A. Diggs, Mr. Doty and Mr. Dorsey visited Patrick Sullivan, chairman of the Chicago Builders Trades Council and solicited his support. Telegraphic communication had also been had with John Coefield, chairman of the International Plumbers Union, whose offices are in Washington.

Saturday's meeting was almost thrown in an uproar when A. W. Dunlap issued an ultimatum and made it clear that unless immediate steps were taken to bring about the inclusion of Negro plumbers and steamfitters, southsiders would force the issue. It was later that Denison B. Hull, chairman of the Building Committee of the Provident Hospital declared that he would recommend to the Board of Directors of the Hospital that work on the building be discontinued until some agreement had been reached by the two groups. He also announced that there was a small fund available to men who wanted to join the plumbers or steamfitters union and did not have the necessary initial payment.

Durkin, Ferrier and Egan declared that Negroes had made no special effort to gain admittance to the unions but this was refuted by representatives of the Negro groups who presented specific instances to prove that they had made persistent efforts for years. It was then pointed out that the present officials of the union were not responsible for the actions of past administrations and definite promises that Negroes would be treated absolutely fairly were made.

It is anticipated that very soon Negro plumbers and Negro steamfitters will be working on the Provident Hospital job and this will set a precedent for future jobs of a similar nature.

A. L. Foster, Executive Secretary of the Urban League has presided at all of the conferences and J. L. Jackson, Claude A. Barnett, Rev. Redmond of the Hospital Board of Directors have been present at several of the conferences.

Civic Group Pushes Fight Against Bar on Race Labor

The mass meeting at Royal Circle building, 51st St. and Michigan Ave., held Tuesday night and presided over by Edgar G. Brown, director of the Ten-year Progress Plan and Program for Race Citizens of Chicago, voted to send a committee to Mayor A. J. Cermak and the Chicago civil service commission to ascertain the approximate time of the next firemen's appointments from the civil service list.

Every effort will be made to see that the law which forbids discrimination is followed. For instance, if a vacancy occurs in the Beverly Hills engine house and a Race fireman is next on the civil service list for certification, it will be imperative to see that by no kind of legerdemain is his appointment circumvented and to see that the assignment is made, even if he is the first and only one of his group ever to be so approved.

Brown assured the audience there would be no let-up in the fight. He announced that the meeting Tuesday night, May 31, at 51st St. and Michigan Ave., would discuss the employment of Race motormen and conductors in Detroit, while the local unions and companies in Chicago have denied them an opportunity to make a livelihood from similar employment.

The discrimination of the politicians in league with unions, who bar ordinary Race laborers from a day's work on the streets and as truck drivers, is another vicious practice which has just bobbed up in the South side wards, according to investigators of the Ten-year Progress Plan and Program for Race Citizens in Chicago.

Trade Council in Protest Meeting

The American Consolidated Trades council is calling a mass meeting and conference at the Walter's [illegible] Zion church, 3[illegible] S. Dearborn St., Wednesday night, May 11, to protest against the exclusion of Race workers and mechanics from the construction of buildings in Chicago.

Edward L. Doty, secretary of the organization, outlined the purpose of the meeting as follows: "We have no quarrel with the white workers, they too have a right to be employed. But we will fight against the open discriminatory policies of the A. F. of L. union leadership as well as the politicians who support such policies. We demand the right to work on all public or private construction work wherever it may be."

Both skilled and unskilled workers are invited to send delegates to the meeting, which will be at 8 o'clock.

Discrimination.

EXCLUDE RACE IN BUILDING OF NEW PROVIDENT

Protest Mass Meeting at Phillips Sunday

In protest of the alleged discriminatory policy of the contractors who have charge of the construction of the new Provident hospital, 51st St. and Vincennes Ave., a mass meeting and conference will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Wendell Phillips high school under the auspices of the American Consolidated Trades council.

It is claimed that although no contract was let until the contractor had agreed to use a fair proportion of Race men in all phases of the work yet there are only a few of our group working, and on dirty jobs, earning 25 and 30 cents an hour.

The cry of the contractors now is that men of the Race are not members of the unions. This fact, it is charged, was known in the beginning and contractors agreed to hire Race men because they knew it would be impossible to employ them.

No Quarrel with Workers

It is charged that A. L. Jackson, president of the hospital board, and others in charge, refuse to take a stand. The A. F. of L. flatly refused to permit the employing of Race plumbers and other mechanics. The leaders of the protest movement declared that they have no quarrel with the white workers; they too have a right to work, but the fight is against the open discrimination policies of the A. F. of L. union leadership as well as the politicians who support such policies.

In announcing the call for Sunday, E. L. Doty, secretary of the A. C. T. C., said, "For nearly two years the masses of Chicago have been contributing to the building fund of the new Provident Hospital and Training school. Now, when the actual building has started, our workers, certified journeymen mechanics, are purposely excluded from participating in the work.

In a letter to Mr. Jackson, Secretary Doty said, "Some of the things that we must convey in this letter are: The membership of our organization is entirely Colored, which is by no means any fault of our own, it is just another instance of circumstances altering cases, and that the organization is made up of clean, capable and competent certified journeymen plumbers, as well qualified as will be found in the plumbing trade anywhere."

Discrimination

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
STAR

AUG 5 1932

NEGRO CHARGES DISCRIMINATION

National Bar Speaker Urges Members to Fight for Equality.

Alleged discrimination against Negro labor on the Hoover dam and other governmental and private projects was charged yesterday by Jesse S. Heslep of Toledo O., president of the National Bar Association, Inc., organization of Negro lawyers.

Mr. Heslep made his criticism at the opening session of the eighth annual convention in the Walker casino.

The nation-wide discrimination makes the Negro hold the "lowest and most unsafe position in America's economic program," he said. He advocated formal protest at the November election as a means of correction.

Urges Highest Appeals.

Lynching, discrimination at the polls and the "blanket blame" placed on Negro suspects by police also were attacked, as the president called on his fellow lawyers to prepare themselves to face the highest courts of the land to press their claims for equality in the social system.

Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan greeted the delegates, approimately a hundred in number. Paul G. Davis represented the Indianapolis Bar Association and Forest W. Littlejohn spoke for the Marion County Lawyers' Club. James M. Ogden, attorney general of Indiana, also spoke.

Make Responses.

Responses were made by Euclid L. Taylor of Chicago, vice president of the association; Alva L. Bates of Chicago, president of the Cook County Bar Association; R. L. Bailey, assistant attorney general of Indiana; E. Washington Rhodes of Philadelphia, Pa., vice president of the National Bar Association, and the Rev. H. L. Herod of Indianapolis.

Last night's session was directed by F. B. Ransom in the Bethel A. M. E. Church. C. Francis Stradford of Chicago was principapl speaker. The convention will close with a barbecue in Richmond tomorrow.

Discrimination.

PROTEST NEGRO LABORERS

Commercial Appeal

Graves County Men Carry Fight to Judge Burnett.

Memphis Tenn.

HATFIELD, Ky., June 20.—Protest of the importation of negro laborers for road construction work in Graves County was made by a group of 75 men at the courthouse today, after the men marched en masse to the office of County Judge Clyde Burnett for a conference. Later the men dispersed. 6-21-32

The protestants gathered along the I. C. tracks about 7:30 a.m. and openly expressed themselves as not being pleased with the prospect of so many negro workmen being brought in. Several negroes were there unloading equipment for grade and drain construction work on the Mayfield-Symsonia road and the marchers went to the courthouse to determine if county authorities had agreed to the influx of negro labor from the south.

Judge Burnett indicated no one from the Kershaw Construction Company, Birmingham, Ala., had sought his permission to the importation of negro labor, as had been reported to the protesting group.

The Kershaw firm has the contract for 8.6 miles of grade and drain work on the Mayfield-Symsonia Highway, east of Mayfield.

Oppose Negro Highway Help In Ken. County

East Tennessee News

7/7/32.

MAYFIELD, Ky. — Seventy-five white men marched en masse to the office of County Judge Clyde Burnett one day last week to protest against Negro laborers working on road construction work in Graves county

The protestants gathered along the Illinois Central railroad tracks and openly expressed themselves as not being pleased with the prospect of Negro workmen being brought in. Several Negroes were unloading equipment for grade and drain construction work on the Mayfield-Symsonia road.

Judge Burnett said the Kershaw Construction Company, Birmingham, Alabama, had not sought his permission for importation of Negro labor, as had been reported to the protesting group. The Kershaw firm has the contract for 8.6 miles of grade and drain work on the Mayfield-Symsonia highway, east of Mayfield. The June grand jury may be called upon to investigate the terms of the contract, to see if there has been any violation of the same

Labor—Negro

Discrimination.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

AUG 2 1932

NEGRO LABOR ORDINANCE HIT

Mayor's Plan Would 'Be Disastrous To Port,' Board Decides

Condemnation of the proposed waterfront labor ordinance now pending before the Commission Council was expressed in a resolution adopted unanimously by the board of directors of the New Orleans Board of Trade yesterday. Its adoption was followed two hours later by a meeting of negro ministers and laymen at which plans were completed for a mass meeting of negroes at 8 p. m. today in Pythian temple to consider the measure.

The ordinance would ban all but registered voters from working cargo on the public wharves. It would throw out of work about 5000 negro longshoremen, according to shipping men. It has already been opposed by the New Orleans Steamship association.

The ordinance "would be an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with the rights of private employers and their employes and would have far-reaching effects upon the efficient and economical operation of the port, undoubtedly causing a serious diversion of steamship service and cargo from New Orleans to competing Gulf ports; would be disastrous to the port and those dependent directly or indirectly upon it for a livelihood, and also upon the business of merchants, transportation companies, warehousemen—in fact, anyone having occasion to load or unload freight on the railroads, Public belt, docks and in the city streets," the resolution declared.

The measure also would "deprive thousands of employment, regardless of their rights as citizens and taxpayers," the resolution continued, and would "be an experiment of a social, racial and political nature probably never before attempted in the entire South."

Copies were ordered sent to the Mayor, members of the Commission Council and presidents of other exchanges.

A committee of five was appointed at the board meeting with William J. Guste as chairman to see the Mayor, discuss the measure and report back to the board.

Plans for tonight's mass meeting of negroes were made at a conference in the Pythian temple. Attending it were S. W. Green, chairman; F. B. Smith, secretary; Rev. J. L. Burrell, Rev. Joseph A. Bingaman, Rev. J. E. Gayle, Dr. A. W. Brazier, Rev. A. Hubbs and Rev. B. Jolicoeur.

Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president of the United Fruit company, and S. T. De Milt, president of the New Orleans Steamship association, also issued statements opposing the ordinance.

Mr. Ellis said that the ordinance would prevent the free and unlimited use of dock workers on the river front, would forbid the employment of young men 19 and 20 years old who are among the best of dock workers on the score of strength and endurance, and would tend to unionize the river front again, "which is something the port and commerce of New Orleans suffered from for many years, and was the cause of the diversion of many a ship from this port."

Mr. De Milt, after pointing out that his association represented at least 95 percent of the shipping of the port, said that the ordinance would "create an incalculable injury to the commerce of this port if placed into effect."

He added that such a "radical change" as proposed in the ordinance would create delays and trouble in handling cargoes and add to expense of operation, causing steamship companies to consider to do their business at other ports. Answering the Mayor's statement that it was impossible for a white man to get on a job on the river front, he said that many white men worked regularly as longshoremen.

A resolution endorsing the proposed ordinance of Mayor Walmsley permitting only qualified voters to work on the wharves was adopted last night by the New Orleans District Council of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The council also endorsed Congressman J. O. Fernandez for re-election. The council represents the six locals of the brotherhood, comprising 6000 members.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

JUL 30 1932

Dangerous Politics

MAYOR WALMSLEY fathers an ordinance prohibiting the employment of any other than "duly registered voters" of New Orleans "in the loading or unloading on publicly owned and operated property of trucks, freight cars, ships, vessels or similar vehicles within the territorial limits" of the city. The prohibition would apply to private as well as to public employments. In discussing this amazing proposal following its introduction Wednesday, Mr. Walmsley gave this clue to its purpose: "I understand," he said, "it is impossible for a white man to get a job on the river." The fair and natural assumption from this observation is that the mayor is undertaking to deprive thousands of New Orleans negroes of employment regardless of their citizenship and taxpaying status.

A political campaign is on. There is much unemployment in New Orleans. As a bid for the votes of white labor, this proposal to drive thousands of negro laborers out of employment may look like "smart politics." If that is its purpose the ordinance probably will be kept dangling in council until after the primary elections—and then quietly dropped. It is almost inconceivable that the mayor has any serious intention of enacting it and attempting its enforcement. For the proposed ukase appears to us a violation of constitutional rights so despotic and flagrant that the federal courts would strike it with nullity even if the state courts declined so to do. Viewed even from the mere political standpoint, the scheme is stupid and dangerous politics, since it invites racial bitterness and hostilities and must, if judicially sanctioned and enforced, bring back the negro voter as a factor in city and state politics.

By the census of 1930 New Orleans had 131,133 negro inhabitants. Few of our negro citizens are registered voters. The great majority abstain voluntarily from our political contests. But if their right to earn a livelihood in the legitimate employments of their home city is arbitrarily denied them for political profit and factional advantage thousands will seek to recapture those rights in the only way left open—by registering and voting in our elections. Not only so, anti-negro discrimination so unjust and oppressive as that proposed by the mayor will fan the flames of race antagonism not alone in New Orleans but throughout the South and the nation.

Mayor Walmsley is playing with political racial and social dynamite. He may not realize that fact, but we believe he is lawyer enough to know that the ukase he has proposed violates constitutional guaranties and is subversive of sound public policy. The commission council should throw his anti-negro-employment ordinance down and out before the news of it, with the menaces it implies to our industrial, racial and social order, spreads abroad and is exploited throughout the country by agitators, red, white and black.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

AUG 2 1932

THAT ANTI-NEGRO ORDINANCE

Mayor Walmsley's reply to The Times-Picayune's criticism of his anti-negro-employment ordinance was characteristic—and characteristically political. He virtually confesses the political intent of his ordinance by this declamation: "Personally, I am going to stand by the white man. Let The Times-Picayune stand for the negro if it wants!" This open appeal to race prejudice cannot be anything of course but a political play. He attempts to hedge in his next sentence by declaiming his intention to see that "fair play is done for everybody," but this evident "hedge" is belied both by the terms of his proposed ordinance and by his earlier utterances on the subject.

The attempted discrimination against negro workers stands openly confessed. And though Mr. Walmsley denies that the enforcement of his ordinance would impel negro workers to attempt to protest their employment by becoming "duly registered voters," the fact remains that in no other way could they insure their right to riverfront employment if his ukase were enforced. Whether a man be white or black, he will do what he can to protect his right to earn his own and his family's livelihood by legitimate labor.

This newspaper's stalwart defense of white supremacy and government is too well established to suffer from Mr. Walmsley's incoherent and inconsistent attack. We do believe, however, and long have urged that fair treatment be accorded our negro citizens, and that the maintenance of just and friendly relations with the law-abiding and industrious negroes who constitute so large a proportion of our city's population is essential to the community's welfare and the welfare of both races. Despite Mr. Walmsley's sputtering insistence upon the constitutionality of his anti-negro-employment scheme, our belief remains unchanged that it will be held invalid by the state or federal courts or both, if put to judicial test. Not only so. Our impression of its political purpose and dangerously mischievous effect is strengthened by Mayor Walmsley's own political and inflammatory defense of it.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the ordinance would prohibit riverfront employment of white youths who must labor for their own and their families' support even though they have not quite attained voting age. If its discriminatory principle by any chance were sustained valid, its application could be immensely broadened to include all employes of private firms doing business over the publicly owned riverfront, thus endangering the employment of other hundreds or thousands of bread-winners. Let it be noted also that the mayor vests himself, under his proposal, with the sole right to supply workers in the event private employers cannot obtain, on any occasion, sufficient "duly registered voters" to perform their tasks. This attempted "czarism" is a detail which should be resented by independent and self-respecting whites. There are still many who abhor and resist the tendency to force their acceptance of political slavery to any politician or faction, as the price of their

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TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

AUG 2 1932

NEGRO LABOR ORDINANCE HIT

Mayor's Plan Would 'Be Disastrous To Port,' Board Decides

Condemnation of the proposed waterfront labor ordinance now pending before the Commission Council was expressed in a resolution adopted unanimously by the board of directors of the New Orleans Board of Trade yesterday. Its adoption was followed two hours later by a meeting of negro ministers and laymen at which plans were completed for a mass meeting of negroes at 8 p. m. today in Py-thian temple to consider the measure.

The ordinance would ban all but registered voters from working cargo on the public wharves. It would throw out of work about 5000 negro longshoremen, according to shipping men. It has already been opposed by the New Orleans Steamship association.

The ordinance "would be an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with the rights of private employers and their employes and would have far-reaching effects upon the efficient and economical operation of the port, undoubtedly causing a serious diversion of steamship service and cargo from New Orleans to competing Gulf ports; would be disastrous to the port and those dependent directly or indirectly upon it for a livelihood, and also upon the business of merchants, transportation companies, warehousemen—in fact, anyone having occasion to load or unload freight on the railroads, Public belt, docks and in the city streets," the resolution declared.

The measure also would "deprive thousands of employment, regardless of their rights as citizens and taxpayers," the resolution continued, and would be an experiment of a social, racial and political nature probably never before attempted in the entire South."

Copies were ordered sent to the Mayor, members of the Commission Council and presidents of other exchanges.

A committee of five was appointed at the board meeting with William J. Guste as chairman to see the Mayor, discuss the measure and report back to the board.

Plans for tonight's mass meeting of negroes were made at a conference in the Pythian temple. Attending it were S. W. Green, chairman; F. B. Smith, secretary; Rev. J. L. Burrell, Rev. Joseph A. Bingaman, Rev. J. E. Gayle, Dr. A. W. Brazier, Rev. A. Hubbs and Rev. B. Jolicoeur.

Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president of the United Fruit company, and S. T. De Milt, president of the New Orleans Steamship association, also issued statements opposing the ordinance.

Mr. Ellis said that the ordinance would prevent the free and unlimited use of dock workers on the river front, would forbid the employment of young men 19 and 20 years old who are among the best of dock workers on the score of strength and endurance, and would tend to unionize the river front again, "which is something the port and commerce of New Orleans suffered from for many years, and was the cause of the diversion of many a ship from this port."

Mr. De Milt, after pointing out that his association represented at least 95 percent of the shipping of the port, said that the ordinance would "create an incalculable injury to the commerce of this port if placed into effect."

He added that such a "radical change" as proposed in the ordinance would create delays and trouble in handling cargoes and add to expense of operation, causing steamship companies to consider to do their business at other ports. Answering the Mayor's statement that it was impossible for a white man to get on a job on the river front, he said that many white men worked regularly as longshoremen.

A resolution endorsing the proposed ordinance of Mayor Walmsley permitting only qualified voters to work on the wharves was adopted last night by the New Orleans District Council of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The council also endorsed Congressman J. O. Fernandez for re-election. The council represents the six locals of the brotherhood, comprising 6000 members.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

JUL 30 1932

Dangerous Politics

MAYOR WALMSLEY fathers an ordinance prohibiting the employment of any other than "duly registered voters" of New Orleans "in the loading or unloading on publicly owned and operated property of trucks, freight cars, ships, vessels or similar vehicles within the territorial limits" of the city. The prohibition would apply to private as well as to public employments. In discussing this amazing proposal following its introduction Wednesday, Mr. Walmsley gave this clue to its purpose: "I understand," he said, "it is impossible for a white man to get a job on the river." The fair and natural assumption from this observation is that the mayor is undertaking to deprive thousands of New Orleans negroes of employment regardless of their citizenship and taxpaying status.

A political campaign is on. There is much unemployment in New Orleans. As a bid for the votes of white labor, this proposal to drive thousands of negro laborers out of employment may look like "smart politics." If that is its purpose the ordinance probably will be kept dangling in council until after the primary elections—and then quietly dropped. It is almost inconceivable that the mayor has any serious intention of enacting it and attempting its enforcement. For the proposed ukase appears to us a violation of constitutional rights so despotic and flagrant that the federal courts would strike it with nullity even if the state courts declined so to do. Viewed even from the mere political standpoint, the scheme is stupid and dangerous politics, since it invites racial bitterness and hostilities and must, if judicially sanctioned and enforced, bring back the negro voter as a factor in city and state politics.

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Mayor Walmsley is playing with political racial and social dynamite. He may not realize that fact, but we believe he is lawyer enough to know that the ukase he has proposed violates constitutional guaranties and is subversive of sound public policy. The commission council should throw his anti-negro-employment ordinance down and out before the news of it, with the menaces it implies to our industrial, racial and social order, spreads abroad and is exploited throughout the country by agitators, red, white and black.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

AUG 2 1932

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The attempted discrimination against negro workers stands openly confessed. And though Mr. Walmsley denies that the enforcement of his ordinance would impel negro workers to attempt to protest their employment by becoming "duly registered voters," the fact remains that in no other way could they insure their right to riverfront employment if his ukase were enforced. Whether a man be white or black, he will do what he can to protect his right to earn his own and his family's livelihood by legitimate labor.

This newspaper's stalwart defense of white supremacy and government is too well established to suffer from Mr. Walmsley's incoherent and inconsistent attack. We do believe, however, and long have urged that fair treatment be accorded our negro citizens, and that the maintenance of just and friendly relations with the law-abiding and industrious negroes who constitute so large a proportion of our city's population is essential to the community's welfare and the welfare of both races. Despite Mr. Walmsley's sputtering insistence upon the constitutionality of his anti-negro-employment scheme, our belief remains unchanged that it will be held invalid by the state or federal courts or both, if put to judicial test. Not only so. Our impression of its political purpose and dangerously mischievous effect is strengthened by Mayor Walmsley's own political and inflammatory defense of it.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the ordinance would prohibit riverfront employment of white youths who must labor for their own and their families' support even though they have not quite attained voting age. If its discriminatory principle by any chance were sustained valid, its application could be immensely broadened to include all employes of private firms doing business over the publicly owned riverfront, thus endangering the employment of other hundreds or thousands of bread-winners. Let it be noted also that the mayor vests himself, under his proposal, with the sole right to supply workers in the event private employers cannot obtain, on any occasion, sufficient "duly registered voters" to perform their tasks. This attempted "czarism" is a detail which should be resented by independent and self-respecting whites. There are still many who abhor and resist the tendency to force their acceptance of political slavery to any politician or faction, as the price of their right to earn a livelihood by labor even in private employment. We reaffirm, therefore, our criticism of the mayor's anti-negro-employment ordinance as flagrantly and despotically unfair, violative of constitutional guarantees, subversive of sound public policy and menacing both to the political, industrial and general welfare of the city and of the South.

NEW ORLEANS, LA
STATE
States
AUG 3 1932

JOBS-FOR-VOTERS-ONLY PLAN HIT

Political Control Of Private Labor Meeting Strong Opposition

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley's proposed ordinance to prohibit the employment on New Orleans wharves of persons other than qualified electors continued to encounter obstacles Tuesday and from indications will run into much more opposition before it is brought up for a second reading at the Council Meeting Thursday. The latest opposition to the proposed ordinance comes from the Kiwanis Club the Traffic Club and the Forwarding Agents and Foreign Freight Brokers Association. The Young Men's Business Club is expected to act on the ordinance Thursday under an emergency action.

The Traffic Club is announcing its opposition to the proposed ordinance pointed out the fact it is against the organization's policy to discuss any controversial matters and that the proposed ordinance "is so far reaching in effect, is potentially so dangerous to the shipping and transportation interests of the port" that action on the part of the club became necessary.

The Traffic Club resolution declared that the proposed ordinance was an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with the right of private employers and their employe and would have far reaching effect upon the efficient and economical operation of the port, "undoubtedly adding to the loss of business already diverted from the port of New Orleans to other ports of account of strikes and labor troubles on our riverfront and will cause additional diversions of steamship service and cargo from New Orleans to competing ports which would be disastrous to the port of New Orleans and those dependent directly or indirectly upon it for a livelihood and also upon the business of merchants, transportation companies and everyone who has any loading or unloading to perform on railroads, Public Belt and docks within the city limits."

The Traffic club resolution is, in effect, the same resolution which was unanimously adopted by the members of the Board of Trade.

Julian K. Byrne, president of the Kiwanis club, was instructed to appoint a committee to forward the protesting resolution to the mayor following unanimous action on the part of the Kiwanis.

The Forwarding Agents and Foreign Freight Brokers' Association adopted a resolution similar in text to the resolution adopted Monday by the Board of Trade. The resolution was also in effect the same as the resolution adopted by the Board of Trade.

A group of negro leaders and clergymen met in the Pythian Temple, 238 Saratoga street, to protest against the ordinance which they claimed would make even more difficult the opportunity for negroes to earn a living. A committee composed of F. B. Smith, chairman; J. W. Lee, J. L. Burrell, M. W. Rivers, B. Jolicoeur, Rev. A. Hubbs, James E. Gayle, Dr. A. W. Brazier, Rev. A. T. Nixon, D. Livington, J. E. Poindexter and I. B. Gaskin, was appointed to call upon Mayor Walmsley and present him with the resolution protesting against the proposed ordinance.

A number of the negro leaders made short talks urging opposition to the proposed law. An effort on the part of a white man in shirt sleeves who gave his name as "Balter" to arouse the group against the upper classes of whites failed to gain any headway. The only outburst came when Rev. Charles Landry declared "Mayor Walmsley is not attempting to be antagnostic to the colored people." He was booed and hissed loudly and there were calls for him to "sit down."

"Passage of this ordinance would create such an epidemic of lawlessness here that there would not be enough prisons in the city of New Orleans to house the negroes of New Orleans," J. L. Galbreth, negro deputy United States Marshal, told the gathering.

Joseph Spencer, president of the negro stevedores and longshoremen's union was charged by William Davis with having betrayed the negroes. "We played ourselves into the white man's hand and he played us across the river," he said.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the negroes:

"As a committee of colored citizens, meeting for the purpose of giving public expression relative to what has just transpired in our fair city, as an unhappy situation, we wish to state the following:

"We view with deep concern and alarm the recent move taken by His Honor, the mayor, toward the distribution of labor on the riverfront.

"It appears from the press that the movement which is presented to the commission council makes it compulsory that the colored people must be registered electors in order to hold jobs on the public works of the riverfront. We would respectfully call the attention of the commission council to the fact that the very requirement to register is practically impossible to be met by the laboring men of our group because of present conditions which restrict not only them but even the better prepared members of the colored race.

Ordinance Unnecessary

"The public press reports Mr. T. J. Darcy, president of the Stevedores and Longsheremen's Association, as making the following statement: 'I believe the mayor went into this matter broad and open-minded, with the idea in view of giving a square deal; knowing that the white and negro workers for the past 50 years have worked on a 50 percent basis and it was not his intention to try to eliminate the negro workers, but rid the city and docks of aliens, bums and floaters who are taking the place of hard-working men who are the heads of large families at this present time of depression and unemployment."

"That being a fact, the passage of this ordinance seems useless and unnecessary as there is not now and has not been for the past 50 years, according to the president of the white river longshoremen, and friction between the negro and white workers but they have worked on a 50 percent basis. We, therefore, call the attention of the commission council to the above facts which plainly show that there is no need for the adoption of the proposed ordinance.

"A 50-50 ratio naturally leaves off more negroes than whites, from the very fact that a far larger number of negroes are confined to that type of work, being shut out from so many other lines of service on account of their race and color.

"We would view with profound grief and disappointment the sad fact if our honorable city government would go out of its way to lay further hardships upon its negro labor, who have loyally and cheerfully shared our part of the privations which were made necessary by these hard times.

"There seems to be no other choice for us to feel that the already small chance left us for gaining an honest living is about to be snatched from us unwarrantedly.

"We sincerely trust that the ordinance may be withdrawn because it strikes at our very existence and sweeps from us the last vestige of any considerable resource of earning a livelihood."

Negroes Are Told To Hire Their Own

By OLLIE STEWART

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 18. (ANP)—The Hire-a-Man Campaign Office which was opened here recently was intended for whites only. The same applies to an office with a similarly avowed purpose which began a state-wide hunt for jobs a little more than a month ago. The managers of both stated there was no reason why Negroes could not use their newspapers and churches to urge people to have repair work and clean up jobs done now. These jobs are needed around colored homes as well as around white homes, and if Negroes really wanted to see the idle of their race employed, why not hire them?

The manager of the branch in Baton Rouge tempered his reply when approached. He made it plain that the campaign was for jobs for whites, but if a Negro should apply at a time when a workman was needed and there were no whites around, there would be no objections to giving the work to the colored man. But so far, no Negro had applied. And a casual observation along the streets of these southern cities reveals the interesting fact that only a few, and a very few, of those idle are Negroes. And none of those who beg and signal for rides on the highways. Which fact would seem to indicate that whites need those Hire-a-Man places more than Negroes.

Discrimination

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUL 29 1932

MAYOR WANTS BAN ON NEGRO DOCK WORKERS

Ordinance Would Require Registered Voters For Unloading Ships

An ordinance which would have the effect of barring most negro laborers from loading and unloading vessels on the docks of New Orleans was introduced by Mayor Walmsley at a special meeting of the Commission Council yesterday afternoon.

The ordinance, if adopted, would make it unlawful for any person or firm to employ anybody on publicly owned and operated property within the territorial limits of New Orleans unless they be bona fide citizens of the city and registered voters.

Another ordinance, introduced by Commissioner Pratt, orders a 10 percent cut in salaries of all employes of the Criminal Sheriff for Orleans parish except the Sheriff himself.

Commissioner Earhart's ordinance, regulating the fees and salaries of officers of the Algiers Public Service company, was finally adopted at the meeting.

After stipulating that none but citizens and voters may be employed in loading and unloading of freight cars, trucks, ships, vessels and other means of transportation, the Walmsley ordinance provides that in the event sufficient labor cannot be obtained to meet the demands of the occasion from among the qualified voters, employers shall have the right to apply to the Commission Council for permission to hire other labor.

Very few negro dock laborers are registered voters, it was pointed out, and unless they register they would not be permitted to unload or load ships on the wharves, as practically all of the docks of the city are publicly owned and operated.

Commissioner Pratt's ordinance was introduced for the purpose of placing Criminal Sheriff employes on a parity with other city workers who were cut 10 percent in wages some time ago.

The Sheriff employes at the time of 10 percent cut took the matter into court and were upheld in their contention that their salaries could not be reduced by the Commission Council. At the last session of the Legislature the act fixing Criminal Sheriff employes' salaries was amended so as to permit the Council to reduce the pay of the sheriffs up to 12½ percent.

Commissioner Earhart's ordinance cuts directors' fees for meetings of the board of the Algiers Public Service from $25 to $5 for each director, and the number of meetings would be limited to one per month.

Another section provides that members of the Executive committee shall not be paid for attending meetings. The three members of the committee formerly received $20 per meeting.

The ordinance also reduces the salary of the president of the corporation from $150 to $100 per month and the pay of the combined office of general manager and treasurer from $5600 per year to not more than $5000.

Officers of the corporation cannot receive directors' fees or any renumeration other than their salaries according to the ordinance; the board of directors, now numbering 11 members, cannot be increased to more than 12, and the company cannot create additional offices without the approval of the Commission Council.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

AUG 4 1932

PUBLIC HEARING SET FOR TODAY ON DOCK ORDINANCE

Arguments Scheduled at 10:30 A. M.; Protests Continue

Plans for a meeting of the commission council at 10:30 a. m. today in the council chamber at City Hall to take action on Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley's proposed ordinance restricting employment on New Orleans wharves to qualified electors were announced Wednesday, while the stream of protests against the measure continued to flow from civic organizations of the city and individuals.

Resolutions protesting against the proposed ordinance were adopted Wednesday by the board of directors of the New Orleans Association of Commerce and the directorate of the Green Coffee Association of New Orleans, Inc.

Arguments on the proposal, which has aroused a storm of protests since its introduction a week ago by Mayor Walmsley, will be heard at the meeting this morning. Numerous groups, including various shipping interests, civic clubs and business organizations are expected to be represented at the public hearing which will precede the final vote on the ordinance by members of the council.

Commissioners Waiting

Members of the council other than Mayor Walmsley made no comment Wednesday on the pending ordinance, Utilities Commissioner Fred A. Earhart expressing their position in the following manner, "We'll wait and hear what happens at the hearing Thursday morning."

In announcing the hour of the meeting, Mayor Walmsley stated, "The council will meet at 10:30 a. m. Thursday to consider the ordinance affecting employment on publicly owned and operated property."

The early hour was set, it was reported at City Hall, so that the business could be completed in time for a luncheon at 12:30 a. m. of the Choctaw Club, which Governor O. K. Allen and Congressman John H. Overton, the Walmsley-Long candidate for the United States Senate, are scheduled to attend.

Both Sides to Be Heard

The council this morning will decide whether arguments on the measure will be limited. Each side will be given ample opportunity to present its case, however, the mayor asserted.

Special services were held in negro churches throughout the city Wednesday night at the call of the Negro Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance to "pray for God's guidance in this crisis." At a special session of the alliance Wednesday a call was issued to pastors of all negro congregations to conduct prayer services, which are to be held each night through Sunday.

E. R. Bartlett, vice-president of the Green Coffee Association, in a letter to Mayor Walmsley accompanying a copy of the resolution said, "We sincerely hope that you will withdraw this ordinance, believing it most advisable that you do so for the benefit of the public interest."

Text of the coffee association's resolution is the same as that adopted Monday by the New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

'Against Public Interest'

The resolution of the Association of Commerce's board of directors states that "this board is unalterably opposed to the adoption of such an ordinance as has been introduced by the mayor with reference to labor of the riverfront and other public property, believing it is decidedly against the public interest."

In a letter directed to Finance Commissioner A. Miles Pratt, Walter Parker said that the negro practically has been disfranchised in Louisiana and to bar from the wharves those who are not qualified voters "is an injustice to several thousands of negroes who have demonstrated their particular fitness for that character of work."

"New Orleans has suffered more than most cities in the United States from short-sighted policies," Mr. Parker wrote, adding that this proposed ordinance would place restraints on "our most valuable phase of income-producing enterprise" and place the city in a position of being unjust to an important element of the population.

The economist asked what the city will do to support these workmen and their families if they are ejected from the wharves. Declaring that the proposal is not only unjust but also short sighted, he asked Mr Pratt to use his influence to defeat it.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
States

JUL 29 1932

VOTERS' JOB ORDINANCE IS HIT

E. J. Gnirk, chairman of the labor committee of the New Orleans Steamship Association, announced Friday that his organization would fight the proposed ordinance now before the commission council which will affect all riverfront workers and all other workers employed in loading or unloading vehicles of transportation. The ordinance was introduced by Mayor Walmsley.

"Our counsel advises us that the proposed ordinance would violate both the federal and the state constitutions," said Mr. McGuirk. "If the ordinance be passed we shall promptly take appropriate court action."

The terms of the ordinance are calculated to affect a large percentage of negroes who are incapable of qualifying as voters under the educational clause of the election law.

By the terms of the ordinance, all persons employed in loading or unloading trucks, freight cars, ships and any other vehicle of transportation must be bona fide citizens of New Orleans and must be registered voters. It would affect all negro workers.

The ordinance will lie over for the usual period under the rule.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 14 1932

NEW ORLEANS COURT ENDS NEGRO ISSUE

Federal Injunction Stills What Promised to Be Liveliest Fight in Many Years.

MAYOR SURPRISED CITY

Reason for His Ordinance Requiring Dock Workers to Show Poll Taxes Not Cleared Up.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION RAISED

Some Believe It Was Move to Strengthen Political Machine Dominated by Walmsley and Long.

By GEORGE N. COAD.
Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—A Federal injunction has stilled what promised for a time to be one of the most bitterly contested issues in New Orleans in many years. The ordinance, its opponents charged, aimed at nothing less than driving all the Negroes off the docks of the port.

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley took the city by surprise when he introduced the proposal to require that every one who worked on the docks, whether for private companies or not, be a registered voter. There had been no known agitation about labor conditions for several years, and the reason for this proposal has not been fully cleared up.

One group holds that the Mayor, having proposed to the steamship companies that they employ dock laborers on the basis of the population, about three white men for each Negro, was roughly rebuffed and decided to "get even."

Another group holds that the ordinance was proposed to strengthen the political machine dominated by

the Mayor and Senator Huey P. Long. It was formally charged in the petition for the injunction that the "purposes of the ordinance were purely political." It was informally pointed out that by making jobs for 1,400 or 1,500 white men the machine would have no reason at all to worry in the forthcoming election. But a strong argument against this is that the machine already has control of the riverfront precincts.

Negro Suffrage Raised.

The principal opposition by both whites and Negroes was turned upon the provision requiring laborers to be voters. This, it was charged, would raise the long-dormant issue of Negro suffrage, and would disturb the amicable relations between whites and Negroes for which New Orelans is famed.

In a mass meeting of the Negroes speakers said the ordinance would take away the last "considerable vestige of an opportunity for the race to make a living." They pointed out that hundreds of Negroes were being inadequately cared for by the welfare organizations, and that to drive 1,400 or 1,500 from the docks would force hundreds into crime.

The question of suffrage, which has not disturbed Negroes greatly, was bound to be raised, the Negroes said, and some proposed to sue to test the constitutionality of the State law which, in fact, disenfranchises nearly all of them. This law makes it necessary for a voter to be able to interpret any section of the Constitution of the State which the Registra of Voters may elect to read. Since the courts have difficulty in interpreting some sections, the chance of a Negro to become a voter is obviously slight.

All commercial associations were virtually opposed to the ordinance, on the ground that it would cause trouble with labor. But there undoubtedly was fear that a dangerous situation might develop between whites and Negroes if wholesale evictions of blacks from their work were attempted.

Since the complete destruction of the Longshoremen's Union in the strike of 1923 there has been no organization of labor on the waterfront capable of making any demands upon the steamship companies. Mayor Walmsley declared that virtually all white men had been replaced by Negroes, and that on one day, when a check was made, 39 per cent of the Negroes were transients.

Argument for Ordinance.

He argued for the ordinance "that the jobs of home men" must be protected and that his ordinance had no other aim. Spokesmen for the extinct white union supported the plan. They averred that "conditions approaching slavery" existed on the docks, and that men were worked in the holds of ships until they were so exhausted they had to be pulled out with ropes.

Greater pressure than has been in evidence here in a long time was brought to bear upon the Mayor to kill the ordinance. The opponents succeeded only in having him amend it to require workers on the docks to have poll taxes for two years.

The Mayor argued that since the docks were public property, and since the State had forbidden employment of non-voters on its public works, the city had the same right. But the Federal courts held differently. Within two hours after the ordinance had been passed a temporary injunction had been issued on the plea that the law would deprive steamship companies of their property without due process of law; that it would interfere with interstate commerce and that its purpose was political. Less than a week later this injunction was made permanent.

Whether the city will attempt to overthrow the rule has not been revealed. A widely held impression is that Mayor Walmsley is glad to get rid of the matter in this way. He is represented by some as having been led by pique into a course he soon saw was bound to bring him nothing but trouble. With all commercial groups, the mass of citizens generally and all Negroes apparently opposed to the ordinance, it is said, he wanted only to save face and was not likely to poke the hornets' nest again.

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NEW ORLEANS COURT ENDS NEGRO ISSUE

Federal Injunction Stills What Promised to Be Liveliest Fight in Many Years.

NY Times
8/14/32

MAYOR SURPRISED CITY

Reason for His Ordinance Requiring Dock Workers to Show Poll Taxes Not Cleared Up.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION RAISED

Some Believe It Was Move to Strengthen Political Machine Dominated by Walmsley and Long.

By GEORGE N. COAD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—A Federal injunction has stilled what promised for a time to be one of the most bitterly contested issues in New Orleans in many years. The ordinance, its opponents charged, aimed at nothing less than driving all the Negroes off the docks of the port.

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley took the city by surprise when he introduced the proposal to require that every one who worked on the docks, whether for private companies or not, be a registered voter. There had been no known agitation about labor conditions for several years, and the reason for this proposal has not been fully cleared up.

One group holds that the Mayor, having proposed to the steamship companies that they employ dock laborers on the basis of the population, about three white men for each Negro, was roughly rebuffed and decided to "get even."

Another group holds that the ordinance was proposed to strengthen the political machine dominated by the Mayor and Senator Huey P. Long. It was formally charged in the petition for the injunction that the "purposes of the ordinance were purely political." It was informally pointed out that by making jobs for 1,400 or 1,500 white men the machine would have no reason at all to worry in the forthcoming election. But a strong argument against this is that the machine already has control of the riverfront precincts.

Negro Suffrage Raised.

The principal opposition by both whites and Negroes was turned upon the provision requiring laborers to be voters. This, it was charged, would raise the long-dormant issue of Negro suffrage, and would disturb the amicable relations between whites and Negroes for which New Orelans is famed.

In a mass meeting of the Negroes speakers said the ordinance would take away the last "considerable vestige of an opportunity for the race to make a living." They pointed out that hundreds of Negroes were being inadequately cared for by the welfare organizations, and that to drive 1,400 or 1,500 from the docks would force hundreds into crime.

The question of suffrage, which has not disturbed Negroes greatly, was bound to be raised, the Negroes said, and some proposed to sue to test the constitutionality of the State law which, in fact, disenfranchises nearly all of them. This law makes it necessary for a voter to be able to interpret any section of the Constitution of the State which the Registra of Voters may elect to read. Since the courts have difficulty in interpreting some sections, the chance of a Negro to become a voter is obviously slight.

All commercial associations were virtually opposed to the ordinance, on the ground that it would cause trouble with labor. But there undoubtedly was fear that a dangerous situation might develop between whites and Negroes if wholesale evictions of blacks from their work were attempted.

Since the complete destruction of the Longshoremen's Union in the strike of 1923 there has been no organization of labor on the waterfront capable of making any demands upon the steamship companies. Mayor Walmsley declared that virtually all white men had been replaced by Negroes, and that on one day, when a check was made, 39 per cent of the Negroes were transients.

Argument for Ordinance.

He argued for the ordinance "that the jobs of home men" must be protected and that his ordinance had no other aim. Spokesmen for the extinct white union supported the plan. They averred that "conditions approaching slavery" existed on the docks, and that men were worked in the holds of ships until they were so exhausted they had to be pulled out with ropes.

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4-2-32

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The reign of terror dates from early in January when Frank Kincaid was fatally wounded while seated in a locomotive cab at Canton, an important terminal. The next to the latest victim is Aaron Williams, oldest Negro fireman on the Vicksburg division, who was shot from an automobile running without lights. Williams was reclining in the window of his cab in the Vicksburg yards, and made a perfect target. He was rushed to a hospital bleeding profusely and died.

The train on which Anderson was fireman was stopped by a flare Tuesday of last week, and a masked man entered the engine cab and shot Anderson dead as he attempted to flee.

Most of the shooting has been done with shotguns from dark automobiles but in a few instances guns have been used as locomotives passed under overhead bridges.

Reasons For Attacks

The reign of terror is laid to employment of Negro firemen, while white workers go without jobs. During the prosperity era firemen's jobs on the Louisiana division of the Illinois Central were divided 50-50 between Negroes and whites. The white firemen accepted the division because there was plenty of work for both.

The depression came and the white firemen asked a five percent reduction in employment of Negro firemen. This request was granted and today Negro firemen hold 45 percent of the jobs on the Louisiana division, to 55 percent for the whites.

Jobs became fewer. White firemen demanded that more Negroes be laid off and white men employed. Action on the request was delayed over a long period. Early this year the reign of terror started. It has been gaining momentum ever since.

All of the shootings have occurred at Mississippi terminal points, although three divisions of the Illinois Central are involved.

A Negro fireman was killed at Water Valley by a shotgun fired from a dark automobile, as he climbed from his cab to close a switch, a few weeks ago. One Negro fireman was killed and another seriously wounded at Durant, on the main line of the I. C. at Canton. Canton, Durant, and Water Valley are on the Mississippi division.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Application for the restraining order was made within an hour after the council, by unanimous vote, adopted the ordinance introduced by Mayor Walmsley restricting workers loading or unloading conveyances on publicly operated property to persons having lived continuously in New Orleans for two years and having two poll taxes. The ordinance was amended to this latter effect, it previously having required that such workers be registered voters.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company filed the application for the restraining order, requesting that it be directed against the mayor and commission council and superintendent of police.

Allegation was made in the application that the ordinance would interfere with interstate commerce and that "there is no just or reasonable cause for discriminating against plaintiff and other citizens similarly situated from employing such labor as it deems fit and proper for the carrying on of its business."

It was alleged, further, that the ordinance denies the company its freedom of contract and "will deny unto it and other citizens of the United States, within the city of New Orleans and state of Louisiana the equal protection of the laws contrary to and in violation of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States."

In a final allegation, prefaced by the contention the ordinance was adopted solely for political purposes the application charged that enforcement would incur "irreparable loss and injury to the property and business of the plaintiff which cannot in any way be estimated and calculated as to amount, and that, if the constitutionality of the ordinance is tested out in a court of law by waiting for the arrest of one or more of its officers, the business of plaintiff will be greatly embarrassed and harassed and great loss will occur to plaintiff."

S. T. DeMilt, New Orlean agent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and president of the New Orleans Steamship Association, signed the petition.

Hundreds of persons crowded the council chambers Thursday for the public hearing on the ordinance, at which speakers representing the Association of Commerce, Traffic Club and other civic groups and a large delegation of negro citizens and negro representatives of religious and civic organizations assailed the ordinance. Defense was voiced by officials of the white long shoremen's union and other labor leaders, and officials of the negro longshoremen.

Opposing speakers, including Robert O'Rourke, S. Locke Breaux, Dr. J. A. Hardin, representing negro citizens and Rev. F. G. Green, representing negro ministers, condemned the ordinance as being unnecessary and provocative of turmoil and unrest on the riverfront. The two last named speakers declared it would be a hardship upon the negro workers by further restricting their only field of employment.

T. J. Darcy, head of the white longshoremen's union, Joe Spencer, head of the negro longshoremen and Edwin Peyroux, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and Jewell Sperling, attorney for the longshoremen, contended the ordinance would have the effect of giving white longshoremen an opportunity to regain an equity on the riverfront. Darcy, Peyroux and Spencer condemned existing conditions on the docks, charging that graft prevailed and that the majority of employes were foreign riff-raff.

Before taking a vote on the ordinance Mayor Walmsley announced that a check made by police revealed that the large majority of riverfront workers were negroes.

TRIBUNE

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The civic organizations taking this action were the Kiwanis club, the board of governors of the new Orleans Traffic club and the Forwarding Agents' and Foreign Freight Brokers' association.

The mass meeting of negroes was held last night at Pythian Temple, Saratoga and Gravier streets. Speakers warned that the ordinance would throw thousands of negroes out of work, cause many of them to become criminals and create a need for more jails to house them, "because they will get food in some manner."

The resolution of the Gretna Council opposed the proposed ordinance on the ground that in allowing only qualified voters of the city of New Orleans to work on the public wharves of the port of New Orleans it would prohibit Gretna citizens from working on the wharves.

"Unfair to Gretna"

The resolution said that this was unfair and unjust, as the city of Gretna was an integral part of the port of New Orleans and paid taxes for the maintenance of the wharves. The resolution of the Council made clear that the Council was not in any way "concerned with the prerogatives of the New Orleans Commission Council, but was only adopted by a sincere desire of the Gretna Council to protect the rights of Gretna citizens. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolution of the Traffic club was sent to Mayor Walmsley in a letter signed by President R. E. O'Rourke of the club. The letter read in part:

"While it has heretofore been our fixed policy to refrain from discussing any matters of a controversial nature," the letter read, "the ordinance x x x is so far reaching in effect and is potentially so dangerous to the shipping and transportation interests of the port that we, the Traffic club of New Orleans, which is composed of representatives of practically all transportation and industrial enterprises in the city of New Orleans, feel obliged to depart from our fixed practice and enter a STRENUOUS objection to the enactment of this ordinance, as it can only result in inciting labor troubles with a result of diverting shipping from the port of New Orleans."

"Unnecessary, Unwarranted"

The resolution it contained declared that the measure "would be an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with the rights of private employers and their employes and have far-reaching effects upon the efficient and economical operation of the port, undoubtedly adding to the loss of business already diverted from the port of New Orleans on account of strikes and labor troubles on our river front, and will cause additional diversions of steamship service and cargo from New Orleans to competing ports (and) would deprive thousands of employment, regardless of their rights as citizens and taxpayers and is flagrantly unfair, violative of constitutional guarantees and subversive of sound public policy x x x."

The letter asked the Mayor and Commission Council to set a date for a public hearing on the ordinance. "giving due notice through

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The action of the other two organizations was in similar vein, the Kiwanis club expressing "unalterable opposition" to the measure. It stated that the ordinance "strikes at our very existence and sweeps from us the last vestige of any considerable source of earning a live lihood."

The mass meeting was not called for the purpose of discussing the situation, but simply to introduce the resolution, which is to be presented to the Mayor and the Commission Council by a committee composed of Dr. A. W. Brazier, Rev

The resolution of the negro mass meeting was adopted unanimously

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A. L. Dixon, D. Livingston, J. B Poindexter and I. B. Gaskin. A special meeting of the Colored Federation of Civic leagues was called immediately following the mass meeting.

Negroes Urged To Fight

T. I. Galbreath, deputy United States Marshal, said, "It is illbecoming to us as negroes to use inflammatory language. We expect to fight, but we will fight in the courts as American Citizens."

He claimed that the ordinance would mean that negroes would not be allowed to work on any public conveyance, and that approximately 70,000 of them wolud be thrown onto the streets.

"In that case," he said, "it will be necessary for the city to build a special prison for negroes, because they will get food in some manner, and the only way left would be to steal it."

George Labat, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "We are now testing the suffrage law. The negroes have been sleeping so long that they need a hard blow to wake them up. This ordinance should do it. We must take the battle to the courts."

"Negroes Sold Out"

William Davis, a longshoreman for 36 years, claimed that Joseph Spence, president of Local 231, colored branch of the Stevedores' and Longshoremen's association, had "sold the negroes out" by signing a statement saying the negroes did not object to the proposed ordinance.

"We have played up to the white man," Davis said, "and now he has played us down the river."

A white Communist, who was unknown to the audience, made a brief speech denouncing capitalism and urging the laborer to fight for his rights. The negro leaders urged those present to disregard such advice and to go about their business in an orderly manner, "trusting to their white friends to see that justice be done."

A motion was passed providing that a resolution urging the withdrawal of the ordinance be drawn and presented to the Mayor and Commission Council.

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MAYOR'S DOCK ORDINANCE AMENDED, ADOPTED

Two Years Residence, Two Years Poll Taxes Are Required

Mayor Walmsley's dock ordinance, amended to strike out the provision requiring that all laborers on publicly operated properties be registered voters, but requiring two years legal residence and two years poll taxes, was unanimously adopted by the Commission Council Thursday afternoon at the end of a two-hour hearing.

Mayor Walmsley declared the ordinance would stand the tests in the courts.

When the council convened, with a tremendous crowd present for the hearing, the mayor himself offered an amendment. His original ordinance restricted the jobs to qualified voters. He changed this to read "two years residence and paymnt of pol taxs for the two years last preceding passage of the ordinance." The mayor explained his purpose was to "keep New Orleans jobs for New Orleans workmen".

Protests continued to be filed until the last, but they were predicated upon the original ordinance.

Four Votes For Law

Commisioner Pratt being absent, the four votes in favor of the ordinance were cast by Mayor Walmsley and Commissioners Earhart, Gomila and Skelly.

The council session, scheduled to begin at 10 a. m., was delayed an hour by attendance of the mayor at the board of liquidation meeting. When the session began the mayor, after introducing the amendment, announced that speakers for and against the ordinance would be heard.

First speaker was Senator Jules Fisher of Jefferson, who offered the objection that citizens of Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes would be excluded from working on the docks in Orleans parish, even though portions of the two parishes were included in the jurisdiction of the Board of Port Commissioners.

Senator Fisher said he had discussed the matter of an amendment to remedy this point, and thought one should be offered. It is known that citizens of St. Bernard and Jefferson are now holding positions with the Dock Board.

Robert O'Rourke, representing the Traffic club, read resolutions adopted by the club, opposing the ordinance. Steamship companies, he said, would promptly institute injunction proceedings if it were adopted. He feared, he said, that passage of this ordinance would be followed by other ordinances affecting other municipal works, and finally endeavor to invade the field of private enterprise.

Fears Turmoil Anew

Frank B. Smith, negro lawyer who said he represented "negro citizens of New Orleans," said his race did not seek a monopoly of riverfront jobs and would be satisfied with a "fifty-fifty" basis.

S. Locke Breaux, representing the Association of Commerce, explained that action taken by the directors of that organization was predicated on the original ordinance, and did not contemplate an amendment. He read his board's resolutions opposing the ordinance, and said the spirit of the directors indicated there was no necessity for the law, that there had been quiet and amity on the riverfront for some months, and a revival of turmoil might be one result of the proposed ordinance.

Dr. Hart, representing the New Orleans Federation of Civic Leagues, a negro organization, read resolutions opposing the ordinance. He said the negro was restricted in his chances for labor, the only jobs open to him being rough, heavy labor tasks. He did not want the negro shut out from the one great job opportunity he had —on the riverfront.

Charges Extortion

T. J. Darcy, representing white longshoremen, said a condition of slavery on the water front had been brought about by "the steamship companies and their hirelings." Employes must be photographed and tagged, he said, and petty graft was practiced, which amounted to an extortion of $2 to $ a week from the pay of each worker by men reputedly in the pay of steamship companies. The preponderance of negro labor now amounted to virtual barring of the white man from the river front. "We merely want to put the white man back in his rightful place" Darcy said. "When the S. S. Topeka was loaded recently five gangs were used, 81 men in all. Of these 79 were negroes and 2 were whites." He asked that the ordinance be adopted.

Joseph Spencer, head of the negro longshoremen, said his organization favored the ordinance. "The members of this organization" he said, "have kept their poll taxes paid since 1882. They are all residents and citizens of New Orleans. We want to protect the jobs for these workers instead of letting them go to the riff-raff."

Edwin Peyroux, representing the American Federation of Labor, and former head of the street carmen's union, pictured conditions on the riverfront similar to those described by Darcy. He favored passage of the ordinance.

Rev. Greene, representing the interdenominational alliance, read resolutions opposing the ordinance.

J. A. Sperling, attorney, also declared "conditions resembling slavery" existed on the riverfront. He read an affidavit setting forth that detectives, presumably in the employ of steamship companies, collected extortion from negro longshoremen—$1 or $ from each worker each payday, which the negroes paid on fear of losing their jobs.

When all speakers had been heard, Mayor Walmsley explained his purpose in drawing the ordinance:

Mayor Explains Intent

"I at first sought a conference with the steamship association, but it was refused. When the Welfare Committee started administering relief work among the unemployed, there was a great influx of job seekers from the parishes, and from outside the state. These strangers were getting many of the jobs that the citizens and residents of New Orleans should have. My purpose was to get these jobs back for our own people.

"I looked up state laws and studied supreme court decisions in drafting. I found we had the right to impose conditions for the control of this labor, similar to the conditions the state of Louisiana had imposed on jobs carried on with state funds. After the original ordinance was drawn, complaints were made that it would shut out many of our deserving citizens. Thereupon the amendment introduced today was drawn.

'The purpose is to keep New Orleans jobs for New Orleans workers. Two days ago detectives I selected made a survey on the riverfront. They found 1435 men employed on the docks, between 9:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. Of these 83 percent were negroes and 17 percent whites. In the afternoon the detectives made a survey of 487 employes. They found 39 percent of them belonged out of town.

"I am satisfied this ordinance, as amended, will stand the test of the courts."

A crowd that jammed the council chamber, overflowed into the corridors and even trailed out into the street, was present an hour before the council session began.

Whites and negroes mixed in the assemblage. Conspicuous among the spectators were labor leaders of both white and negro organizations.

Among these were Edwin Peyroux of the Carmen's Union; T. J. Darcy of the white longshoremen; J. B. Spencer of the colored longshoremen; H. E. Augustin of the white freight handlers. Also present were "Black Billy" Sunday; Rev. F. B. Green of the negro interdenomiational alliance; Thomas Burke, representing the United Fruit Company; J. A. Mouton, of the Leyendecker Agency; William Ruth, A. P. Paretti, Edward Mills and George Pepitone, representing labor organizations; and S. Locke Breaux, W. H. Alexander and Dave Libermann, representing the Association of Commerce.

Jewell A. Sperling, attorney, who said he represented both the white and negro longshoremen's organizations, made the statement before the meeting opened, that both organizations were in favor of the mayor's ordinance.

A large police detail was assigned to the council chamber and to the corridors.

Special services were held in several negro churches Wednesday night at which prayers were offered for "guidance in this crisis."

A communication signed by four officers of the New Orleans Ministerial Union and addressed to the Commission Council Wednesday, advises against adoption of the dock ordinance. The communication, signed by Rev. Glenn L. Sneed president; Charles C. Shedd, treasurer; Rev. D. W. Poole, secretary; and Rev. O. E. Kreige, member, reads as follows:

Fear Disturbance

"We believe that you, as chosen leaders of our community, desire to govern the affairs of our city in justice and fairness to all alike. We, therefore, feel that you will always welcome the frank and honest opinions from various sections of your citizenry.

"We emphatically disclaim any political or class partisanship. Our only interest is humantarians with an earnest desire to see that justice is done to all.

"In considering the proposed ordinance related to the conditions of labor on the waterfront, we, the undersigned members of the executive committee of the New Orleans Ministerial Union, respectfully reqeust that you do not take favorable action on this ordinance, lest this measure, passed in the midst of this tense situation, due to widespread unemployment might seriously disturb the economic, social and racial relationships now existing in our community."

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUL 30 1932

LAWYERS GIVE APPROVAL TO DOCK MEASURE

5000 Negro Longshoremen Affected By Proposed Ban

Various attorneys of New Orleans have examined and pronounced entirely constitutional the provisions of the proposed ordinance to prohibit all but qualified voters from working on public docks in the city, Mayor Walmsley announced yesterday.

The Mayor introduced the ordinance which would bar from work some 5000 negro longshoremen who are not registered voters. It will come up for final decision Thursday.

The Mayor's statement that the ordinance was constitutional followed the announcement by E. J. McGuirk, chairman of the labor committee of the New Orleans Steamship association, that attorneys for the organization had advised them that the proposed ordinance would violate both Federal and state constitutions.

"If the ordinance is adopted by the Commission Council next Thursday," Mr. McGuirk said, "we shall promptly take the appropriate court action to have it nullified."

Mayor Walmsley said that the constitutionality of the ordinance he proposed had already been tested in various decisions of the Supreme court of Louisiana and of the United States, notably in the suits against Caldwell Brothers, contractors for the Municipal auditorium and the St. Phillip school.

Discrimination

White Women Take Negro Banquet Waiters' Places

Exec. 6-17-32

White women waitresses replaced the colored banquet men at the Baltimore hotel, Eleventh and Baltimore. There was no advance notice given the men of the change, according to one of the discharged employes. When they reported for duty Tuesday morning, June 14 at 10:30 as was their usual custom the assistant manager met the men as they came in from the Twelfth street side and told them that "their services were no longer required."

Mississippi.

Labor-1932

Discrimination.

Slavery in the United States

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS Slavery Committee reports that not only are slaves hunted on the frontiers of Ethiopia but that "there are certain regions in Asia and Africa, and even in the United States, where the practice of limiting human liberty still exists."

9-28-32

AN INVESTIGATOR for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testifying last week before General G. B. Pillsbury, the assistant chief of the army engineers, told of brutal beatings, unsanitary living conditions and the virtual slavery as practiced in Mississippi flood-control camps upon Negroes doing government work there under the contract system. The investigator reported:

I saw Negroes living in ragged, miserable and overcrowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, surrounded in some cases by piles of garbage. The men worked from 12 to 16 hours a day. . . . Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system even that amount was seldom paid. The workers were forced to pay a weekly fee of $4 or $5 whether they traded at the commissary or not. In addition they were charged, according to the whim of the commissary agent, for all sorts of necessities, such as 50 cents a week for drinking water, $1 a week for tent rent, which was supposed to be free, $1 a week for cook's fee, 25 cents for 15-cent cigarettes, and other prices in proportion. One man told me he got $1.50 for three weeks' work.

Brutality in the camps is the rule. On one place the contractor, a man of particularly violent temper, was reported as having picked up a club and knocked a worker down simply because he did not like the way he looked at him. Women were beaten for not having meals ready on time. Two men were beaten and discharged for refusing night work after having worked all day.

Some of the contractors and foremen were armed with rifles. I saw them myself. The heat was terrific. The men were driven in a temperature of 120 degrees, in swamps filled with mosquitoes.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States cooperated with the League of Nations in the investigation of slave conditions in the Republic of Liberia; yet when similar conditions were brought to the attention of a government official they were ignored until the national association placed them before President Hoover who, through Secretary of War Hurley, ordered an investigation. Senator Wagner has now consented to introduce a resolution calling for a congressional investigation when Congress reconvenes in December.

BUT INVESTIGATIONS, whether conducted under the War Department, which has already assigned a Southern-born officer to the task, or Congress, will not avail much unless Negroes bestir themselves and take a hand. Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., in an appeal through the Negro press, asserts that it is almost impossible for the organization to proceed unhampered with its own investigation of these conditions unless twenty-five hundred dollars is raised for the work, and this amount should be forthcoming from the twelve million Negroes in America who will profit most if the horrible system is abolished.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 24 1932

"Slavery" on the Mississippi.

Politically it cannot be helpful to Mr. Hoover to have General Pillsbury suppress the alleged facts about virtual slavery of Negroes in the "flood relief" contractors' camps on the Mississippi by shutting reporters out of the hearing. If there ever was an issue in which the public were entitled to the fullest information this is such a subject. The first grave allegations were made months ago. The report of Miss Helen Boardman, after visiting twenty-two camps, is understood to show no effort at improving conditions.

Unfortunately, though we say slavery no longer exists, the slave driver's complex remains. White contractors, spending the money of all taxpayers, black and white, seem to be affected by this complex. Yet absolute fairness as between the Negroes and the Caucasians should have been practiced, and should have been insisted on by the War Department.

Thousands on thousands of poor Negroes, unable to get jobs elsewhere, are said to have been terrorized into silence as to hardships and brutalities. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a keen interest, and a proper interest, in having all the facts brought into the bright sunlight of publicity.

Incidentally the marginal vote of Negroes is likely to be affected by Administration indifference and Administration secretiveness. This vote is rather important in New York, in New Jersey, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Wisdom would seem to be calling on President Hoover to see that Secretary of War Hurley promptly revises the policy of the War Department.

Pillsbury Denies News Suppressed

Negroes Treated as Peons and Slaves Is Charged

9-24-32

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The assertion the war department attempted to "hush up" what was termed a "national disgrace" in the treatment of Negro workers on the Mississippi flood control project was made Friday by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His statement was denied in Washington by Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, who conducted a hearing Thursday on charges that Negro workers were "treated like peons and slaves."

White accompanied the association's investigator, Miss Helen Boardman, when she testified Thursday and he complained General Pillsbury had been unfair in his questions.

General Pillsbury replied that "I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning, but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary.

"So the information submitted is of practically no value to the department in pursuit of the investigation it is now carrying on."

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 23 1932

CHARGES BRUTALITY TO FLOOD WORKERS

Helen Boardman Says Negroes Live in Conditions of "Virtual Slavery" Along Mississippi.

SANITARY CONDITIONS HIT

Survey of 22 Camps, Made for Association of Colored People, Is Laid Before Gen. Pillsbury.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Brutal administration, insanitary living arrangements and other conditions amounting to virtual enslavement of Negro workers on the Mississippi flood-control project were charged in a report made today to Brig. Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, by Miss Helen Boardman, formerly of the American Red Cross. This follows an investigation made for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Senator Wagner of New York has promised the association to introduce a resolution providing for a Senatorial investigation of the alleged conditions.

Miss Boardman appeared before General Pillsbury at a hearing accorded at the request of the association. Her testimony was taken in a closed session from which press correspondents were excluded. General Pillsburg saying that the meeting was a conference rather than a hearing and that none of the contractors on the project was present.

According to a statement made on her behalf, however, by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who accompanied her, Miss Boardman told General Pillsbury that she had visited twenty-two contractors' camps along the Mississippi River, in all of which she had found "unspeakable conditions, with brutality the rule."

The admissions of white contractors and foremen, Miss Boardman said, corroborated the charges made by the Negroes, whom she described as terrified and afraid to talk.

Miss Boardman blamed the contract system used by the War Department for the worst abuses, saying that at one government camp conditions were much better, both as to living and wages.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 25 1932

GEN. PILLSBURY ACCUSED.

Misquotation on "Peonage" of Negroes in Flood Work Is Charged.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged Brig. Gen. G. B. Pillsbury yesterday with misquoting "testimony given in the closed War Department hearing on alleged peonage and slavery conditions on the Mississippi flood control project" in Washington.

Mr. White said he was present at the hearing on Sept. 22 at which Miss Mabel Boardman charged that the Negro workers on the project were being brutally treated, exploited and forced to live under unsanitary conditions. He cited as an alleged misrepresentation a statement attributed to General Pillsbury in which he is quoted as saying: "I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning, but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary." Associated Press.

"That statement by General Pillsbury, if he made it as quoted by The

is an unqualified misrepresentation," Mr. White said. "Miss Boardman, under oath in my hearing, and presumably that of General Pillsbury, to whose questions she was replying, stated explicitly that Negroes, men and women, had been beaten, that the commissary store system amounted to virtual robbery of the Negro workers and she cited figures in support of her statement.'

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

SEP 23 1932

BRUTALITY ON U. S. WORK AIRED

Helen Boardman, Woman Investigator, Charges Virtual Slavery Is in Existence

SAYS STORY IS VERIFIED

Activities of Contractors on Mississippi Flood Control Job Assailed

By MARSHALL M'NEIL
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The personal story of what a woman investigator saw in Negro labor camps along the Mississippi flood control project was before the war department today, for use in connection with its inquiry into charges that conditions of virtual slavery exist on the levees.

This investigator, Helen Boardman, former Red Cross worker, told her story to Brig. Gen. G. E. Pillsbury, assistant to the chief of army engineers, in charge of the flood control work. Her complaints were against conditions in camps maintained by contractors, to whom levee and other flood control work has been let by army engineers.

Miss Boardman told Pillsbury that Negro laborers were subjected to brutal beatings, were paid low wages and worked extraordinarily long hours, and that insanitary living arrangements and other conditions amounting to virtual slavery prevailed.

She was accompanied by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at whose direction she conducted her investigation.

Claim Stories Verified

Pillsbury declined to let press correspondents attend the conference, saying it was not a hearing and that the contractors on the project were not present.

"I always talked to all of the white people in charge of the camps," Miss Boardman said, explaining she visited 22 camps. "The admissions of the white contractors and foremen corroborated what the colored men charged.

"I saw Negroes living in ragged, miserable and over-crowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, surrounded in some cases by piles of garbage. The men worked from 12 to 16 hours a day.

"Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system even that amount was seldom paid.

"Brutality in the camps is the rule. Some of the contractors and foremen were armed with rifles. I saw them myself.

Workers Terrified

"All the workers were terrified and afraid to talk. They would talk only if no white people other than myself were in sight and then only if they were introduced by someone they knew."

White said that Pillsbury questioned Miss Boardman in great detail about her survey, inquiring particularly, why no names or addresses were given in it.

She said she told Pillsbury that names were deleted first because of the fear of reprisals, and second because, in the terrorized condition of some of the camps, she gave her word she would not reveal names in order to secure information.

Guns Are Carried

Pillsbury also asked about the armed men the investigator saw, and whether the firearms were used. Miss Boardman said she replied that the mere fact that arms were being carried by bosses was a strong threat in itself.

Pillsbury at another point wanted to know why, and whether Negroes did not take recourse to law to collect wages they claimed due them.

"Negroes . . .? Recourse to law in Mississippi and Louisiana . . .?" Miss Boardman replied.

White told the general that if the war department would send investigators into these camps who were free from race prejudice and if the war department really wanted to ascertain the facts, it would get enough facts to cause numerous cancellation of contracts.

New York American

SEP 24 1932

PLAN TO HUSH PEONAGE EVILS CHARGED TO U.S.

War Department Accused of Attempting to Keep Flood Area Horrors from Public

The War Department was charged yesterday with attempting to hush up the accusations that negro workers on Mississippi flood control projects were treated like peons and slaves."

The charge was made by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Criticizing exclusion of newspapermen from hearings in Washington Thursday before Brigadier General Pillsbury, he said:

"It was plain the War Department tried to keep from the American people news of the horrors now going on in Mississippi."

QUOTES HOOVER ORDER.

He said several negroes have been murdered to prevent them from testifying and their bodies buried in the mud; that many had been flogged and that all lived under a system of peonage.

He said a recent order of President Hoover provided contracts would be taken from contractors on government jobs allowing such a system. Pillsbury interpreted this order to apply only to government buildings, White said.

ALLEGES SECRECY PLAN.

White contended questions asked Miss Helen Boardman, Red Cross worker, at the investigation were designed to hide the facts rather than reveal them.

Miss Boardman, in New York yesterday said:

"The physical conditions in the private contractors' camps I visited were filthy. I gained the impression that beatings were the usual means of discipline. The laborers worked seven days a week, 12 hours a day, at a supposed wage of $1.25 a day. The Government camps were all right."

N. Y. SUN

SEP 23 1932

DENIES HIDING CAMP HORRORS

Gen. Pillsbury Replies to Association's Charges.

LEARNED NOTHING SPECIFIC

Sought Something Definite About Flood Area Abuses.

A statement charging the War Department with an effort to hush up accusations that Negro workers on the Mississippi flood control project "were treated like peons and slaves" was issued today by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return from Washington.

White, who accompanied the association's investigator, Miss Heler Boardman, when she testified yesterday before Brig.-Gen. Pillsbury sharply scored exclusion of the press from the hearing and the tenor of Gen. Pillsbury's questions. "It was plain that the War Department in closing the hearing to the press tried to keep from the American people news of the horrors now going on in Mississippi," said White.

Denies Any Hiding.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. George B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, denied today assertions made in a statement in New York issued by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People as to fairness in the conduct of yesterday's hearing here on alleged peonage on the Mississippi flood control project.

He said "special circumstances" of the questioning of Miss Helen Boardman, Red Cross worker, had made it inadvisable for the press to be admitted to the hearing.

"About a month ago the charge was published in the papers of improper treatment of Negroes on Mississippi flood control projects, not by the War Department, but by the contractors under whom the Negroes were working," said Gen. Pillsbury.

Got Nothing Specific.

"In those charges there were no specific names, no specific instances, nor other definite information upon which the War Department might take action.

"The department then asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to furnish that definite data to assist the War Department in its own investigation.

"After some delay they declined to send their investigator to Vicksburg, where the investigation is going on, but finally consented to send her to Washington.

"It is not customary for the press to attend army engineers' hearings, and under those special circumstances I considered it particularly undesirable—when we were attempting to get evidence for our own investigation.

"I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning, but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary.

"So the information submitted is of practically no value to the department in pursuit of the investigation it is now carrying on.

"I have therefore arrived at the conclusion that the purpose of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People is to secure newspaper notoriety rather than assist the department in correcting conditions which exist—if they

N. Y. SUN

SEP 22 1932

TELLS OF LABOR CAMP ABUSES

Miss Boardman Made Flood Control Area Survey.

'FOUND BRUTALITY THE RULE'

Testifies Before Assistant Chief of Army Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. (A. P.).—Miss Helen Boardman, former Red Cross worker, testified today before Brig.-Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, on conditions she found in an investigation of twenty-two contractor's labor camps on Mississippi flood control projects.

The hearing was closed, but an advance statement on what her testimony would be, given out in behalf of Miss Boardman by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described conditions "without exception unspeakable" with "brutality the rule."

"Women were beaten for not having meals ready on time," Miss Boardman was quoted as reporting. "Two men were beaten and discharged for refusing to do night work after having worked all day.

"Some of the contractors and foremen were armed with rifles. I saw them myself. The heat was terrible. The men were driven, in a temperature of 120 degrees, into swamps filled with mosquitoes."

Miss Boardman described the workers as "terrified and afraid to talk," the statement said. She blamed the contract system used by the War Department for the worse abuses.

"The men work from twelve to sixteen hours a day," she was quoted as saying. "On the outskirts of some of the camps were groups of hungry unemployed men waiting for any vacancy, a condition of which the contractor took full advantage. Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system that Senator Wagner of New York and other flood control work has been let by army engineers. Miss Boardman told Pillsbury that Negro laborers were subjected to brutal beatings, were paid low wages and worked extraordinarily long hours, and that insanitary living arrangements and other conditions amounting to virtual slavery prevailed. She was accompanied by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at whose direction she conducted her investigation. Pillsbury declined to let press correspondents attend the conference, saying it was not a hearing and that the contractors on the project were not present. "I always talked to all of the white people in charge of the camps," Miss Boardman said, explaining she visited 22 camps. "The admissions of the white contractors and foremen corroborated what the colored men charged. "I saw Negroes living in ragged, miserable and over-crowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, surrounded in some cases by piles of garbage. The men worked from 12 to 16 hours a day. "Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system even that amount was seldom paid. "Brutality in the camps is the rule. Some of the contractors and foremen were armed with rifles. I saw them myself. **Workers Terrified** "All the workers were terrified and afraid to talk. They would talk only if no white people other than myself were in sight and then only if they were introduced by someone they knew." White said that Pillsbury questioned Miss Boardman in great detail about her survey, inquiring particularly, why no names or addresses were given in it. She said she told Pillsbury that names were deleted first because of the fear of reprisals, and second because, in the terrorized condition of some of the camps, she gave her word she would not reveal names in order to secure information. **Guns Are Carried** Pillsbury also asked about the armed men the investigator saw, and whether the firearms were used. Miss Boardman said she replied that the mere fact that arms were being carried by bosses was a strong threat in itself. Pillsbury at another point wanted to know why, and whether Negroes did not take recourse to law to collect wages they claimed due them. "Negroes . . .? Recourse to law in Mississippi and Louisiana . . .?" Miss Boardman replied. White told the general that if the war department would send investigators into these camps who were free from race prejudice and if the war department really wanted to ascertain the facts, it would get enough facts to cause numerous cancellation of contracts.

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NEWS

SEP 23 1932

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Helen Boardman, Woman Investigator, Charges Virtual Slavery Is in Existence

SAYS STORY IS VERIFIED

Activities of Contractors on Mississippi Flood Control Job Assailed

By MARSHALL M'NEIL
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The personal story of what a woman investigator saw in Negro labor camps along the Mississippi flood control project was before the war department today, for use in connection with its inquiry into charges that conditions of virtual slavery exist on the levees.

This investigator, Helen Boardman, former Red Cross worker, told her story to Brig. Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, assistant to the chief of army engineers, in charge of the flood control work. Her complaints were against conditions in camps maintained by contractors, to whom levee and other flood control work has been let by army engineers.

Miss Boardman told Pilsbury that Negro laborers were subjected to brutal beatings, were paid low wages and worked extraordinarily long hours, and that insanitary living arrangements and other conditions amounting to virtual slavery prevailed.

She was accompanied by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at whose direction she conducted her investigation.

Claim Stories Verified

Pillsbury declined to let press correspondents attend the conference, saying it was not a hearing and that the contractors on the project were not present.

"I always talked to all of the white people in charge of the camps," Miss Boardman said, explaining she visited 22 camps. "The admissions of the white contractors and foremen corroborated what the colored men charged.

"I saw Negroes living in ragged, miserable and over-crowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, surrounded in some cases by piles of garbage. The men worked from 12 to 16 hours a day.

"Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system even that amount was seldom paid.

"Brutality in the camps is the rule. Some of the contractors and foremen were armed with rifles. I saw them myself.

Workers Terrified

"All the workers were terrified and afraid to talk. They would talk only if no white people other than myself were in sight and then only if they were introduced by someone they knew."

White said that Pillsbury questioned Miss Boardman in great detail about her survey, inquiring, particularly, why no names or addresses were given in it.

She said she told Pillsbury that names were deleted first because of the fear of reprisals, and second because, in the terrorized condition of some of the camps, she gave her word she would not reveal names in order to secure information.

Guns Are Carried

Pillsbury also asked about the armed men the investigator saw, and whether the firearms were used. Miss Boardman said she replied that the mere fact that arms were being carried by bosses was a strong threat in itself.

Pillsbury at another point wanted to know why, and whether Negroes did not take recourse to law to collect wages they claimed due them.

"Negroes . . .? Recourse to law in Mississippi and Louisiana . . .?" Miss Boardman replied.

White told the general that if the war department would send investigators into these camps who were free from race prejudice and if the war department really wanted to ascertain the facts, it would get enough facts to cause numerous cancellation of contracts.

New York American

SEP 24 1932

PLAN TO HUSH PEONAGE EVILS CHARGED TO U.S.

War Department Accused of Attempting to Keep Flood Area Horrors from Public

The War Department was charged yesterday with attempting to hush up the accusations that negro workers on Mississippi flood control projects were treated like peons and slaves."

The charge was made by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Criticizing exclusion of newspapermen from hearings in Washington Thursday before Brigadier General Pillsbury, he said:

"It was plain the War Department tried to keep from the American people news of the horrors now going on in Mississippi."

QUOTES HOOVER ORDER.

He said several negroes have been murdered to prevent them from testifying and their bodies buried in the mud; that many had been flogged and that all lived under a system of peonage.

He said a recent order of President Hoover provided contracts would be taken from contractors on government jobs allowing such a system. Pillsbury interpreted this order to apply only to government buildings, White said.

ALLEGES SECRECY PLAN.

White contended questions asked Miss Helen Boardman, Red Cross worker, at the investigation were designed to hide the facts rather than reveal them.

Miss Boardman, in New York yesterday said:

"The physical conditions in the private contractors' camps I visited were filthy. I gained the impression that beatings were the usual means of discipline. The laborers worked seven days a week, 12 hours a day, at a supposed wage of $1.25 a day. The Government camps were all right."

N. Y. SUN

SEP 23 1932

DENIES HIDING CAMP HORRORS

Gen. Pillsbury Replies to Association's Charges.

LEARNED NOTHING SPECIFIC

Sought Something Definite About Flood Area Abuses.

A statement charging the War Department with an effort to hush up accusations that Negro workers on the Mississippi flood control project "were treated like peons and slaves" was issued today by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return from Washington.

White, who accompanied the association's investigator, Miss Helen Boardman, when she testified yesterday before Brig.-Gen. Pillsbury sharply scored exclusion of the press from the hearing and the tenor of Gen. Pillsbury's questions. "It was plain that the War Department in closing the hearing to the press tried to keep from the American people news of the horrors now going on in Mississippi," said White.

Denies Any Hiding.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. George B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, denied today assertions made in a statement in New York issued by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People as to fairness in the conduct of yesterday's hearing here on alleged peonage on the Mississippi flood control project.

He said "special circumstances" of the questioning of Miss Helen Boardman, Red Cross worker, had made it inadvisable for the press to be admitted to the hearing.

"About a month ago the charge was published in the papers of improper treatment of Negroes on Mississippi flood control projects, not by the War Department, but by the contractors under whom the Negroes were working," said Gen. Pillsbury.

Got Nothing Specific.

"In those charges there were no specific names, no specific instances, nor other definite information upon which the War Department might take action.

"The department then asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to furnish that definite data to assist the War Department in its own investigation.

"After some delay they declined to send their investigator to Vicksburg, where the investigation is going on, but finally consented to send her to Washington.

"It is not customary for the press to attend army engineers' hearings, and under those special circumstances I considered it particularly undesirable—when we were attempting to get evidence for our own investigation.

"I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning, but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary.

"So the information submitted is of practically no value to the department in pursuit of the investigation it is now carrying on.

"I have therefore arrived at the conclusion that the purpose of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People is to secure newspaper notoriety rather than assist the department in correcting conditions which exist—if they

N. Y. SUN

SEP 22 1932

TELLS OF LABOR CAMP ABUSES

Miss Boardman Made Flood Control Area Survey.

'FOUND BRUTALITY THE RULE'

Testifies Before Assistant Chief of Army Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. (A. P.).—Miss Helen Boardman, former Red Cross worker, testified today before Brig.-Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, on conditions she found in an investigation of twenty-two Mississippi flood control projects, contractor's labor camps on Mississippi flood control projects.

The hearing was closed, but an advance statement on what her testimony would be, given out in behalf of Miss Boardman by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described conditions "without exception unspeakable" with "brutality the rule."

"Women were beaten for not having meals ready on time," Miss Boardman was quoted as reporting. "Two men were beaten and discharged for refusing to do night work after having worked all day.

"Some of the contractors and foremen were armed with rifles. I saw them myself. The heat was terrible. The men were driven, in a temperature of 120 degrees, into swamps filled with mosquitoes."

Miss Boardman described the workers as "terrified and afraid to talk," the statement said. She blamed the contract system used by the War Department for the worse abuses.

"The men work from twelve to sixteen hours a day," she was quoted as saying. "On the outskirts of some of the camps were groups of hungry unemployed men waiting for any vacancy, a condition of which the foreman took full advantage. Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system that Senator Wagner of New York even that amount was seldom paid. had promised to introduce a resolu"The workers were forced to pay a weekly fee of $4 or $5 whether they traded at the commissary or not. In addition they were charged according to the whim of the commissary agents for all sorts of necessities, such as 50 cents a week for drinking water, $1 a week tent rent, $1 a week cook's fee, 25 cents for 15 cent cigarettes."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which asked for the hearing, stated tion for a senatorial investigation of conditions

Labor-1932

Discrimination.

White Job Seekers Attack Colored Highway Laborers

Organ
8-26-32

OXFORD, Miss., Aug. 25.—(CNS)—A band of masked white men attacked and beat a group of colored laborers of the highway construction now working between West Point and Starksville, Thursday night.

None of the Negroes was seriously hurt save one, "Sonny" Talkington who was shot when he attempted to defend himself from the blows of the mob.

Starkville Miss.

When news of the attacks reached Starksville excitement ran high and authorities of the State Highway Commission immediately started an investigation as to identity of the masked men.

Private contractors who employ the men believe that the beating was an attempt to intimidate the colored men so that they will quit their jobs so that white men may be employed. The men are reported to have received several warnings to that effect, but this is the first open violence against the Negro workers in this section. None of the men was employed by the State Highway Commission.

HURLEY SEES A CLEAN-UP IN DIXIE CAMP

War Secretary Says He will Act on Investigation Findings.

Asso. American

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8-10-32

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Baltimore Md

NEW YORK.—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, has given his personal assurance to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here that if an investigation of the charges of "virtual slavery" in the flood control camps along the Mississippi river snows the conditions to exist, action will be taken by him to apply the necessary remedies.

Following Secretary Hurley's letter came a second one from Major General Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, asking for the name and address of the investigator for the association so that arrangements might be made for the agent to testify at an inquiry being set up by Secretary Hurley. The N.A.A.C.P. promptly offered to produce the investigator at the time and place of the hearing.

Secretary Hurley's letter to Walter White, secretary of the association came immediately after Mr. White had sent a sharp reply to a letter of General Brown, expressing amazement at General Brown's tacit approval of conditions outlined in the report.

Long Hours, Low Wages

General Brown, a native of Nashville, Tenn., wrote a long letter under date of August 25 to the association in which he evidently was angered by the flood control conditions being placed before President Hoover, rather than directly before him.

General Brown did not deny that Negroes are forced to work 12 hours a day, seven days a week for an average wage of 10 cents an hour which the N.A.A.C.P. charged in its report. Instead, the general excused the low wages by saying the government made it a policy to pay the wages customary in the surrounding region. He excused the long hours by saying the flood control work was of an emergency nature, but he did not explain why the 12-hour double shifts were necessary since all this work is six weeks ahead of schedule and some of it is at least six months ahead.

The general attempted to belittle the report of brutality by saying that no names and addresses were given of men beaten. He knows this is dodging the issue because its worth a Negro's life to tell about beatings in these camps with names and dates. Instead of meeting the issue squarely, General Brown suggested that the Negroes along the river take their cases to the courts.

Flays General Brown

I na scathing letter of reply, Walter White flayed General Brown's attitude, saying:

"The tone of your reference to this report distinctly indicates an attitude of hostility which, to say the least, is most astounding in an employe of the United States government.

"A detailed report of inhumanly long hours, of vicious exploitation and of brutality in the treatment of Negroes employed in the Mississippi flood control project, which is financed by federal funds, is submitted to the President who refers it to you, as the responsible authority, for action.

"This report is made by an organization of twenty-three years reputation for careful and accurate investigations. Instead of a courteous reception with an attitude of willingness to correct these conditions which are easily verifiable, your letter shows an eagerness which is almost amazing, to attack the report instead of the conditions complained of."

"Exploiting Wirkers"

"We are astounded," the letter continued, "to read your admission and tacit approval of the low wage scale and long hours mentioned in the report. Such an admission, coming from the chief engineer of the War Department is incredible in view of the propaganda of the federal government at the present time for not only shorter hours, but for the five-day week.

"At a time when unemployment is the major problem of the day, one certainly would expect an enlightened government to do what it could toward lessening unemployment by the hiring of more men on projects of this sort instead of exploiting defenseless workers."

Should Be Swift Probe

Mr. White pointed out that the proper procedure was for the government "vigorously, swiftly, courageously and without bias" to make a thorough investigation of and to correct the conditions alleged to exist, and to follow up the correction by strict, periodic inspections to see that such conditions are not re-established.

It was after this letter had been received by General Brown that Secretary Hurley took personal charge and hastened to extend his official regrets for the opinions expressed by his subordinate.

The abolishment of the contract system of doing the flood control work and the placing of it under army engineers was urged upon Secretary Hurley by the N.A.A.C.P.

Senators Condemn Conditions

All the twenty-six senators to whom copies of the report were sent from Washington for the summer, but three are now at their homes and have strongly condemned the conditions outlined. Others will see the report on their return to Washington.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas writes: "I have read the report carefully and am very much surprised at its disclosures. Certainly such conditions should not be tenanced in this country."?

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York writes: "I need hardly say that the summary contained in your letter reveals a condition which words are inadequate to describe and which must not be permitted to continue."

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REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS IS SHOCKING

(Editor's note: This is a continuation of the article telling of the alleged abuse of Negro labor on federal flood control projects in the Mississippi valley, as reflected by an investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Now go on with the story).

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New York City.—In making this investigation inquiry was first made of people outside the camps, laborers who had been in camps but had left them, editors, representatives of organized labor, welfare workers, and other persons who had special information. After this, the investigator visited twenty-one camps on levees between New Orleans and Memphis, interviewing workmen, contractors, foremen and other people. At the same time, assistants were found, usually Negroes, who went among the men in the camps as workers looking for jobs. By checking up all the information in this way, it is believed that an acurate picture of conditions has been obtained.

Organized labor

It was not discovered until the inquiry was well under way that a previous investigation had been made, in December 1931, by Holt Ross and Thomas Carrol, representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Hheir undertaking appears to have been unofficial. Articles by Holt Ross appeared in the Federationist published in New Orleans, but these have been so thoroughly suppressed that the investigator was unable to find one. The editor produced the files but all the numbers containing these articles had disappeared. Mr. Ross was removed from his position as organizer for the A. F. of L. immediately after the investigation, which is generally believed to have been due to the disapproval of President Green. Many of the A. F. of L. officials refused to discuss the river camp situation. Mr. Carrol testified in January 1932, before the congressional committee on labor. A copy of his testimony and an article by Mr. Ross, published in Washington, are attached to this report.

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At the time Mr. Ross' articles appeared considerable publicity was given to the investigation by local newspapers in Jackson, Vicksburg and Meridian. Maj. General Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, made a statement to the effect that the articles were untrue and that he knew of no difficulties in regard to labor. The general ordered an official investigation consisting of a questionnaire which was sent to 150 "representative people" in various camps, some additional inquiry being made in camps charged with physical violence. Before the results of this investigation were tabulated, Gen. Brown stated in a press interview that most of the charges were baseless, but later, before the congressional committee on labor he admitted that he had "found some things that did not suit" him and that he "did notify those at fault that they would have to stop." This notification seems to have had little effect, as, seven months later, the situation was found to be unaltered.

New Orleans District

In lower Louisiana, the levee work near the Mississippi was nearly completed at the time of this survey. A new line of levees

Two young Negroes, recent college graduates went to the levee camp dressed as workingmen, and made inquiries about the job. Two white men, interested in labor, also visited the same camp. The following description is based on their reports and the observations of the investigator.

The levee at this point extends for several miles through swamp land. The mosquitoes and a special kind of fly bred in the swamp rise in thick swarms as soon as the sun gets low, so that work in morning and evening is impossible. In the middle of the day the temperature is 120 degrees on the levee and there is no shade. The greater number of the men on this job—there are about 400 at work—live in Narco, Sellers, and other small towns two or three miles distant. For the remainder there are sleeping quarters furnished. These consist of one tent, housing six to eight men. There is no floor and they sleep on the ground but it is comparatively clean. There is also a building about 20' by 8', wooden half-way up, and screened the remainder, with double-decker bunks around the walls. This is used by from 12 to 20 men, crowded in very closely. For mattresses there are piles of moss from the live-oaks or, in some cases, rags. The place is indescribably filthy and airless. The end of the building is divided off by corrugated metal and used as a pig-pen. This is the Franksometimes inside the kitchen. The McWilliams camp.

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Labor-193

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the levee and taper the slope at each side, so that many loads of dirt must be hauled and dumped to complete one yard. It is impossible to make over 10c an hour and $1 a day is above the average wage.

SLAVERY ON THE MISSISSIPPI

DO NOT be surprised if there are no cases of cruelty, long hours, and slave wages on the Mississippi levees after Oklahoma "Pat" Hurley's War Department gets through investigating conditions in the labor camps along the great river. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People quietly sent one of its operatives incognito from New Orleans to Memphis, observing, questioning, mingling. Unsuspected, he saw and learned much that he would not have been allowed to know otherwise. He beheld conditions in the natural and the raw.

After having been whipped to action by the published report of the N. A. A. C. P., the War Department has ordered an investigation, but with all the publicity on the subject and with the intentions of the Federal authorities known, the slave-drivers along the Mississippi will see to it that the levee workers go on dress parade; a lookout will be kept for strange faces, and conditions may even be actually improved for the time being. Like the ill-kept reformatory which goes into Sunday school formation whenever an inspection is expected, so will the labor camps change their ways. When all is done, the War Department may find that "all is well," that private contractors enter into private contracts with their workers, but that Uncle Sam himself is not a party to any existing "virtual slavery."

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

SEP 26 1932

PEONAGE ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

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The charges were made the subject of a Government investigation at the time and individual contractors denied abuse of workers.

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CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

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Labor- 1932

Discrimination.

Mississippi.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Advertiser
SEP 21 1932

Charges of 'Virtual Slavery' Among Flood Control Workers Are Investigated Once Again

By Charles P. Stewart

Washington—Charges of "virtua slavery" among workers on Missis sippi flood control projects are be ing made again.

This time the complaint comes from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo ple. According to the war depart ment, Major General Lytle Brown chief of army engineers, is having it investigated.

However, it is the same old com plaint that has been investigated by past chiefs of engineers as far back as anyone can remember. Major General Edgar Jadwin in vestigated it before Major General Lytle Brown's day; Major General Lansing H. Beach investigated it before Major General Edgar Jad win's, and nobody knows how many major generals investigated it prior to him.

Nothing seems to result from any of these investigations.

That the agitation by no means is a new thing may be judged from a petition sent to Congress last February by the Midwest Deep Waterway Labor Council, in session at Kansas City, imploring legisla tion "to correct the shameful and appalling practices that have ex isted for many years and do now exist" under contracts let by the federal government beyond the scope of what is known as the "prevailing wage law."

"For many years!"—it will be noted; repeated investigations to the contrary notwithstanding.

In fact, conditions today are much worse than they were, on the au thority of Thomas E. Carroll, an or ganizer for the International Asso ciation of Machinists, who made a study of them last summer.

This man Carroll, it should be said, is a great deal of a character He was assigned to labor organi zation work in the South and en countered the levee situation by ac cident in the course of his travels The workers' plight excited his sympathy, and he looked into it thoroughly, in company with a labor associate, Holt Ross, a Mis sissippian.

Back in Washington early in the current year, he laid his story be fore the House of Repdesentatives labor committee.

"My object," he said, "is to pre sent a sort of verbal brief for a class of men who have no power of articulation or means of expres sion. Temporarily I want to di vorce myself from my labor asso ciations, because the great mass of the people of whom I speak are un organized. They have reached a point where they do not even pos sess the small sum for admission to a labor organization.

"On the main part of the river improvement work, where the great er patr of the government's money is spent, wages have decreased al most to the vanishing point."

"Give us specific instances," re quested Congressman Keller.

"I will do so," said Carroll, promptly.

"Wages of $3.50 a day of several years ago have dropped until the common laborer of the Vicksburg base area is now getting from $1 to $1.50, with $1.25 the prevailing hiring wage.

"The working day also has been increased, first from 8 to 10 hours and then from 10 to 12—and not in frequently longer, without extra pay."

"What percentage of the men are Americans?" asked Congressman Granata.

"A great majority," answered Car roll, "are Negroes. Still many white men go to levee jobs—mechanics, out of work and helpless.

"Mexicans?" queried the con gressman.

"No," replied Carroll. "Attempts have been made to get Mexicans to pick cotton, but they say our pay is too low."

"It would not be so bad," con tinued the labor organizer, "if the worker actually received his $1.25 for his 12 hours or more of daily work throughout his seven-day week, but means have been found of taking most of this miserable wage from him.

"The contractor pitches his own camp and rents tents. He opens his own commissary, where he sells the coarsest suppiles at extortion ate prices, and his workers are re quired to patronize it. The custom ary minimum charge is $4.50 week ly. If the worker buys more than that he pays for it. If he buys less there is no rebate.

"For example," said Carroll, tak ing a memorandum from his pocket and referring to it, "here's a case of a Negro who worked 79 hours for a Mississippi River construction company at 12½ cents an hour making $9.85. Asking for it, he re ceived a bill, itemizing $7.60 for commissary supplies, $1.50 for the cook, 75 cents tent rental and 45 cents for ice water, leaving him in debt 45 cents."

Still, the work is all done under the jurisdiction of army engineers, and complaints are investigated, as is being done now.

"I reluctantly suggest," said Car roll, when this point was raised at the congressional committee hear ing, "that the army engineering de partment hardly has the concept of the rights and wrongs of labor to be the judge of such questions.

"This was exemplified by Major General Lytle Brown, in justifying $1 a day for a Negro levee laborer on the ground that perhaps he was worth no more.

"I assure the committee that the contractor will see to it that every ounce of energy within a human being is exacted on levee work, and that none but a strong, vigorous man can endure even a short spell of it."

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS
SEP 26 1932

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AN INVESTIGATOR for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who has been visiting the flood-control camps along the Mississippi has returned with a report of alarming conditions among the Negro laborers there. The work is being done under United States contracts, but evidently little attention is being paid to the usual government stipulations concerning working conditions and wages. The investigator reported that wages, though low, were comparatively high for Negro labor (in some of the camps he visited Negroes were being paid more than shopgirls in New York City). Hours, however, are excessively long, running from twelve as the standard up to fourteen; brutality, such as whippings and physical punishment, is being practised in many of the camps visited (the investigator interviewed two Negroes who had been whipped for refusing to work at night); a seven-day week is universal; the Negroes are being mulcted in the usual approved manner at the company stores, sanitary conditions are ignored and the payment of wages is irregular (in several camps the investigator found men who had received no wages for more than a month). As the flood-control work is from six weeks to six months ahead of schedule, the only reason for driving the men is the obvious one that the contractors can make more money by doing so. Protests against the exploitation of the Negroes have been lodged with the War Department in charge of the work. The Department, through Major General Lytle Brown, Chief of Engineers, denies that there is any law by which the federal government can control working conditions under government contracts, and denies that the conditions pictured in the report exist. The report calls, first, for a fuller investigation of conditions in the camps and, second, adequate laws to protect Negroes from exploitation by government contractors.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS BEE

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THE NATION'S DOUBLE STANDARD

Call 10-7-32

A Denver judge, after rendering his decision that Negroes have a legal right to all public accommodations, added as his personal opinion that such a case would not reach a court in Mississippi, and therefore Negroes in their demands should take into account the prevailing public opinion. Very true! Kansas City, Mo.

Public opinion is at variance with the law as to the rights of Negroes. In this Denver case the law was followed. In Mississippi Negroes would not even go to law, just as the judge said. These are the two extremes. It is for the citizens, black as well as white, to say which way the nation shall face.

The Mississippi method of handling the two races is an inheritance from slavery days. To some degree it is the system of most white people. The Negro has a soul, they admit, and so they give to foreign missions and to the Negro church in the Negro quarter. The Negro is a good laborer in their opinion, one who is to be given employment—provided he is satisfied to remain on a dead level, asking no promotion, and accepting a wage smaller than is paid whites for the same work. They will even concede that Negroes have some usefulness: an easy vote to handle, good customers within limitations, admirable cannon fodder. The Mississippi system is generally understood.

The equality for all which the law provides, is also generally understood, but not generally practiced. To escape it, the courts and legislative bodies of the South do all kinds of trickery. Negroes put no dependence in the law in southern states, and whites have no regard for what it says are the Negroes' rights. The philosophy which underlies the republic, namely, all men have inalienable rights, cannot muster a corporal's guard of supporters in the section where the bulk of the Negro population is found, and the rest of the country twiddles its thumbs in complacency while real democracy is lynched.

The American people cannot keep a good conscience and practice this double standard of relations between citizens. One or the other goal must be their choice. If the right one, it will prosper. If the wrong one, it must pay the price.

The responsibility for the nation's attitude does not rest entirely upon white people. Negroes must bear a share. It is our custom to talk as if we are passive victims, with no part in fixing race relations. Yet every community, South and North, has in it Negroes who are counted better by whites than are other Negroes. In other words, it is within our power to create a better rather than a worse white opinion.

We are foolish to refuse to gain an inch toward our hopes because we do not yet see how to gain a yard. The truth is that for every bit of progress we make, there will be an increase in the number of whites who are willing to give us a trial at larger opportunity.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
NEWS

SEP 28 1932

Slavery

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Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

SEP 29 1932

Danger in American Sadism

WARNING the people of this country against revolution, Norman Thomas Socialist nominee to the presidency, claims that "revolution in this country would be infinitely more terrible and cruel and bloody than in European countries because we are a more sadistic people. The complacent way in which we accept lynching," he continues, "and the fact that in any American city you can have your enemy bumped off for $25 are evidences of it."

To prove his case Mr. Thomas might have listed a score of common symptoms of American sadism. Whether or not we are more brutal than the Europeans there are entirely too many evidences of cruelty in a nation calling itself civilized.

Latest of these is the advice handed out by John Simpson, president of the National Farmers' union, who, fanning the flames of anger and resentment in the breasts of men trying to enforce a "farmer's holiday" in Iowa, advised them in a speech delivered at Estherville: "Kill a few farmers if necessary—take out your old shotgun and demand your rights."

A week ago the nation was shocked by the report of Miss Helen Boardman, formerly of the Red Cross, who after an investigation of Negro camps on the Mississippi flood control project told Brig. Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, that conditions in the camps "amounting to slavery" included the beating of men and women, a commissary system that was tantamount to extortion, and wretchedly unsanitary living conditions. Foremen were taking advantage of the plight of many unemployed to inflict cruel conditions and treatment, she said upon the workers and their families.

Sadism is given expression through an amazing number of bigots and fanatics in this country and no lesser authority than Walter B. Pitkin asserts that "America has more powerful fanatics than all other lands combined."

Although they are not listed by the United States census we know that they are legion, also that they are not confined to the moron class. They are found among all sorts of educated censors and virtue-mongers, scientists and college professors and big butter-and-egg men. They find their way into the congress and now and then one of them gets himself elected to a governorship.

In every national crisis they grow bolder and increase their activity. Back in 1920, that heyday of the 100-percent Americanism madness, a group of them persuaded the New York assembly to pass the infamous Lusk bills, one of them a measure to set up a secret police to search out by trickery citizens who privately questioned one or more tenets of the constitution, one to employ a state board of regents to close any private school at will, another to subject school teachers to the whims and prejudices of a board of examiners who could cross-examine them as to their social, political and moral opinions, and dismiss any teachers whose answers did not please them.

The trial of John Thomas Scopes of Tennessee was another exhibition of sadism the American people will not soon forget. Nor have the fires of sadism died in the breasts of countless bigots who continue to bully and threaten teachers and college professors who would dare to teach the doctrine of evolution rather than the story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden as the beginning of man on this earth.

Indeed, the tremendous power of fanaticism in this country can be attributed only to the savage impulses of a distressingly large percentage of people who find a sinister satisfaction in badgering their fellowmen.

Discrimination.

DENVER, COLO.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

SEP 27 1932

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Post

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

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EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

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No white-washing report will be a competent answer to the complaints against treatment of negro laborers on the levees.

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YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

SEP 28 1932

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EASTLAND, TEX.
TELEGRAM

SEP 29 1932

UNSPEAKABLE CONDITIONS IN FLOOD CONTROL CAMP

Unspeakable conditions are said to exist among the negro laborers on the Mississippi flood control project. Red Cross investigators made a tour of inspection of 22 laborer contractors' camps. This was the report made by their chief, "I saw negroes living in miserable, ragged and overcrowded tents, unscreened from mosquitos and flies, surrounded in some cases by piles of garbage. They work from 12 to 16 hours a day. Wages are from $1.50 to $2.50 a day but by the use of the trick commissary system even that amount is seldom paid. The workers are forced to pay a weekly fee of $4 or $5 whether they trade at the commissary or not. They are charged for all necessiteis, such as 50 cents a week for drinking water, one dollar a week for a tent, which is supposed to be free, and one dollar a week for cook's fee. One man told me he got $1.50 for three weeks work. Brutality is the rule in the camps." American taxpayers, speaking through their senators and representatives, voted a huge sum for the construction of this great Mississippi river levy project. Isn't it a government job? If so, why should these negro workers be handled as the Red Cross workers set forth in the report of their investigation to governmental authorities.

TROY, N. Y.
TIMES

OCT 1 1932

Negro Workers Cruelly Treated.

Doubtless the War Department will undertake prompt investigation of conditions at contractors' Negro camps on the Mississippi flood control project, which in a complaint laid before Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, are declared to be "amounting to virtual slavery."

Testimony was presented by Helen Boardman, a former Red Cross nurse, who visited 22 contractors' camps. The hearing given her was closed, but in a statement given out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People she was quoted as having reported Negroes living in "ragged, miserable and overcrowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, surrounded in some cases by heaps of garbage."

The men are compelled to work from 12 to 16 hours a day, Miss Boardman said, at wages of from a dollar to $2.59 a day, but even that meager pay they seldom received, because "a trick commissary system" is used. Furthermore, she charges cruel treatment. Women are beaten for not having meals ready on time, two men were beaten and discharged because they refused to work at night after having worked all day. Miss Boardman told of seeing foremen armed with rifles "driving men through mosquito-filled swamps in a temperature of 120 degrees."

General Pillsbury promised to send the testimony to President

Ferguson of the Mississippi River Commission at Vicksburg, who will make a thorough investigation.

Presumably, fear has restrained the victims of "virtual slavery" from conveying complaint to Washington, or they did not know how to do so; but now that a statement has been laid before a high official, it may be expected they will soon have relief. Such conditions as Miss Boardman has described are [illegible] to the nation.

EGO, CAILF.
SUN

SEP 26 1932

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We Suggest a Motive

Memphis Com. News

ACCORDING to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, nineteen United States senators have definitely pledged themselves to support Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in demanding an investigation of conditions in the Mississippi Flood Control Camps. Among these nineteen senators are Senators Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, the minority leader of the Senate; Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, Walter F. George of Georgia, M. M. Logan of Kentucky, Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, P. E. Goldsboro of Maryland, Tom Connally of Texas, and Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, all Democrats, except Cutting and Goldsboro and Southern Democrats, at that.

10-12-32

THIS IS SURPRISING. Ordinarily, Southern senators do not readily join with a Northern member of their party in supporting any measure with a racial background. It is possible, of course, for them to be motivated by a desire to embarrass the Republican administration, but no matter what the motive, the Negro and his spokesman organization—the N. A. A. C. P.—should welcome the support. The administration should be embarrassed when it permits peonage and slave conditions to exist on construction jobs under control of the Federal government.

New Yorker

BUT EVEN MORE SURPRISING is the support given the proposed investigation by the Mississippi State Federation of Labor in a resolution which demanded the resignation of General Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, who scoffed at the N. A. A. C. P expose. In part, the resolution reads:

> "Whereas recent investigations conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other parties indicate that certain deplorable conditions are yet in these camps, and
>
> "Whereas such conditions should not be tolerated in a free and independent country;
>
> "Therefore, be it resolved by the Mississippi State Federation of Labor . . . that we do hereby request Secretary of War Patrick Hurley to demand the resignation of General Lytle Brown as chief of army engineers, or that he be transferred to some other department of the Army for the good of the service and for the preservation of the liberty of these levee workers . . ."

ONE OF THESE DAYS it will dawn upon the employers of labor, whether on government jobs or in private industry, that peonage and slave labor conditions are a detriment to the whole country and are one of the prime breeders of depressions; for, when the laborer receives only a starvation wage for his hire, he cannot buy the commodities which make for prosperous conditions. We suggest this as a motive to the senators and the Mississippi federation for supporting the N. A. A. C. P.'s move to blot out these conditions in Flood Control Camps.

TIMES
Ranger, Tex.

SEP 29 1932

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THREATENING NEGROES LAID TO NINE WHITES

Press Publishing Co.
New York City
Nov 19 1932

POPLARVILLE, Miss., Nov. 18.—(AP)—Nine white men were arrested at a lumber camp here Friday by Sheriff Sam Russ, of Pearl River county, and charged with threatening negro workmen in an attempt to drive them from jobs in a lumber camp.

Those arrested were released later on bonds of $1,000 each for appearance for trial in the current term of circuit court.

Discrimination

NEGRO R.R. MEN WARNED TO GIVE UP JOBS TO SAVE LIVES; 5 ARE MURDERED

MEMPHIS Tenn., Feb. 7. — Reports of a program of widespread terrorism designed to frighten colored railroad firemen and brakemen in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad into giving up their jobs, losing their seniority rights, and fleeing the district were verified last week when an investigation revealed that five veteran colored trainmen have been shot down on the job in the vicinity of the Water Valley, Miss., train yards. Anonymous threatening letters, written on stationary o fthe Illinois Central company have been received by nearly a score of veteran colored firemen and brakesmen, warning them to give up their jobs and leave the section if they value their lives. The letters began to circulate last July, when railroad work ran slack, numbers of white trainmen weer laid off, because of the seniority rule whic hin this section gave preference to the veteran colored workers. On the night of August 9, Frank Kinkaid, fireman on the I. C., train between Memphis and Canton, Miss., was shot from ambush in the trani yard at Canton when he went to report for duty. He was left for dead by his two white assailants, but later recovered.

Following the shooting of Kinkaid, all of the colored trainmen in the section received anonymous letters ,warning them that if they did not "clear ou" they would suffer a similar fae. Complaint to the local railroad authorities brought no satisfaction, and on the night of November 10, Kinkaid was again fired on at Canton from ambush, and was fatally wounded. On the night of November 25 at Durant, Miss., Jack Taylor, another veteran fireman on the I. C. line was shot with a shot gun from ambush. His injuries led later to his death. In December Fred Harmon,a veteran colored fireman, was shot and killed at Aberdeen Junction, Miss., while filling the water tank on an I. C. engine. Gus Emery, a brakesman, received a warning letter, and asked for a transfer. This was denied him, and on the night of January 23 he was shot through the back of the head at Canton, but was not fatally wounded. Like fate befell Edward Cole and Jonas Vanderbilt, both colored firemen, who were shot and killed in the Water Valley section.

White Unions Seek To Expel The Negro Waiters From Capital Restaurant

JACKSON, Miss., Mar. 23.—**By a majority opinion the Supreme Court of Mississippi this week upheld the death sentence for Ervin Pruitt, 28 years old, who is charged with having forced a white woman who gave birth to a child by him, to murder the child. Pruitt was convicted only upon the testimony of the woman, who strangled the child at birth, and who was herself acquitted of the crime. Two of the five Supreme Court justices dissented from the majority opinion upholding the conviction, and held that the case not only should be reversed, but that Pruitt should be released from custody as the woman's unsupported testimony of his having forced her to do the murder was insufficient. The date for the execution of Pruitt was set for April 15.**

WHITES ROUT NEGROES FROM 50C A DAY JOBS

JACKSON, Miss., April 9.—(UP) Thirteen negroes, demolishing a local building for 50 cents wages per day, quit work today when a group of between 40 and 50 white unemployed men ordered them off.

War To Force Negro Railroad Employees Out Of Jobs Continues In Mississippi

FIREMAN IS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ATTACK

McCOMB, Miss., Mar. 10—(CNS)—Sam Barnes, colored fireman employed by the Illinois Central railroad, was reported to be in a serious condition in a New Orleans Hospital last week as result of a mysterious ambuscade attack upon him. Barnes was shot last Monday night when he leaned from his cab to catch a brakeman's signal. A charge of shot-gun bullets struck the fireman full in the face.

Investigators stated that the would-be murderer apparently had fired from a high embankment at the crossing where the train had stopped. The shooting of Barnes, called attention to the fact that Peter Lewis, another colored fireman, had also been shot at here two months ago under similar circumstances.

During the past four months three colored railroad employes have been killed and several injured and shot at by mysterious assailants. The cause of the attacks is said to be the jealousy of unemployed whites of this section towards Negro railroad employes. Many attempts have been made to intimidate the colored workmen so that whites may replace them at their jobs. Investigations by local authorities in the State have thus far failed to reveal any of the assailants in the series of attacks.

The negroes were threatened with violence if they refused.

The white group included leaders of the Mystic Order of United Workers, a newly formed organization recruited from the white unemployed.

Negro firemen on Mississippi railroads work under threats of death. Five have been killed from ambush in recent weeks and not an arrest has been made, it was said.

ANOTHER NEGRO FIREMAN IS SHOT

Vicksburg, Miss., April 5.—James Weddington, colored, fireman on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, was shot down Saturday night while in the act of firing his engine. A charge from a shot gun tore into both arms and while he was dangerously wounded, a hope is held for his recovery.

Weddington was the third Negro trainman to be attacked here in what is said to be an effort of white persons to drive Negroes off the railroads so as to secure the jobs for themselves.

Two Negro firemen have been killed in Warren County, Miss., and others have been shot nearby. No progress has been made in the effort to identify the attackers. The circuit court has ordered investigation of the attacks.

TERROR REIGNS AGAINST NEGRO RAILROAD MEN

Vicksburg, Miss.—(CNS)—Despite the condemnation of their activities by the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, a Southern white daily, and the announcement recently by officials of the Illinois Central Railway, that a thorough investigation into the reign of terror being conducted in the state against Negro railroad workers would be conducted, a group of unidentified white men continued their unwarranted assaults on Negro railroad employees.

With four Negro workers already killed by ambushed attacks, and several others seriously wounded by shot gun bullets from hidden assailants, another injury to a colored worker was recorded last week, when James Weddington, colored fireman, was shot and seriously injured by an unidentified white man. The shooting occurred at night in the railroad yards. Weddington was shot with a shot gun charge from an automobile, while he was coaling his engine.

Responsibility for the shooting still remains unplaced by local police charged with finding the crimin The Negro workers have been m repeated subjects of attacks by w men seeking to displace Negro l on the railroads.

BISHOP WARNS AGAINST ANTI-NEGRO JOB MOVE

JACKSON, Miss., April 15.—(UP) A warning that serious racial troubles will result from continued organized efforts to force negro workmen out of jobs here was made today by Bishop Theodore DuBose Bratton, of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi.

Bishop Bratton gave the warning in a public statement which was inspired by demands made upon Jackson employers, by groups of white men, that they dismiss all negroes in their employ. Demands were repeated when some of the employers refused to comply.

"It has to pass that this right (the right to make an honest living) is being denied our negro citizens, and that the right of white citizens to employ negroes is challenged," the bishop's statement said.

SHOTGUN ECONOMICS

THE PEOPLE of Mississippi, whites, having long looked upon a fire shovel in an engine cab as a tool of servitude, have come to think of it as the destined privilege of the white man. The Negro fireman could have the job when it was classified with the hewing of wood and the drawing of water, but social change with the failure of cotton prices, mule forage and grocery credit. A Mississippi green grocer can get very close when his books are full and his till is empty, and who shall blame him? The social change has been intimated to the Negro firemen with buckshot. Their betters want their jobs and the shotgun says so, but the Liberal Minded cannot find the tyrant of Mytilene or the Florentine banker in this, either.

IDLE WHITES FORCE MEN TO QUIT JOBS

JACKSON, Miss., Apr. 14—Racial prejudice augmented by unemployment has led to idle white men threatening laborers here and even forcing them to give up their jobs.

Thirteen colored workmen were ordered off a building razing job last week by a group of 40 white men, said to have been members of the Mystic Order of United Workers. This organization was formed recently from the ranks of unemployed white men.

Episcopal Bishop Deplores Attempt To Oust Negroes

Jackson, Miss.—(CNS)—A stern warning was issued here last week by Bishop Theodore DuBose Bratton of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, that serious racial troubles will result from the continued organized effort of white persons here to force Negro workmen out of jobs. The bishop gave the warning in a public statement following formal demands made on white Jackson business men to dismiss all Negroes in their employ and make room for unemployed whites. The demands were repeated last week when some of the employers refused to comply.

Following the statement of Bishop Bratton the Colored Ministerial Alliance of Jackson passed the following resolution: "Whereas, Bishop Theodore DuBosse Bratton, resident bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, has issued a strong appeal to the white people of Jackson disapproving the movement on foot in our city to discharge Negro labor and have their places filled by whites, and

"Whereas, This distinguished prelate of thirty years residence, and most benevolent and gracious labors in this city has called upon the Christian and most human spirit of the white citizens of Jackson to refrain from this most unholy propaganda and movement, and

"Whereas, This most un-Chrislike movement is altogether contrary to the tradition and spirit of the Old South which has ever taken the lead in this country in permitting the Negro to earn an honest living by the sweat of their brow;

"Now, therefore, we, the Colored Ministerial Alliance of the city of Jackson do hereby unqualifiedly endorse the wonderful and noble sentiments expressed by this great prelate, Bishop Bratton, and appeal to the Christian spirit of the white people of Jackson to take a stand in defense of the noble sentiment expressed by this great Christian gentleman and use their influence to the end that the Negroes of this city may be permitted to move on in the even tenor of their way and be permitted to earn an honest living day by day as God hath ordained."

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STATE USES NO NEGROES

Reports in Attack Case Scouted by Linker Headquarters.

OXFORD, Miss., Aug. 12.—Reports from West Point that several negroes who were attacked near Starkville by masked men and warned to leave their jobs were employed by the state highway department, were denied here today by headquarters for Abe Linker, candidate for re-election as state highway commissioner from the northern district.

The state highway department hires no negro labor, it was stated, although it is understood that it is permissible for contractors to hire them individually. The department uses white labor exclusively, it was said.

WEST POINT, Miss., Aug. 12.—Officers of Clay and Oktibbeha counties were investigating reports today that several negroes had been warned and beaten by a band of masked men to leave their jobs. The warning is understood to have taken place on the highway between here and Starkville while the negroes were en route to Starkville to take up work there.

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Sheriff Saul, of Clay County, and Sheriff Tumblinson of Oktibbeha County, are investigating. They are working on the theory that the gang is trying to intimidate cheap negro labor into giving up their jobs in order that white men may be employed.

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Six masked white men beat the highway workers and shot one, "Sonny" Tarkington, when he attempted to give battle, it was reported here. The attack was the first open violence against negro highway workers, although they had received warning notes.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE
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SHOTGUN ECONOMICS

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVE. APPEAL

AUG 13 1932

Labor Terrorization

Labor terrorization by persons attempting to drive workers from public projects is a new experience for Mississippi.

At West Point negroes employed on road construction jobs have been driven away by gangs. Late Wednesday a gang attacked one group, shot one of the negroes and beat others severely with clubs.

Authorities of two counties, aroused by the attacks, are unquestionably capable of handling the situation, and can be expected to do so. Mississippi is not Illinois. The tactics employed by labor terrorists of Chicago will not go at West Point and Starkville.

IS UNCLE SAM A PARTY TO THE CRIME?

Chicago Defender

A report has been made by investigators of labor camps in federal flood control operations and submitted to several United States senators for perusal and consideration. This report discloses that Negro workers in flood control camps along the Mississippi river are being paid an average wage of 10 cents an hour for a 12-hour day and a 7-day week. It is revealed that virtual slavery exists in these camps. Physical violence is used in the handling of workmen. Insanitary camp sites, irregular pay days, overcharging by means of the camp commissary system, as well as the long hours and low wages were cited as abuses found to be general.

This is not the first time that this condition has been brought to the attention of the federal authorities. In 1931 this question was raised and almost with the same identical evidence available, but the government took no official notice of the charges, although a party to the contract.

It is interesting to know, however, that this report has been placed in the hands of such eminent officials as Senators Robert F. Wagner, Arthur Capper, Royal S. Copeland, David I. Walsh, William E. Borah, Robert J. Buckley, Edwin S. Broussard, Cordell Hull, Hubert D. Stephens, T. J. Walsh, Hiram W. Johnson, David A. Reed, J. Hamilton Lewis, Otis F. Glenn, James Couzens and others.

With this information placed in the hands of these senators, it is believed that some good will come out of "Nazareth." A fair investigation of these charges will also disclose that the timekeepers at these camps carry shotguns. It had been previously presumed that "timekeepers" carried fountain pens instead of shotguns.

A character somewhat remote both in time and principles has said that this government cannot exist half free and half slave. Forced servitude is wrong in principle as well as in fact. It lowers the civic morality of the slave and the enslaver.

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END BAN AGAINST NEGRO LABOR

Courier
5-14-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, May 12 — The U. S. government has expressed itself as being opposed to the color bar against Negro workers on the Boulder Dam project at Las Vegas, Nev., Interior Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur informed a delegation headed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Bar Association, which called upon him at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Secretary Wilbur informed the delegation that he had personally conferred with the contractors in charge of work at the dam and requested immediate steps to end the barring of Negro workers. This action had been agreed to, Secretary Wilbur stated, and report is to be made to him when done.

Presentation of the protest against the denial of work to Negroes was made by Walter White N. A. A. C. P. secretary, who pointed out that in countenancing denial of work to Negroes on a government job, the government was setting a vicious example to private employers, especially inasmuch as the Negro in America was the worst sufferer from unemployment.

Charles H. Houston, vice dean of Howard University, and Judge James A. Cobb of Washington seconded Mr. White's presentation to Secretary Wilbur, the other members of the delegation including Josiah F. Henry of Baltimore, vice president of the National Bar Association; Augustus W. Gray, president of the Washington Bar Association; Miss Emma F. G. Morritt president, and A. S. Pinkett, secretary Washington N. A. A. C. P. Morris Lewis, secretry to Congressman Oscar DePriest, represented the Congressman, who was in a committee meeting and could not leave.

The memorandum submitted to Mr. Wilbur stated that not only are Negro workers denied employment on the Hoover Dam, "one of the most gigantic engineering projects ever attempted by man," but that Negroes are excluded from the government built Coulder City, which houses the workers, and two Negro bootblacks have to travel daily 22 miles from Las Vegas to Boulder City and back to practice their trade. The protest further stated that the Department of Labor maintained an office at Las Vegas, and through this office all persons working on the dam had been hired. About 3,300 men are now employed there, including about 60 foreigners, but not a single Negro. Negro ex-service men have been denied jobs, despite the contract specifications that ex-service men are to be given preference.

The affidavit, supported by affidavits and by a report from an investigation made on the scene by William Pickens, N. A. A. C. P. field secretary, says in part:

"The Hoover Dam has been called the most gigantic engineering project ever attempted by man. It will take seven years to build, and $165,000,000 of government money received from taxes from the people will be used to finance it. The money was voted by the members of Congress, regularly elected by all the people, including the millions of Negro voters in the United States.

"The colored people have suffered many rebuffs in their continued struggle to establish their full citizenship status in this country, but we are sure they will fail to understand the deliberate cruelty of their government in denying to them the right to work and maintain themselves in the body politic. No matter what technicalities are advanced in this particular activity the conviction remains that the government could, if it would, make certain that no distinction based on color should obtain in the employment of workmen on this dam."

Discrimination.

Gardiner Pinkett Resigns From Wallach Bros.

Was Denied Privilege of Waiting On All Patrons Of Store

Three months ago, The New York Age published a story that Wallach Brothers 125th Street Store had hired a Negro, Gardiner D. Pinkett, as a salesman at the store. Much favorable comment was created by the story in the fact that 125th street merchants had at last awakened to the fact that the Negro was a factor, and that in return for the money spent some employment was being given.

This week, comes the announcement from Mr. Pinkett that he is no longer with Wallach Brothers as a salesman; in fact, that he has handed in his resignation because of certain things which arose after his employment at the store.

Mr. Pinkett's statement given to a reporter of The New York Age under the date of Thursday, June 2, reads:

"Please be advised that I have this day severed my connections with Wallach Brothers 125th Street Store for the reason that the manager of the store refused to allow me the privileges of other salesmen—that of waiting on all customers who entered the store.

"Under the agreement with which I started to work, I was to be a solicitor and salesman for the store, and was to receive credit for all business I brought into the store. As a solicitor, I received consideration, but when it came to my working as a salesman to wait on all customers, the company found it impossible for me to serve all customers, and desired me to wait only on Negro customers who came in and asked for me."

Explaining the statement, Mr. Pinkett said that when he first started to work he was given the understanding that he was to be a solicitor and salesman with the same privileges and restrictions as the other salesmen employed in the store.

He said that the company was enthused over the idea of having a Negro salesman at first and even went so far as to send out announcements to Harlem newspapers with pictuers of Mr. Pinkett. All of the papers published the story and Wallach Brothers were congratulated on their forward step. Mr. Pinkett personally appeared before church groups, clubs, fraternities the first three weeks of his employment. Mr. Pinkett said that he personally brought into the store about 75 new customers, whose total sales amounted to approximately $700.

He was allowed to wait on the customers who came into the store and asked for him, he said, but could not, like other salesmen, wait on all customers when his turn came. He protested this action to the manager, and finally had a conference with the head officials of the company, but they stated that they could not go over the head of the branch manager. Finding that he was to serve only a special group, Mr Pinkett handed in his resignation.

FIGHTING TO GET RESULTS.

Several public demonstrations have been staged in recent months in condemnation of the policy of certain 125th Street merchants who refuse to employ Negroes behind the counter in stores where the race spends large sums daily. In each instance the protestants, carrying signs and banners expressive of their sentiments, have been arrested for disorderly conduct in front of the business places picketed.

Whether these outbursts have been spontaneous or engineered by professional agitators, the constructive resutls so far attained have been nil. There has been too much ballyhoo, too much disturbance and not enough strategy. Confusion and bulldozing usually alienate rather than win sympathetic consideration.

Young colored men and women are not going to be given clerkships in large 125th Street stores until the proprietors find it expedient to do so. They know that up to the present there has been no general demand that this be done, as the majority of their Negro patrons are indifferent and unconcerned. Until this very important issue is discussed in the pulpit, by the press, by the civic, political, fraternal and social organizations of the community and the people aroused to a proper appreciation of its significance, the claims for economic recognition will go unrecognized.

In a large department store of Birmingham, Ala., it had been the policy of the management since its existence to employ Negroes in menial positions. So acute has become the depression that a delegation of white women waited on the proprietor, demanded that all the colored men and women holding jobs be discharged and their places filled by whites. To this suggestion the proprietor respectfully demurred, stating his Negro help had been with him a long time and he saw no good reason why they should not be kept on the payroll.

The business of the store began to fall off. It grew steadily worse. Several weeks later the delegation of women again called on the owner and requested immediate discharge of his Negro help. This time, although reluctantly, he agreed to do their bidding. No one was more affected than he when the colored porters and maids went out. With tears in his eyes he bowed to economic pressure.

Economic pressure is a powerful weapon when properly used. It is far more effective and productive than soap box oratory, demonstrations and threats of boycott. Colored women of Harlem might learn a valuable lesson in strategy from the white women of Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUN 18 1932

CHARGE JOB RELIEF BIAS.

Negroes Form Group to Combat the Alleged Discrimination.

Alleged racial prejudice in the distribution of relief funds and emergency employment to Negroes throughout the city was protested last night at a meeting of Negro citizens at the Urban League, 204 West 135th Street, at which the Unemployed Citizens League of Harlem was formed to combat discrimination against Negroes.

Resolutions decrying prejudice and providing for the formation of a delegation of prominent Negroes to call upon Mayor Walker and acquaint him with the conditions were adopted unanimously. Another resolution demanded that city and State employment offices, particularly those concerned with the new Eighth Avenue subway, give employment to Negro workers without discrimination.

JIM-CROW WOMEN POSTAL WORKERS

Courier 10-22-32

Another evidence of discrimination, which is being practiced in the Post Office Department, under Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, is shown in the following letter from Mrs. Alta Douglas of New York to The Pittsburgh Courier:

Pittsburgh Cour.

The Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir: It is the desire of your readers that you investigate the conditions existing in the General Post Office in New York. Postmaster Kelly recently removed all the white female clerks from the mailing and city divisions and placed them in the financial divisions where they have all day hours and sit at their work.

He, however, has ignored the repeated requests of the colored female clerks to be transferred to the same department, even though many of them are seniors with years of service to their credit.

Please voice your protest against this unfair practice.

Yours very truly,
MRS. ALTA DOUGLAS.
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Asks U. S. Road Chief Prevent Colo B[illegible]

Jamaica, N. Y., Nov. 25—Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been asked by the Jamaica branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peple to issue a statement warning against the exclusion of or discrimination against Negro workers on emergency highway projects. 11-30-32

Dr. Charles M. Reid, president of the Jamaica N. A. A. C. P., first wrote the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture asking opportunity for colored workers to get their share of employment. To this Mr. MacDonald replied that the labor lists were supplied by county or other local employment agencies designated by the State, preference being given to ex-service men and persons in great need.

Dr Reid in a further letter now asks that the Department of Agriculture "issue a statement to those responsible for the preparation of such lists stating that no discrimination on the basis of race or color shall be practiced in the preparation of such lists." He also asks that an order be issued to contractors on the emergency projects prohibiting such discrimination.

Commenting on the preference to be given to those in need, Dr. Reid writes:

"It is a well known circumstance that unemployment among Negroes is greater proportionately than among other racial groups, the reasons for this being as well known to yourself as to us. This condition should result in employment of more Negroes proportionately than whites if your instructions are followed out."

Discriminations.

LIBEL IN LAUNDRY BUSINESS.

The readiness of the Chinese business man in this country to adopt American methods in protecting his business interests was illustrated in a suit brought last week in a Harlem Court. Three Chinese laundry proprietors testified that certain American laundry establishments had displayed in their windows placards picturing Chinese laundries as unsanitary, and extolling the superiority of the same class of business run by Americans.

At the close of the hearing the judge ordered complaints made against several uptown laundries, which have exhibited the placards, for criminal libel. As he saw and interpreted the poster, one side caricatured Chinese figures. One was pictured smoking a pipe, evidently opium, lying on a shelf in the same room with other figures who were using unsanitary methods of washing clothes. Mice were also pictured running around the room. The judge held that the printing and pictures exhibited constituted criminal libel under the penal code, and that the picture was an effort to ridicule all Chinese laundry men.

The attorney for the Chinese moved that the Manhattan and Bronx Laundrymen's Association be accused of circulating untrue, deceptive and misleading advertisements," as they were said to be the distributors of the placard, but the judge dismissed that motion on the ground that there was nothing to connect the organization with the poster. The Chinese consul-general appeared in court to confirm the testimony of the official complainant.

This case is not without interest for Negroes engaged in the laundry business, as the same kind of tactics were employed in one of the Southern cities some time ago in behalf of a white laundry concern. In time past, laundry work was deemed an occupation too menial to merit the attention or to engage the efforts of white Southerners. But of later years, with the introduction of machinery and the necessity for the whites to work, they have not hesitated at washing one another's clothes. In order to prevent former customers from continuing to give their laundry work to the Negroes who had formerly done it, these white laundrymen issued placards and advertising charging all Negro laundry workers with being unsanitary and dangerous to health.

Protests against such unfair tactics were made through the local press, but we never heard of the matter getting into the courts. With the precedent established in the case of these New York laundrymen, some unbiassed Southern judges might be found, to hear a complaint against such libelous competition.

HARLEM ICEMAN ATTACKED WHILE MAKING ROUNDS

Route Is Handled By Italians, Who Resent "Muscling In"

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Using force in attempting to drive colored icemen out of Harlem, seven men and two women, alleged to have assaulted and beaten George Herb, 128 W. 139th Street, as he attempted to deliver ice to a customer at 588 Lenox avenue, are being held in $3,500 bail each for the Grand Jury.

One of the women, Mrs. Bobbie Stallone, 24, of 381 Hopkins avenue, Astoria, L. I., was also charged with assaulting Policeman Groce of the West 135th Street Station, who caught her after her escape from Harlem hospital where she was taken for identification.

The other prisoners are Joseph Stallone, 24; Alphonso Martino, 20, 2074 1st Avenue; Thomas Russo, 21, 44 W. 120th St.; Angelo Bonfrisco, 31, 448 W. 120th St.; Salvatore Bonfrisco, 20, 1946 1st Avenue; Salvatore Trapani, 24, 118 Elizabeth St.; Frank Lucano, 32, 599 Crescent Ave.; and Mary Brown, 27, 341 W. 52nd St.

According to Herb, who conducts business from a cellar at 62 West 140th St., he attempted to deliver ice in the house at the Lenox Avenue address when the group barred his entrance at the door. When he asked them to move, the man said he was beaten and kicked and then cut with a knife about the head and face.

Round Up Group

After the assault, the men and women entered automobiles and were driven away. Someone telephoned the 135th Street Station and Policeman Groce, Rhodes, Richardson and Cooper were sent to the house. They rounded up the seven men and two women and took them to Harlem hospital where Herb had been taken and where he identified them.

While in the hospital, Mrs. Stallone managed to get away but was overtaken in front of the hospital by Policeman Groce. She kicked him in the abdomen and tore his uniform.

Italians Control

Italians control, for the most part, the ice business of Harlem householders. Two are assigned to a block and they are supplied by Italian wholesalers. Any intrusion on their territory is jealously regarded and fought by hired thugs of the local dealers. This is the first time that a colored ice dealer has had the temerity to identify his assailants.

NEEDLE WORKERS CONVICT WHITE COMRADE OF BIAS

Jury of All Nations Return Verdict of Guilty After Trial.

INSULTED GIRL

Sentenced to 6 Months Probation and Warned.

NEW YORK—(CNA)—One of the most unusual matters involving labor prejudice was settled here Sunday when Joe Birns, white furrier and member of the Nedle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, was tried on charges of opposition to colored workers and sentenced to a six-months period of probation in the union.

The trial proceeded under the auspices of the union, a left-wing affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. The jury was composed of workers of many nationalities, nine being colored, eight Jewish, two Spanish, two Italian, one Irish, one Armenian, and one Greek. More than a thousand workers of varying nationalities, about a quarter of them colored, crowded the hall and cheered the verdict when it was delivered by the foreman if the jury, Lloyd Brown a colored worker.

Abused Girl

The specific charges on which Birns was brought to trial were that he recently entered the offices of the union and used abusive language to Miss Maud White, an organizer, and that he had on a certain occasion stated: "The colored workers do not seem to show any appreciation after all we have done for them." Ben Gold, a member o fthe executive committee of the union, and leader in many strikes of the fur workers in New York, was prosecutor, and Charles Alexander, a colored man, acted as defense counsel.

Asks Expulsion

Gold, in an impassioned address to the jury, demanded the expulsion of Birns from the union on the ground that race prejudice is a most serious crime against the working-class, and that the struggles in which the workers are engaged today, such as the fight against wage-cuts and against the wave of lynch terror, demand the branding out of every trace of race prejudice in the ranks of labor to the end that all may achieve unity in their joint struggle against the ruling class.

Admitted Guilt

There was no attempt on the part of the defense counsel to deny the charges against Birns, the defendant himself admitting his guilt. Alexander sought rather to produce mitigating circumstances, showing that Birns was not alone in his guilt, that he had absorbed the atmosphere of race prejudice through the schools, the press, the church and other sources and that no sufficient effort had been made by the leaders of the union to show him his error. This fact, and also the fact that Birns himself admitted his mistake in swallowing the boss propaganda about the superiority of a white skin, were stressed by Alexander in appealing to the jury for a period of probation, rather than immediate expulsion from the union.

Jury's Verdict

The verdict of the jury, which was arrived at after about 20 minutes of deliberation, read in part: "We, the workers' jury, declare that the crime which Comrade Birns has committed against the working class, the crime of race prejudice, is deserving of expulsion from the ranks of the union. There are, however, certain circumstances which lead this jury to administer a less severe sentence in this particular case. We, therefore, the workers' jury in the case of the working-class versus Joe Birns, administer to Birns a sharp rebuke for his attitude of race prejudice and white superiority and sentence him which Birns must fulfill, including to a probation of six months." The verdict then enumerates the tasks, intensive activity in fighting for the special demands of the colored workers in the needle trades, the right to work in every shop and at every craft, at equal wages with white workers.

"If at the end of six months," ends the verdict, "it is found that Comrade Birns has failed to carry out these tasks and persists in his attitude of race prejudice, this jury directs that he is to stand exposed as an incorrigible race patriot and thus as a most dangerous enemy to the working clas and is to be expelled from the union." By unanimous vote of all present, a telegram was sent to Governor Miller of Alabama, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Communists Expel Member For His Color Prejudice

ATHENS, O. Charles Thomas has been expelled from the Communist party after a trial by a jury of seven white and five colored workers who found him guilty of race

ITALIANS SEEK TO STOP NEGRO ICE MAN

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One of the women, Mrs. Bobbie Stallone, 24, of 381 Hopkins avenue, Astoria L.I., was also charged with assaulting policeman Groce of the West 135th street station, who caught her after her escape from Harlem hospital where she was taken for identification.

The other prisoners were Joseph Stallone, 24; Alphonso Martino, 20, 2074 1st avenue; Thomas Russo, 21, 44 W. 120th street; Angelo Bonfrisco, 31, 448 W 120th street; Salvatore Bonfrisco, 20, 1946 1st avenue; Salvatore Trapani, 24, 118 Elisabeth street; Frank Lucano, 32, 599 Crescent avenue, and Mary Brown, 27, 341 52nd street.

According to Herb who conducts business from a cellar at 62 West 140th street, he attempted to deliver ice in the house at the Lenox avenue address when the group barred his entrance at the door when he asked them to move, the man said he was beaten and kicked and then cut with a knife about the head and face.

After the assault, the men and women entered automobiles and were driven away. Someone telephoned the 135th street station and policemen Groce, Rhodes, Richardson and Cooper went to the house. They rounded up the seven men and two women and took them to Harlem Hospital where Herb had been taken and he identified them.

While in the Hospital, Mrs. Stallone managed to get away but was overtaken in front of the hospital by Policeman Groce. She kicked him in the abdomen and tore his uniform.

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TRIAL FINDS WHITE WORKER GUILTY OF RACE HATRED

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Race hatred was put on trial here Sunday afternoon when a jury of 24 Negro and white workers found Joe Birns, white furrier and member of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, guilty on charges of prejudice against Negroes. The trial took place at the New Harlem Casino, 100 West 116th street. Birns was sentenced to a six-months' period of probation in the union, during which time he must show in action that he has overcome his attitude of white superiority.

The trial proceeded under the auspices of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, a left-wing union affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. The jury was composed of workers of many nationalities, 9 being Negro, 8 Jewish, 2 Spanish, 2 Italian, 1 Armenian, and 1 Greek. More than a 1,000 workers of varying nationalities, about a quarter of them Negroes, crowded the hall and cheered the verdict when it was delivered by the foreman of the jury, Lloyd Brown, a young Negro worker.

The specific charges on which Birns was brought to trial were that he recently entered the offices of the union and used abusive language to Miss Maud White, a Negro organizer, and that he had on a certain occasion stated: "The Negro workers do not seem to show any appreciation after all we have done for them."

Ben Gold, a member of the executive committee of the union, and leader in many strikes of the fur workers in New York, was prosecutor, and Charles Alexander, a Negro worker, acted as defense counsel. Gold, in an impassioned address to the jury, demanded the expulsion of Birns from the union on the ground that race prejudice is a most serious crime against the working-class, and that the struggles in which the workers are engaged today, such as the fight against wage-cuts and against the wave of lynch terror, demand the branding out of every trace of race prejudice in the ranks of labor to the end that Negro and white workers may achieve unity in their joint struggle against the ruling class.

There was no attempt on the part of the defense counsel to deny the charges against Birns, the defendant himself admitting his guilt. Alexander sought rather to produce mitigating circumstances, showing that Birns was not alone in his guilt, that he had absorbed the atmosphere of race prejudice through the school, the press, the church and other sources and that not sufficient effort had been made by the leaders of the union to show him his error. This fact, and also the fact that Birns himself admitted his mistake in swallowing the propaganda about the superiority of a white skin, were stressed by Alexander in appealing to the jury for a period of probation, rather than immediate expulsion from the union.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

APR 6 - 1932

PROTEST CHOICE OF HEAD JANITORS

Negro Groups Say Their Race Was Discriminated Against by School Board

Headed by J. A. Scott, a delegation from the Colored Democratic and Republican Clubs and the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People last night protested alleged discrimination against colored applicants for positions of head janitor in New Rochelle public schools. The protest was made at a meeting of the Board of Education.

The delegation charged that the names of Francis J. Minten, assistant janitor at Roosevelt School, and J. Edward Perry, assistant janitor of Stephenson Public School, rated fourth and fifth on the Civil Service lists, had been skipped in selecting new men for higher positions.

In reply, Gustave S. Jr. charged that Perry had [illegible] drinking in Hugue[illegible]

that he had been fined three days pay for the offense. The visitors were informed that the Civil Service ratings pertain to the intellectual capacity of the applicant only. For more detailed points as to character and personality the Board is forced to rely upon the recommendations of the principal and superintendent, Mr. Jacobson said.

Minton is only 26 years of age, he averred, and a more experienced man was appointed in his place. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Civil Service Commission in the case of Minton, and it will be requested that his name remain on the list for another year.

PREJUDICE ON 125th STREET.

During the month of April we took pleasure in publishing a front-page article that Gardner D. Pinkett, for the past ten years a resident of Harlem, was "with Wallach Brothers," as sales representative in their store at 246-248 West 125th street. Now we regretfully pass out the information that Mr. Pinkett "is no longer with Wallach Brothers."

After battling with race prejudice for two months, and finding it impossible to earn a living under adverse and hostile conditions, Mr. Pinkett made his exit as a salesman where it is said 50 per cent of the patrons in the haberdashery department and fully 20 per cent in the clothing department are colored.

The disinclination of fellow-salesmen to cooperate with him, and weak-kneed support accorded by the management provoked a most disagreeable and embarrassing situation for him, Mr. Pinkett charges; that after undergoing one humiliating experience after another there was nothing else for him to do but get out.

When Mr. Pinkett entered the employ of Wallach Brothers the white salesmen objected to him taking a regular turn in waiting on customers, the rotation system in force being similar to that used in hotels for bellboys. The white men behind the counter felt it was their privilege to sell to both white and colored patrons, but insisted that because of his racial identity, Mr. Pinkett, who is of light complexion, should be restricted to serving members of his race only.

Failing in his insistence that he be given the same latitude as his fellow-salesmen, Mr. Pinkett became outside solicitor for new customers and while comparatively successful in "drumming up trade," continued to contend that the handicaps imposed upon him in the store should be removed. When the manager ignored his demands he appealed to "higher ups" for fair play but was told that the organization did not interfere with the policies adopted by branch managers.

Gardner D. Pinkett's unsuccessful en-

is one of Harlem's unfriendly great paradoxes. Such a contempt for the purchasing power of a group is brazenly shown becaues it is thought that Negroes are too unorganized and too unconcerned to get what is due them. From past experience, they know that the Negro has been accustomed to raise a great hue and cry against some form of injustice and within a short time forget all about it. As for The New York Age which for nearly 50 years has consupport tc tion be- supporta thou- s spend- stores. er tradesistently fought discrimination of any can bekind, it is characterized by white trades-

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Minton is only 26 years of age, he averred, and a more experienced man was appointed in his place. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Civil Service Commission in the case of Minton, and it will be requested that his name remain on the list for another year.

PREJUDICE ON 125th STREET.

During the month of April we took pleasure in publishing a front-page article that Gardner D. Pinkett, for the past ten years a resident of Harlem, was "with Wallach Brothers," as sales representative in their store at 246-248 West 125th street. Now we regretfully pass out the information that Mr. Pinkett "is no longer with Wallach Brothers."

Age

After battling with race prejudice for two months, and finding it impossible to earn a living under adverse and hostile conditions, Mr. Pinkett made his exit as a salesman where it is said 50 per cent of the patrons in the haberdashery department and fully 20 per cent in the clothing department are colored.

6-11-32

The disinclination of fellow-salesmen to cooperate with him, and weak-kneeded support accorded by the management provoked a most disagreeable and embarrassing situation for him, Mr. Pinkett charges; that after undergoing one humiliating experience after another there was nothing else for him to do but get out.

New York

When Mr. Pinkett entered the employ of Wallach Brothers the white salesmen objected to him taking a regular turn in waiting on customers, the rotation system in force being similar to that used in hotels for bellboys. The white men behind the counter felt it was their privilege to sell to both white and colored patrons, but insisted that because of his racial identity, Mr. Pinkett, who is of light complexion, should be restricted to serving members of his race only.

Failing in his insistence that he be

[illegible] Wallach Brothers [illegible] unfriendly [illegible] stores on [illegible] Negro patron[illegible] solicit Ne[illegible] not want to [illegible] cial support [illegible] girls spend [illegible] other trade[illegible] face can be[illegible]

Discrimination

men who do not relish our criticisms of them as "a troublemaker." If we were to remain silent and condone such incidents as the mistreatment of Gardner D. Pinkett, we could bask in their smiles and adulation.

If Negroes become duly accredited salesmen and saleswomen in the stores in Harlem it will be accomplished by united action. They will get just what they prove big enough to take. While they may live in the largest Negro community in the world, they have yet to translate their numerical strength into an economic asset the same as other racial groups has done in other sections of New York. This is their bounden duty. It means their economic salvation.

Oklahoma.

Labor- 1932

Discrimination.

"The Unknown Hand"

A white laundry in Oklahoma City recently ran almost a half page of advertising in which this establishment stressed the fact that "only clean, healthy white women" washed the clothes which came into their plant.

The copy writer, in this ad goes on to point out that unknown hands handle laundry when it leaves its owner, and that:

> "Many wonderful mothers would be shocked if they knew the dangers of the unknown hands! Wouldn't it be a scare to find that freshly laundered clothes conceal millions of highly contagious germs—germs which could easily bring tragedy into your home?"

There is no intelligent or well informed person who will not agree that it is entirely possible that contagious diseases may be transmitted to laundry if handled by persons suffering from communicable diseases. Every sane person will also agree that every precaution should be exercised to prevent tragedy to thus stalk into the home. It is important that those who handle the clothing of others be free from infectious and communicable diseases.

But why should the inference be given that the only hands that are clean are possessed by "white women?" Is it the implication that if the same clothes are washed by black women, that the same is prima facia evidence that germs will be lurking in the finished laundry? Why mention the question of race in a discussion of how and where one is to locate disease germs?

The Black Dispatch wants to go on record here and now with this statement that Negro women are not alone the purveyors of disease germs. Certain it is that they, being human, would be liable to have concealed within their bodies the average amount of diseases common to the female sex. To argue, however, that white women alone are free from such human ailments, is beside fact as we understand and know it to be.

The office of the Black Dispatch is just across the street from the city clinic. Every Tuesday, when the clinic is opened for venereal cases, the streets are full of white women and girls who converge on this medical institution from all directions for treatment. They come afoot, on wagons, old broken down cars and in taxis. Even the police hoodlum brings down a load each week.

Why do these white females come each week to take this medical treatment? From what source were these communicable diseases transmitted to them? Do any of them work in laundries? Does the proprietor of the laundry in question peer behind the "spotless white aprons" about which he prates to determine whether these girls and these women are clinic subjects, and to determine whether they are reeking with syphilis and other communicable diseases?

A Bribe From The Unknown Hand

Here's a news item in the editorial column. The publication of an editorial in this column a few weeks ago, in which we reproduced a portion of an ad run by a white laundry in this city, has caused that particuar laundry to lose a lot of business among colored people.

This particular laundry, in the offending advertising which we published, informed the citizens of Oklahoma City, "Only clean healthy WHITE WOMEN touch your laundry."

Further down in the copy the ad writer informed his audience:

> "Many wonderful mothers would be shocked if they knew the dangers of the unknown hands! Wouldn't it be a scare to find that freshly laundered clothes conceal millions of highly contagious germs—germs which could easily bring tragedy into your home?"

First news as to the reaction among colored people came last week when this writer was called to an establishment on East Second street, which had enjoyed a lucrative business, maintaining an agency for this firm. When we arrived the white driver was there, and he attempted to explain or interpret the meaning of the advertisement, stating that practically all of the business he had been getting among colored people had evaporated since our comment in these columns.

We informed the driver that we did not feel that his company was doing justice to Negroes when they published broadcast the inference that "Only white women were clean and healthy," and that women of other races were more subjected to disease germs, and then sent him (the driver) down to privately explain what they meant. "If you think an explanation is due Negroes, make your explanation in the paper where you ran the offending ad" we told him.

We went further than that. We told the laundry driver that if his company wanted to, it could send a written explanation to the Black Dispatch and we would print same.

Wednesday, just before we went to press, we were visited by individuals who allege that they represent the company, and who sought to explain what was meant by the copy run. They were firmly told that the thing to do was to correct their statement in the same way as we outlined the matter to the laundry driver.

We were then offered advertising copy (which we suppose was intended to close our mouth). Think of it! We have been operating a newspaper in Oklahoma City for eighteen years, never receiving ten cents worth of copy from this particular laundry, and yet the moment that we point out insult offered Negroes by that institution, we are offered advertising. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

The Black Dispatch in this controversy is interested solely in fighting for the interests of black labor. We told our callers yesterday that industrial slavery is worse than chattle slavery. We pointed out that this laundry by its advertising not alone advertised the fact that it refused black folk the right to work, but that it disseminated the idea among other white employers that Negro women were probably diseased and therefore should not be allowed to work in any capacity.

The Black Dispatch is not calling the name of this particular laundry for obvious reasons. But we hope that every Negro who loves his race and who believes that the Negro laborer should be given his rightful place, on equality with the laborers of all other races, will see to it that their laundry is not collected by white laundry drivers who take their wash to establishments which openly announce "We do not hire black labor because it is diseased."

There is a laundry in Oklahoma City that employs a large number of Negro women. This laundry should have the absolute and complete support of colored people. There are 15,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City, and a large per cent of them send their soiled linen to commercial establishments. In these terrible days of depression, if we use our heads, we will send our clothing to a laundry where black women are allowed to labor. Every intelligent Negro in Oklahoma City should think seriously on this subject. The slogan among Negroes in Oklahoma City should be: "Don't spend your money in business establishments where it is advertised that Negroes can't work."

The readers of this publication may rest assured that paid advertising copy offered or run in the columns of this paper shall and will not deter us in our fight for the Negro's right to work on equality with the toilers of all other races.

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Labor- 1932

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Discrimination.

Savarins Restaurant in Station of Pennsylvania Railway Puts Out Colored Check Room Attendants

Places Filled With White Girls After Nearly Forty Years of Satisfactory Service By Negro Attendants; Waiters' Wage Cut

(By Rienzi B. Lemus)

White girls took the places of colored men in the check-room of the Pennsylvania Station Savarins restaurant here Friday. The ousted Negro veterans have been assigned chiefly to run the elevators for help and produce between the main floor and the culinary department upstairs.

For nearly forty years the check-room had been adequately handled and most satisfactorily served by the colored men. Only one reason could be given for the change to white girls: it is Savarins, in whose realm Pennsylvania placed management of station restaurants east of Pittsburgh back in 1925.

Runs Chain of Eateries

Savarins, Inc. runs a chain of eateries, the New Waldorf- Astoria, here and the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia. Employees are white—which they also would have been in the station establishments but for the obvious ban on ousting of colored waiters by President W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, at time of the Savarins takeover seven years ago.

Very poorly managed, Savarins has been unduly hard-hit by the depression, and the fierce competition of the grills of the block distant Hotel New Yorker notwithstanding, has insisted upon high prices for its goods and passed all possible losses along to the employees in the form of wage cut and personnel reductions.

Cut Pay Of Waiters

On January 1, 1931, waiters' pay was $45 a month. it's now $30. The number of employees has been practically cut in half. Yet business is good all around and about the Penn Station zone, comparatively.

The colored men were allowed to keep the "tips" handed them by the restaurant patrons whose things they took care of while the owners dined. That was the Pennsylvania Railroad's way. Savarins, however, hard-hit for returns, will keep such fees as receipts, and pay the white girls' wages, as well as furnish them meals in the DINING ROOM. (The colored check-room attendants were fed help-grub up in the help's dining hall.)

Chef Prize Discontinued

Shortly after the Savarin organization became enlarged through taking control of the station restaurants it offered a prize to the outstanding chef of the entire service, on terms and conditions fixed by the management. First year it was won by Banks, Negro chef at the Jersey City station place. Next year it was won by Banks, Negro chef at the Jersey City station place. That was the end.

Savarins cut out the chef's prize —certainly insofar as also inculsion of the Pennsylvania restaurants went.

There is sound reason for the conclusion that the succulent dishes of Chef Banks at Jersey City transferred to Pennsylvania Station restaurant, along with reasonable menu prices, would go a long way toward bringing back much business and offsetting losses there. Thus far the management of the New York station place has depended almost wholly upon using the help as the foil, and the colored employees are and have been the chief victims.

Under Pennsylvania Railroad control, last Friday's change in the check-room would not have occurred, and there is some hope that the Pennsylvania management will be successfully appealed to on behalf of the employees "sidetracked" by Savarins, still on the property of the railway company.

CAMPBELL SOUP CO. WON'T HIRE NEGROES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 18.—A storm of indignation and protest has been raised here over the revelation that the Campbell Soup Company of Camden, N. J. refused to consider the applications of Negro workers when they hired men last week to start the new canning season.

Thousands of men answered an advertisement which appeared in local papers, seeking 500 employes. Included in this group were a large number of Negro workers. When the men crossed on the ferry, they were met by the Camden motorcycle squad, who informed them that no workers from Philadelphia would be used.

The men, both colored and white, ignored the police and formed a long line. Two colored lads stayed in line all Sunday night and until late Monday.

Police officers are alleged to have gone along the line, forcibly snatching colored job seekers from the line and roughly informing them that the Campbell Soup Company did not intend to hire any Negroes this year.

Discrimination.

DIXIE BILL TO KEEP LABORERS SEGREGATED

South Carolina House Postpones Drastic J.C. Measure.

1/23/32

AIMED AT COTTON MILL WORKERS

Colored, White Could Not Work Together.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Without a dissenting voice, the South Caroline House of Delegates voted to advance to third reading a bill which prohibits employers in the textile industry from allowing white and colored laborers to work in the same factories, here last Thursday.

The bill was killed, Friday, on the adoption of a motion to postpone consideration of it until July 14, 1932, when the legislature will not be in session.

The measure, in effect, practically barred colored people from work in the numerous cotton textile mills of the state, except in the engine and machine rooms as helpers or as floor scrubbers.

Is Drastic

The measure, which was the most drastic jim crow law ever proposed in the state, not only prohibited working together of white and colored people in the same rooms, departments and buildings, but prohibited them from using the same exits and the same pay windows. It was introduced last year by Senator Macbeth Young of Union, and passed the upper body.

For years whites alone were employed at looms in the cotton mills of the state, but in several other capacities colored help was employed. The new measure would practically close the textile trade to colored employees. Most of the mills are owned and controlled by Northern and Eastern capital.

Kill S. C. Labor Segregation Bill

Plaindealer
1-29-32

Columbia, S .C., Jan. 22.—(ANP)—A joke was made out of the proposal to force employers in yarn, knitting and textile manufacturing plants and factories to separate white and colored employes when, on the motion of Rep. J. C. Darby last Friday, the bill to that effect was continued by the house of representatives until July 4, 1932.

Topeka, Kansas

The effect of continuing consideration until a date when the legislature will not be in session had the effect of killing the measure.

The bill not only provided for the separation of the two races in the above-named industries, but prohibited the employment of the two groups in the same factories or plants.

Rep. Darby, in his fight against the unfair measure, contended that there were enough segregation laws already on the statute books of South Carolina to take care of any situation without enacting new ones to add to the hardships of the white worker employers.

SEGREGATION BILL IS KILLED IN S. C. HOUSE

1-23-32

Races Will Continue Working Together

Chicago Defender

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22.—The so-called "segregation bill," introduced by Senator Macbeth Young, Union, at the regular session in 1931, and advanced to third reading in the house Thursday without any discussion, met its death in the same branch of the general assembly Friday when it was "continued" until July 4, 1932, which, of course, means that it will not come up again.

The bill provided for the "separation of white and Colored laborers and employees in all yarn, knitting nd textile manufacturing plants and actories and prohibiting the employment of both races in the same factories and plants. . . ."

It also prohibited the employment of members of the two races in the same room or compartment of the same building or to use the same pay ticket window on pay days or the same exits.

The bill did not apply to workmen employed in machine and boiler rooms, to floor scrubbers and such like employment in textile plants. Penalty for violation was fixed at a fine of $100 or a jail sentence of 30 days for the first offense with higher penalties for second offenses.

J. C. Darby, Fairfield, led the fight against the measure, contending that there were now laws on the statute books which cared for the situation and holding that the proposed bill would work hardships on many textile employes.

He made a motion that it be continued, and his motion prevailed, the vote being 52 to 37 for continuance.

BILL PROHIBITING RACES WORKING TOGETHER KILLED

Journal and Guide

Passed By S. C. Senate But Voted Down In Lower Branch

1-23-32

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bill making it unlawful for any firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of yarns, knitted fabrics, and woven cloth to allow Negro employees to work in factories where white laborers are employed, and vice-versa, met its death last Friday in the South Carolina General Assembly when the lower branch "continued" it until July 4, 1932—which, of course, means that it will not come up again, since no sessions will be held then.

Norfolk, Va.

The bill had already been passed by the State Senate and had been advanced third reading without debate in the House. It was introduced in the regular session in 1931 by Senator Macbeth Young of Union.

J. C. Darby, of Fairfield, led the fight against the measure, contending—not that it was unfair or unconstitutional—but that there were now laws on the statute books which cared for the situation and holding that the proposed bill would work hardships on many textile employees.

His motion for "continuance" prevailed by a 52 to 37 vote.

Other Provisions

The bill also prohibited the employment of members of the two races in the same room or compartment of the same building or to use the same pay ticket windows on pay days or the same exits.

The bill would not have applied to workmen employed in machine and boiler rooms, to floor scrubbers, and similarly employed persons in textile plants. Penalty for violation of the bill was fixed at a fine of $100 or a jail sentence of 30 days for the first offense with higher penalties for second offenses.

Discrimination

Southern Chivalry

Charlie McCabe, Tennessee tax commissioner, ruled last week that the state privilege tax on hand laundries is not to be extended to Negro washerwomen.

In making his decision he referred to them as "time-honored institutions essential to the preservation of our Southern mores."

Similarly, Virginia's legislature declined to pass a law which would have made it impossible for colored barbers to serve white persons.

Now and again something like this crops in the South to indicate the existence of praiseworthy sentiment and chivalry. However, readers who might sob over this situation need to recall what sort of white folks we have in Dixie who would think of any kind of tax on a washerwoman or any kind of a law to determine the color of a barber's patrons

Discrimination

Dallas City Council Denies Sending Out Anti-Negro Leaflet

NEW YORK—Vigorous protest by the N.A.A.C.P. against a leaflet sent to taxpayers of Dallas with their water tax bills, in which householders were warned against crime among colored servants, has brought a disavowal of this leaflet from the Dallas City Council.

John N. Edy, City Manager of Dallas, writes the N.A.A.C.P. as follows: "The objectionable features of the leaflet, mentioned in your letter, were brought to the attention of the City Council in open meeting some time ago, and at that time, on behalf of myself and the administrative officers who prepared the pamphlet, I expressed regret for the incident It was not the intention of an official or employee of the city t give offense to the colored pe ple."

Discrimination.

NO LAW FOUND TO BAR NEGROES FROM CITY JOBS

Journal and Guide

Richmond Business Concerns Hire; City Won't

3-12-32

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—The economic situation of the Negro in Richmond has been discussed pro and con by various speakers and various remedies have been offered by way of relief from the difficulties under which he suffers.

Norfolk

It is pointed out that Richmond Negroes are faring better in the matter of employment than are Negroes in many Northern cities, that the competition between white and Negro laborers is not so keen here as in many Northern cities, and that the Negro therefore has less incentive in Richmond and the South to enter wholeheartedly into any program, which when reduced to its final analysis would amount to a virtual economic boycott.

Negro Employees

Several mercantile houses here employ Negro salesmen. Some of these salesmen and women work full-time, others are part-time employees. Bloomberg-Michael Company heads the list in the number of Negro salesmen employed. J. M. Beverly, Walker Benjamin, and John B. Neblett are all employed by this firm.

The Texas Oil Company has two gasoline stations in Richmond operated by Negroes: one at 30th and P Streets, operated by David Royster, and another at 2nd and Preston Streets, operated by Eddie King. The Gulf Refining Company has two so operated: one at 8 W. Leigh St., operated by William Cameron, and one at 410 N. 2nd Street operated by T. M. McGhee. Standard Oil Company has one at 5400 Patterson Ave., operated by M. Hawthorne.

National Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company, "Shell," or Dominion Oil Company, and the Atlantic Refining Company have no stations under the supervision of colored men.

In hotels, banks, stores, offices, and many other enterprises, it is pointed out, the Negro in Richmond has not lost his job and those white people who operate stores or other enterprises in Negro sections, or others whose trade is largely made up of colored patrons, with the exception of chain stores, are not unalterably opposed to the idea of Negro clerks.

These merchants point out that no concerted efforts has been put forth in that direction and they cannot be expected to take the initiative in trying to break down a custom which, they point out, is deeply rooted in the South and which is widely practiced in the North as well.

No Municipal Jobs

It is also claimed that business houses operating in Richmond are much more considerate of Negro townspeople than is the city government, which they claim takes the Negro's tax money and does not give n a "peep-in." The business con- ns give him some employment, d would give him more were it t for the deep-seated custom, but e city does not give him any, de- ite the fact that a large part of s earnings goes into the coffers of e city.

Contrary to current belief, there no law on the statute books of e city of Richmond prohibiting the nployment of Negroes by the city any capacity. Negroes are kept f the city pay rolls by political anuevers, not by statute.

City Attorney James E. Cannon ld the Journal and Guide that there as no law to this effect that he new of. This statement by the ity Attorney is in direct conflict ith a claim made by Chief of Po- e R. B. Jordan some time ago af- r Judge James Hoge Ricks advo- ted employment of Negro police fficers by the city of Richmond. The chief stated that the law ould have to be changed in order bring about this reform. The hief, therefore, is proved to have een in error by the City Attorney nd other legal authorities consul- ed in this inquiry, many of whom perused copies of the city code dating from the year 1900.

Many speakers and various writers have commented upon the belief that Richmond had a law prohibiting its employment of Negroes, but this statement in the light of these facts can no longer be made with impunity. The facts are that the Negro citizens of Richmond are kept out of the city government by politics and a deep-seated custom and not by any law upon the statute books of the city of Richmond.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

MAR 2 1932

THAT BARBERS' BILL AGAIN.

Multiplication of offices, addition to the already large number of boards, commissions etc., and alleged attempt at discrimination against the Negro as a Negro have been objections filed against the barbers license bill again introduced in the Virginia general assemly at this session after having come a cropper two years ago. Now the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot comes forth with an objection on the score of expense. That criticism of the bill, which has seemed to receive nothing but criticism, is not original, of course, but The Virginian-Pilot's presentation of it is particularly effective. After pointing out that the bill provides that the applicant must have a medical certificate to the effect that he is free from communicable disease and that the certificate must be renewed annually, The Virginian-Pilot explains:

"What are the communicable diseases? Medicine knows a large number of them, but perhaps the board of barber examiners would be satisfied if the certificate filed by the applicant showed him to be free of tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea. Examinations to establish freedom from these diseases are not simple. They involve Wasserman, blood and other tests. Allowing a modest fee to the examining physician, the cost of the kind of medical certificate required by the act would be not less than $10 and in some cases much more. The only way the applicant for a barber license could escape this cost would be to qualify as an indigent and obtain free medical service at one of the clinics. It is more than likely that the examination of presumably healthy men for the purpose of certifying their fitness to practice barbering would be held by the clinics to be no part of their duty, in which event all barbers would have to resign themselves to annual costly medical examinations as a condition of being permitted to stay in business."

That is sufficient to defeat the bill. If other criticisms do not—and they are sufficient. In fact, there doesn't seem to be much that can be said for it, else somebody surely would have been found somewhere to take up the cudgels. If anybody has, other than the patrons of the measure and those who see personal advantage in it the fact has escaped the attention of The News.

Norfolk Journal and Courier

MODIFIED BILL AIMED AT VA. BARBERS

3-12-32

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 10—(ANP)—The Virginia Better Trades Association, sponsor of the Virginia Barbers Bill, has succeeded in getting a modified bill through the house committee on general laws.

The bill, as originally presented, provided for the creation of a board of examiners, which was to pass on the eligibility of barbers to work at the trade. It was averred that this was intended to be used by the white barbers to eliminate the Negro from the trade by forcing him to run the gauntlet of this board, composed of all white members.

The new bill purports simply to tax barbers for the purpose of having their shops inspected under the supervision of the state board of health.

Sound Death Knell For Barber Bill

RICHMOND, Va.—Described as "unnecessary in fact and unfair in purpose," the bill to provide for a barbers' examining and licensing board, sponsored by Delegate Daniel Coleman of Norfolk, was killed by the House of Delegates last week when it was dismissed from the House calendar despite radical amendments made in it for the purpose of removing reasons for opposition to it voiced by the press, interracial committees, and the Barbers Protective Association, composed of colored tradesmen.

3-12-32

Under the bill, a board of examiners made up of barbers would operate under the State Health Department. All provisions that potential barbers would have to serve apprenticeship had been stricken out. The bill in its amended form was not objectionable to the state health commissioner, but the House nevertheless dropped it from considerations.

Norfolk

In the original bill the examining board was to have been an independent body with broad powers. Opponents of the bill, who were many and powerful, claimed that it was designated to provide the means of driving the Negro barbers out of business, if they competed with white barbers. Delegate Coleman defended the bill when it appeared for it final reading last Friday.

Sponsors of the original bill, admitting its defeat even before it ever reached the floor of the House, withdrew it and submitted the substitute measure, which has now been killed.

The substitute bill was reported out of committee without a chance having been given Negro barbers and others opposed to it a chance to have a hearing on it.

Aside from its racial discriminatory angles, the barbers' license bill was opposed for many other reasons, mostly economic or medical. It was contended that the examining and licensing board which would have been set up would merely have duplicated effort of the Health Department, or could not have really served the purposes it avowed, and would have burdened barbers with heavy taxes and fees.

Va. Bill to Bar Colored Barbers is Thrown Out

Norfolk Journal and Guide 3-12-32

RICHMOND, Va.—A modified bill which will exact a shop inspection tax from all barbers in this state, has been introduced in the Virginia Assembly. Colored barbers fought an original bill which they believed was drawn to force them out of business.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

MAR 28 1932

Virginia and the Negro Barber.

For the third time the effort to establish a white monopoly of barber shops has failed in Virginia. Friends of the Negro barber have stricken from the legislative calendar the measure to have a "licensing board" to establish the monopoly by indirection.

Members of the old families in the Old Dominion have their traditions about barbering. 'Way back in the slavery days, it was the Negro who shaved his master. The greatest men in Virginia's history, from Jefferson down, would have hesitated to trust the epidermis of statesmanship to a white razor wielder.

Humane considerations or economic considerations may not have been in the minds of the Richmond legislators. Yet it is true that in these days of depression the Negro has suffered worse than the white man, and that the few fields of industry that are open to him without interference by the Klan or by labor unions should be kept open.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

APR 6 1932

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Discrimination

NORFOLK CLEANERS THREATENED IN "WAR"

Journal and Guide 4-23-32

ONE WARNED PLACE MAY BE BURNED

Journal and Guide

Responsible Owners Of White Plants Condemn Action

4-23-32

OWNER IS SHADOWED

Norfolk, Va.

Ricks And Paris Cleaners Report Cases Of Intimidation

Intimidation, threats to burn their property, interference with the operation of their plants, and unfair competition were charged this week against persons whom they allege to be agents of white cleaning and pressing establishments, by C. D. Ricks and F. R. Scott, proprietors of two concerns with a large white patronage.

Mr. Ricks is proprietor of the establishment known as Ricks the Cleaner at 368 East Brambleton Avenue, and Mr. Scott owns the Paris Cleaners at 728 Boush Street. The two concerns are among the largest in the city owned and operated by Negroes. Both of the plants have been in operation for about twenty years and have experienced an unusual growth. They cater to both races.

Customer's Cars Tagged

Mr. Scott further says that on one occasion the block in which his concern is located was made a no-parking area, and that as soon as the order went into effect, no less than seven cars belonging to his customers were tagged for parking while standing in front of his place. This despite the fact that the owners had only been absent long enough to leave clothes to be cleaned.

Following this incident, he says, he complained to the police department and has not been molested in this manner since. He also says that he has been approached several times by representatives of white cleaners relative to his policy of cleaning two suits or two plain dresses on Mondays, Tuesday, and Wednesdays for $1.00. Subsequent to these warnings, a concern next to his was opened in which prices have been slashed so that at the present time, on certain days, suits and dresses are being cleaned for 30 cents.

His offer to sell his plant on several occasions at a reasonable figure, have all been refused, Mr. Scott says, and on one occasion he thought it wise to ask for police protection, which was granted. The Boush Street operator charges openly that representatives of white cleaners have attempted to interfere with his advertising contract with a local daily paper, and are continually molesting him in various other ways.

Followed Frequently

He asserts that the fight against him is due mainly to the fact that he has a large white patronage. On Monday afternoon, while riding in his car in the downtown section, he was followed until he reached his place of business, Mr. Scott says, and this has been done before, he adds.

Mr. Scott installed $2,700 worth of new machinery last summer and is equipped to do all kinds of first class cleaning. He effects large savings by compounding his own dry cleaning materials and other chemicals

No responsible white concern in the city look with favor upon the intimidation the colored cleaners have reported, the Journal and Guide was told Wednesday by representatives of leading plants.

They are opposed to any such "black jack" methods and will do all in their power to bring about an elimination of the illegal practices, they emphasized. If the conditions reported exist, they added, they are the making of irresponsible individuals.

These representatives suggested that what they described as "unreasonably low price scales" adopted by the two colored plants were to blame for the trouble they report. Other plants do not object to moderate prices, but feel that in some cases the cut-rates are too low, it was stated.

They made a generous offer to cooperate with the Journal and Guide as mediators at a cleaners conference in an effort to create a more harmonious situation.

Open threats to run him out of business, interference with his methods of advertising, intimidation of his customers and secret shadowing are all charged by Mr. Scott. He said that certain representatives of white cleaners have told him that he "advertises too much"; that he must not do any more billboard advertising; that his prices must be raised to compare with those of the white cleaners, and that if he does not comply with these demands he will be forced out of business.

POWER COMPANY CHOOSES NOT TO REPLY TO LETTER

Journal and Guide

Jobie Westray Raises Much Discussed Point

6-8-32

Richmond Bureau
304 N. Third St.

RICHMOND.—Why cannot Negroes operate trolley cars or busses when many fill very responsible jobs as chauffeurs and operators of delicate machinery; how are Negroes ever to show what they can do if they are never allowed to; if every one consider that the time is not ripe for the Negro to do this or that, how will the time ever become ripe; if Negroes are kept from such positions as conductors and motormen because they have to come in contact with white people, what about all the thousands of jobs where the two races must come into intimate contact in the line of duty.

These are some of the questions which are asked, by inference, by Jobie M. Westraw, of 103 East Leigh Street, in a letter which he quietly and unostentatiously sent to the Virginia Electric and Power Company seeking to obtain a "break" in the matter of employment for Richmond Negroes.

While the recent fight was going on concerning the placing of a bus line on Clay and Leigh Streets in substitution for the Clay Street car line, Mr. Westray, believing that opportunities for work were quite as important as the matter of transportation, sent, on May 3, the following letter to J. M. Penick, general manager of the power company.

Letter Unanswered

The Journal and Guide secured a copy, and Mr. Westray admitted that he had written it, but had received no answer. What Mr. Westray wrote, however, is easily the concensus of opinion among all classes of people here who discuss the problems of the city or of the Negro.

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"I am aware of the fact that this proposed improvement is not yet a certainty, but I am attempting to place this phase of the matter before you that you may have ample time to consider it in the event it does become a reality.

"Many thousands of dollars are annually spent by Negro people with the Virginia Electric and Power Company for lights, power and transportation, none of which, I do not believe, is spent grudgingly with the company. Many of these dollars that come from Negro pockets and which go into the coffers of the power company are the fruits of long and toilsome hours; incidentally, none of which is too good for the V. E. P. Co. It is therefore only reasonable and just that these people ask that this company, which is partially supported by them, make available to them some jobs higher than that of a menial.

"Some will consider such a move on your part an innovation to be condemned, but liberal thought will prevail as it has done in past instances. After the move has been considered in the light of present day trends any sane mind will find that instead of setting a dangerous precedent you will have merely made intellectual progress and set a pace in justice and equity for other worthwhile enterprises to follow.

"By such a move patronage will be increased in Negro sections and besides the goodwill created or engendered on the part of Negroes and liberal whites, the company, thereby, will bring about a favorable impression bearing on all sides and instill in the hearts and minds of these people a respect and devotion that time nor circumstances will ever be able to erase.

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RACE LABORERS NOT INCLUDED IN WORK FOR RELIEF

12-17-32

Municipality For Years Has Refused To Hire Any Negroes

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St

RICHMOND—It is revealed, from authentic sources, that a plan to employ hundreds of men on work provided by the city for its unemployed is to be put into operation here shortly. The plan, according to the announcement, will convert the city into a veritable spotless city.

City properties in all sections of the city, including streets, alleys, garages, dumps, stables, city parks and cemeteries, are to be cleaned by these men for whom the city is making work and in return for which work they will receive $2 per day. These men will work only eight hours per day.

Formerly unemployed men aided by the city have only worked in the parks and cemeteries but the work in these places having been practically completed, and it will now be carried on by the regular forces stationed in these places. In some of the parks the groups of unemployed men have grown so large that they cannot be worked to good advantage.

1100 Given Jobs

Since January of this year, when the practice of providing work in the parks and cemeteries was started, the number of men who have been employed at this kind of work by the city has grown from approximately 600 to nearly 1100, according to the employment bureau reports.

In the announcement Captain T. S. Wharton, manager of the municipal employment bureau, stated that the groups working on the streets and in the alleys would not work with the street cleaning department nor would they do the work of the department, but they would supplement the work of the street cleaning, maintenance and sanitary departments.

Captain H. G. Dickerson has been designated as general supervisor of this new work, with five assistant inspectors who have been transferred from the department of public works to head the groups. C. D. Gray has been appointed director of the entire work, and will coordinate their work with that of the regular street cleaning forces.

Negroes Not Benefitted Heretofore

The plan is to divide the city into five zones, with one of the groups assigned to each zone, under the supervision of one of the inspectors borrowed from the street cleaning department. As soon as their assignment has been properly gone over the men are to continue to repeat the process as long as there is necessity for this work.

Captain Wharton was asked by a reporter for the Journal and Guide if there were to be any Negroes employed on this new project. In his reply to the reporter, after some hesitation, Mr. Wharton pointed out that the whole matter so far was only a tentative one, details of the propect not having been completed. He told the reporter that it would be four or five days before he would be able to give a definite answer to the question.

City Maintains Bar

Heretofore Negro men have not been given any work in these relief groups who have benefitted from made work provided by the city of Richmond for its unemployed, a question that has been often discussed in city council.

It has been stated on the floor of the council that Richmond's custom of barring Negroees from employment by the city was forcing white men to work for relief given them while Negroes received their relief without having to work for it. While such an arrangement is considered by some of these men as a boon to the colored man, most Negroes consider it exactly the opposite.

It is expected that Negroes here will press for some of this work to be made available to them, despite the city's former custom of barring Negroes from municipal jobs.

Discrimination

Barbers Fight to Hold White Patrons

Assn = Amsterdam

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—It now seems that colored barbers will make a determined fight to defeat the Barber Licenses Bill which will prevent colored barbers from serving white patrons.

Colored men have been excluded from membership in the two barber organizations which many say are secretly backing the bill which will be introduced in the present State Legislature.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION DEVELOPING

Journal & Guide

2-2032

Bill Reported Out Of Committee By Close Vote

Norfolk Va.

PUBLIC HEARING HELD

See Measure As Move Against Colored Barbers

By JOSEPHUS SIMPSON

RICHMOND, Va.—A public hearing on the proposed Barber License Law was held before the House of Delegates committee on general laws in the State Capitol here Tuesday.

At the opening of the hearing the bill was read by one of the members of the committee. The first person to be heard on the bill was C. Victor Werne, white, head of the Virginia Better Trade Association, who spoke in favor of the bill, opening his remarks with the statement that the bill was being presented because conditions now existing in Virginia required some kind of regulation.

He made reference to statements in the press and elsewhere to the effect that the real motive behind the bill was the elimination of the colored barber. He recommended that if the committee did not see fit to report the bill out that it embody the regulations contained in it in a similar bill to be enforced by the State Board of Health.

Cites Changes In Bill

Admitting that the bill of 1930, if it had passed, would have had a tendency to eliminate the Negro barber, Mr. Werne said, "the attitude of the Negro barbers was entirely justified. There has been some activity by some persons to eliminate colored barbers, but this bill is different from the bill offered in 1930."

The right of appeal from the decision of the proposed commission, the right to demand trial by jury, and the fact that any member of the board showing any discrimination could be removed by the governor, was stressed by Mr. Werne as being proof that the bill was as fair to the Negro barber as to the barbers of any other race.

A careful investigation, he said, had been made to determine what effect the license law had had in other states and read telegrams from the boards of several states in proof of his contention that the law had had no ill effects on the Negro barbers of those states.

Telegrams Read

It was pointed out to him, however, by a member of the committee that only one of the telegrams were from a state board of health. On correction of the statement two were found to be from state boards of health, out of a total of about 15 telegrams. Telegrams being read from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas and other states attesting that no discrimination was practiced by the boards of these states in their examination of barbers.

A. V. Lanier, a Durham, N. C. barber whose car fare and expenses Mr. Werne said had been paid in order that he might tell the Negro barbers of Virginia what effect the license law had in North Carolina, was called on next.

Mr. Lanier said: "In view of the fact that Mr. Werne has said that some effort has been put forth to legislate the Negro barber out of business I would prefer, if you will excuse me, not to testify. I know North Carolina. No such thing could happen there, but I do not know what is being done in Virginia." Pointing out that as far as he knew this might be the same move, Mr. Lanier declined to testify.

Why The Bill?

Someone asked Mr. Werne if he could give any reason why this bill was needed when such legislation had not been necessary during the past fifty years? This question created a hearty chuckle. Mr. Werne then produced a letter, written by a Durham insurance executive to a Norfolk newspaper editor and which came into the hands of the patron of the bill through a Norfolk attorney, purporting to show that Mr. Lanier was favorable to the barber license bill.

The letter was read before the committee. When asked for his comment on the contents of the letter, it was found that Mr. Lanier had disappeared.

A bit of humor was injected into the hearing when someone asked if the undertakers would be exempted when they shaved the beard of a corpse.

Mr. Werne, continuing, pointed out that he felt that the Health Department was efficiently conducting its work, but cited specific instances where the rules and regulations of the Health Department were not enforced, naming many barber shops in Danville, Roanoke, Norfolk, and other cities in Virginia where the owners of these shops claim that sanitary inspections have not been made in periods of two to more than twenty years and many in Richmond only once in more than two years.

He also had an exhibit of articles taken from barber shops by health authorities at the instance of inspectors sent out by proponents of the measure stressing the fact that these articles were all taken from white barber shops.

Would Amend Bill

The patron of the measure agreed to amend section 4 of the bill to read in such a manner as to allow examination to be taken either written or orally, at the option of the applicant, after the question was raised as to the misuse of the written examination clause. It was intimated that this clause could be used to eliminate the Negro barber in the same manner in which it was said many Negroes were denied the right to vote.

To put the law into operation would cost approximatel fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per year, Mr. Werne responded in reply to a question, adding that there were sixty five thousand barbers in the state.

Health Officers Oppose Bill

Colonel Keely, of the State Health Department, spoke in opposition to the measure. He estimated the number of barbers in the state at fifty or fifty five thousand. Dr. Draper, State Health Commissioner, also spoke in opposition to the bill.

He pointed out that the reason for the Health Department's inactivity in inspecting barber shops was caused by the fact that they had been no money appropriated for this purpose and the reason no money had been made available for this purpose was because no request had been made for such inspection on the part of the public. He also stressed the fact that the bill if enacted, would take away a part of the functions of the Health Department.

Walter Holiday, white, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the next speaker in opposition, said the chamber opposed the bill for three reasons: indirect taxation, elimination of the Negro barber, and no reason for the formation of a new state bureau. He said that he spoke the sentiment of many men and that as far as he knew there was no sentiment in favor of such a bill within the chamber.

Asked if the Chamber of Commerce had any colored members, he said, "No."

"Why then is the chamber so interested in Negro barbers?"

"Because this law is unfair, uncalled for, and unjustified by condition. The Chamber of Commerce looks after the interest of the business men of Richmond."

Mr. Werne claimed that the chamber was in favor of the passage of the bill, but his claim was refuted by a letter read by Mr. Holiday and which was signed by officials of the chamber.

Benjamin W. Taylor was called on by Thomas O. Moss, who represented Negro barbers. Mr. Taylor said that there was a very wide deficiency in the debit and credit sides of the ledger in every state in which such bills had been enacted. He spoke of the Amalgamated Barbers Association which at one time met here in the Jefferson Hotel.

Opposition Strong

Mr. Taylor pointed out that he was speaking for a large number of white men whom he said did not have nerve enough to come up and fight the bill because they were afraid they would be forced to suffer dire consequences in the event the bill passed.

Mr. Moss read statistical reports from hospitals showing that few, if any, infectious diseases were contracted in barber shops, read excerpts from rules and regulations of the Board of Health tending to show that adequate laws were already on the statute books which if adequately enforced would take care of any necessary inspection of barber shops, read an editorial from "The Journeyman Barber," copied from a Virginia paper but published without quotation marks, in opposition to the bill, and quoted another writer in the magazine to the effect that "if the bill is passed in the 1930 legislature, there will be no more Barbers Protective Association," which he said was proof of the motive of the proponents of the measure.

The Rev. W. J. Stiles of Saint Paul's Church, Richmond, also spoke in opposition to the bill, stating that he had been requested by the Richmond Urban League to state his views on the measure before the committee.

Speaker Riled

Mr. Stiles was somewhat riled by Delegate Coleman's insistence in intimating that he was incompetent to speak on the measure because of his identification with the Urban League, which he said had to do with the creating of cordial relations between the white and colored races.

The bill was reported out by the committee about twenty minutes after it went into "executive session." The vote was 5 to 4. Those voting and the manner in whch they voted were as follows: for—Coleman, Vandy, Thompson, Cadman, and Fallard; against—Reed, English, Oast and Clinton.

About the Bill

The bill, which would create a commission of three to pass on applicants for certificates as barbers was introduced in the House of Delegates on February 5, by Delegate Daniel Coleman of Norfolk, with Delegates Wilson W. Vellines of Norfolk and R. F. McMurran of Portsmouth as co-patrons.

It is practically the same bill which stirred up a strong contest in the last assembly, and which was defeated.

The bill provides that all persons now practicing barbering shall have a certificate as a matter of right, but the newcomers to the trade shall apply to the commission for a certificate and shall have the right of appeal to the courts from any action of the commission.

Competency to practice barbering, good moral character, and freedom from contagious or infectious diseases are the chief requirements for obtaining a certificate. A fee of $3 would be charged for certificates. Previous provisions for an educational requirement and a diploma from a "recognized" barber college have been deleted.

Earlier in the month Mr. Moss, who represents the colored barbers of the state, termed "mystifying" a statement made by Mr. Werne that he was "working with counsel for the Negro barbers to the end that their interests will be fully protected."

Leading newspapers of the state, including the Journal and Guide, are opposed to the bill.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

FEB 14 1932

Unnecessary and Pernicious

The barbering bill, 1932 edition, has been denuded of some of the objectionable features that made earlier editions poorly disguised efforts to enlist the services of the Legislature to muscle the Negro barbers of the State out of business and make barbering progressively a closed Caucasian profession, but even in its

present form it is an unnecessary and pernicious measure and ought not to be made law.

There has been eliminated from the new bill the original requirement of specific educational tests and barber college diplomas for new applicants for admission to the journeyman barber status—slick devices for accomplishing a racial discrimination under cover of an apparently noble motive—but it remains, at best, a proposal to saddle a craft, which is managing very well without State regulation, with a parasitic board of controllers, inspectors, regulators, examiners and fee collectors; and at worst, a potential agency of discrimination against all barbers or would-be barbers who, in the judgment of this agency, are unable to comply with rules, tests and regulations of its own making—such tests and rules being inadequately limited by the general provisions of the act.

As to persons engaged in barbering at the time the act becomes law, the provisions for being admitted to a licensed barber status are fairly simple. A license fee must be paid and a medical certificate furnished, but no examination is required. As to later applicants there are examination requirements that can be made as difficult as the examining board pleases—subject to the right of the applicant who feels himself ill-used or discriminated against to appeal to the courts. It can be easily visualized what resources for prosecuting judicial appeals would be possessed by persons seeking license to engage in this business.

What is the need for this kind of legislation? It is urged as a public health measure. Dr. Ennion G. Williams, the late health commissioner of Virginia, when a similar bill was up two years ago, pronounced it unnecessary. Where is the evidence that the absence of this law is resulting in the infection of patrons with diseases communicated to them by attending barbers? If health protection is the motive of this bill, why does it exclude from its provisions all cosmetologists, hairdressers, permanent wavers and "beauticians?" Are not women to be protected against face, scalp and hair operatives who are infected with communicable diseases, as well as men?

The Virginian-Pilot's study of this subject, reinforced by the observations of medical men more familiar with the health questions involved, does not support the view that the barbering bill is necessary as a health measure. There is plenty of law on the statute books to insure clean and sanitary shops. If it is possible by recourse to general laws, to insure sanitary and disease-free restaurants, soda fountains and lunch counters, it is possible by the same means to insure barber shops safe for public patronage. Let the existing laws be enforced or, if necessary, made stricter, as to barber shop sanitation and cleanliness, but let us avoid setting up a new governmental bureau the inevitable effects of which will be to convert barbering in Virginia into a closed guild directed to limiting competition and, in spite of present professions to the contrary, to making it more difficult for colored persons to qualify for the practice of barbering in Virginia than white persons.

SUBSTITUTE BARBER BILL RISES AS INCREASED OPPOSITION BURIES ORIGINAL DISCRIMINATORY MEASURE

Barbers Still Against Any New Legislation; Interracial Commission Chiefly Opposed To Inspection In Hands Of White Barbers

RICHMOND—Alleged to have admitted defeat before their bill reached the floor of the House, sponsors of the Virginia barber license law have offered a substitute bill, which is now in the House calendar, having been reported out by the House committee on general laws without any opportunity being given counsel for the Negro barbers to have a hearing, according to Thomas O. Moss, counsel for the Negro barbers.

The proposed substitute bill which is said to carry the same features as the former bill, which is now definitely dead, sets up a State Board of Barber Examiners under the Health Department, which board, according to the provisions of the bill, is empowered to license all barbers before they could practice in Virginia.

The board would be composed of three barbers, two of whom, if not the entire number, according to present indications, would be white.

Still Opposes Measure

Mr. Moss is opposed to the bill in its entirety, because of its impostion of a tax on the barbers of the state to pay for the inspection of their shops at a time when, he says, the legislature is committed against any increased taxation and because in his opinion the measure is unnecessary.

Dr. Garnet Ryland, speaking for the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, of which organization he is chairman of the executive committee, states that his organization is not opposed to the features of the bill which provide for inspection of barber shops by the State Health Department, but is pointed out by Dr. Ryland that the establishment of a board of barbers to issue licenses, based upon answers to questions propounded by the members of this board to applicants, is in his estimation superfluous and unnecessary.

Interracial Body Acitve

Dr. Ryland is also not opposed to the inspection fees to be paid by the barbers, but is influenced against the proposed board because he feels that though the officials now in charge of the Board of Health are, in his belief, fair, vacancies in this department may bring in men who might be lax in protecting the Negro barber against discrimination.

The desire of the members of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation to have the bill enacted without the licensing feature is said to be predicated upon the theory that it will block future attempts of white barbers to have established at each succeeding session of the legislature, a State Board of Barber Examiners and save the Negro barbers the expense of large sums of money heretofore expended every two years in fighting this measure.

BARBERS MOVE TO DEFEAT VA. LICENSING BILL

Employ Counsel And Issue Call For Needed Funds

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—A determined fight will be waged against the proposed Barber License Law, a bill for the enactment of which will be presented to the State Legislature during its present session, by Negro barbers of Virginia.

Two previous efforts to pass a similar bill have met with failure but the apparent silence of the barbers this time led many to believe they would not oppose the bill strenuously.

In a statement from the Barber's Protective Association of Virginia, of which there is a Ladies Auxiliary, Virginia barbers are reminded of the 1928 and 1930 bills and appealed to back the effort to defeat the present bill, whether they are members of the association or not.

Doubt Necessity For Bill

"The Barbers' Protective Association of Virginia," the statement reads, "after a very careful study of this bill feels that there is no necessity for such a bill since there are adequate sanitary measures already on the statute books pertaining to barber shops under the able supervision and inspection of the State Board of Health.

"We are also informed that in a large number of states where a similar law has passed it has worked considerable hardship on many colored shops and barbers and many of them have had to go out of business that they have followed all of their lives," the statement further states.

"For these reasons," it says, "and others too numerous to mention we are soliciting your aid to help present to our Legislature our side of the case. Able counsel has been secured to do all in their power to defeat the bill."

Raising Fund

To help defray the attorneys' fees and other costs, barbers are asked by the Association to contribute individually or by shops to the fund of the association. It is estimated that expenses of the fight against the bill will amount to about $1,000. B. W. Taylor of Richmond is presiden of the association and R. B. Sampson, also of Richmond, secretary.

It is understood on reliable authority that powerful individuals and organizations, including the State Interracial Commission, will aid the colored barbers to fight the bill.

An influential white man, recognizing the real purposes of the bill, has said, "It has been greatly modified and for that very reason is more dangerous than it has ever been. We are laying plans to defeat it."

Some people, many of whom feel the bill will benefit colored barbers, question their opposition to it. But the barbers contend that the bill, sponsored by white barber associations and the Better Trade Bureau of the state, is designed primarily to eliminate them from the field of competition in serving white trade.

Reason For Opposition

The refusal of the white barber association to accept the colored barbers to membership makes the latter doubtful of the motives behind the bill and doubtful of the former's claim of trying to be just and fair.

Certain officials of the white association have been reported as divulging in conversations their real purpose to reduce or eliminate Negro competition.

The colored barbers believe that although the bill has been passed in over a score of states it will not pass in Virginia, especially since it is partly sponsored and largely inspired by an outside organization. To pass the bill, it is contended, would be an insult to the State Board of Health.

Although they are receiving strong support in their opposition to the bill, the colored association's officials point out the urgent necessity for united and determined action on the part of all colored barbers to make any victory permanent.

One official of the association criticized the lack of a uniform price scale among colored barbers, which is said to be one of the greatest obstacles, crippling their chances of presenting a united front and destroying the effectiveness of their demands.

Says Women Not Interested

While it is known that if this proposed law is passed, no college for teaching the barber trade or beauty culture that is not recognized by the white association will be able to operate in this state or its graduates eligible to apply for examination to be licensed, the men say that the women are showing a deplorable lack of concern about the bill. This was stressed particularly by Benjamin Taylor speaking to a meeting of barbers here last week.

"The Negro must make some sacrifices and put forth some efforts to safeguard his own welfare and that of his children in the future, and not depend entirely upon the activities of his white friends," was another point made at the meeting.

Labor-1932

Virginia

Discrimination.

NEGRO FIREMAN FILES SUIT AGAINST ATLANTIC COAST LINE CO. ON GROUNDS OF SENIORITY

HARRY BRUCE CHARGES IN $10,000 SUIT THAT HE HAS BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN FAVOR OF WHITES, HIS JUNIORS

Jury Brings In Verdict in Favor of Defendant After Two Days of Technical Arguing

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—(CPA)—A case of unusual interest and one affecting Negro firemen the country over was tried in the Law and Equity Court of this city last week before Judge Robert N. Pollard. The plaintiff in the suit was Harrison Bruce, a Negro fireman, who brought suit against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and harged in his notice of motion for a judgment against the railroad company in the sum of $10,000 because his seniority had been ignored and because he had been discriminated against by the railroad company in favor of white firemen, his juniors in the services of the company.

The action is one of three suits brought by Negro firemen against the railroad company and is based upon an agreement between the company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen which the plaintiff alleges has been broken with the result that he has been thrown out of work for a long period of time. Bruce declared that he entered the service of the company as a fireman on March 30, 1923, under a contract dated October 3, 1922. He was assigned to duty between Richmond and Rocky Mount and called regularly for duty until July 24, 1929. After that date he was no longer called to go out on his run, and white firemen who were his juniors in the point of service, were called for the work, although the agreement provided that the oldest firemen in point of service, if possible, should be given the work and paid an amount equal to his earnings, if he was not called for duty.

Attorneys for the railroad contested Bruce's unemployment complaint and argued that the agreement between the railroad and the firemen was amended in 1927 and again in 1929 for the protection of the company's engineers who are drawn from the ranks of the firemen. The engineers are all white, they contended, and a quota had to be set for the Negro firemen, to provide for the promotions from firemen to engineers and to alter the percentage of white and Negro firemen, a condition which did not exist when Bruce entered the company's employ. Bruce was represented by Simeon M. Atkinson and Royal E. Cabell, a former United States commissioner of internal revenue, and the railroad was represented by an imposing legal staff and assisted by Donald R. Richberg of Chicago, who appeared in the case on the side of the defendant representing the Association of Railway Labor Executives and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

After two days spent in technical arguments by counsel on the legal points involved in the controversy, Judge Pollard sustained a motion of the defendant to strike out the plaintiff's evidence, whereupon the jury automatically brought in a verdict for the defendant. In sustaining the motion, the judge stated specifically that he was not passing on the rights of the parties in the case, since he did not feel that the proceedings had been brought in the appropriate court or in the appropriate manner. The point on which he sustained the motion to strike out the plaintiff's testimony was purely a technical one.

Counsel for the plaintiff announced at the conclusion of the trial that he would request permission to bring the suit on the Chancery side of the court in event his motion to set aside the verdict was overruled by the judge. Similar suits are pending in the United States District Court and in other state courts and the final decision will have a vital effect upon the fortunes of Negro firemen the nation over.

Negro Firem'n Lose Suit

Brought About By Refusal to Recognize THE SENIORITY RULE And Other Discriminations Practiced

Richmond, Va., Sept. 15—(CNA)—A case of unusual interest and one affecting Negro firemen the country over, was tried in the Law and Equity Court of this city last week before Judge Robt. N. Pollard. The plaintiff in the suit was Harrison Bruce, a Negro fireman, who brought suit against the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company and charged in his notice of motion for a judgment against the railroad company in the sum of $10,000 because his seniority had been ignored and because he had been discriminated against by the railroad company in favor of white firemen, his juniors in the services of the company.

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Labor-1932

Discrimination.

Washington.

Packing Company Agrees to Discontinue Offensive Labels

Words "Vacuum Packed by White Labor" No Longer to Be Used on Sea Diver Salmon Cans.

The Fishermen's Packing Company of Everett, Washington, will discontinue labels on its cans of salmon bearing the words *"Vacuum Packed by White Labor."*

J. O. Morris, white, the manager, told the AFRO-AMERICAN that new labels will not contain these words. 11-12-32

Attention of the AFRO-AMERICAN was brought to the labels by Herbert Williams, a Philadelphia reader. who had purchased a can of Sea Diver Salmon, which is packed by the Fishermen's corporation. Baltimore.

The AFRO asked Mr. Morris why the offensive words were important and whether Washington had yellow or black labor which it regarded as too inferior to pack salmon.

Mr. Morris's statement reads:

"The Negro population of this city will hardly number one hundred. Furthermore, there is absolutely no prejudice against the colored race in this section of the country. But in order to explain the reason for the clause appearing on our labels, under which canned salmon is packed by our company, we give you the following facts:

Oriental Labor

"This salmon packing plant in Everett was established in the year 1913, and up until that year it was absolutely necessary to employ Oriental labor, particularly Chinese labor, for the reason all salmon cans up to that time, were being sealed through what is now termed as the "old solder sealing method." Chinese labor were adept in the use of solder, and it was at that time considered impossible to operate a salmon packing plant without the use of Oriental labor, for the reasons as stated above. However, in 1913, a so-called "Sanitary salmon can" came onto the market. The method of closing this can was by use of what is now known as the "double seamer" machine, whereby no solder whatsoever was used, and furthermore the necessary vacuum in the can was created through the use of an air pump, instead of the old system of what was then known as the exhaust box.

"Oriental labor was not permitted, neither were Orientals allowed to remain in this country. Therefore. when our salmon cannery was established, and we adopted the sanitary system of canning, we were one of the very first salmon canneries in existence to adopt this method, thus doing away with all Oriental labor, which you will understand had nothing whatsoever to do with Negro, or colored help.

"Since that time, this company has acquired canneries in Alaska. and in Canada, but adheres to the principle of employing as little Oriental labor as possible. In fact, we employ no Chinese or Japanese labor in any of our canneries located in the U.S.A.

Understands Objections

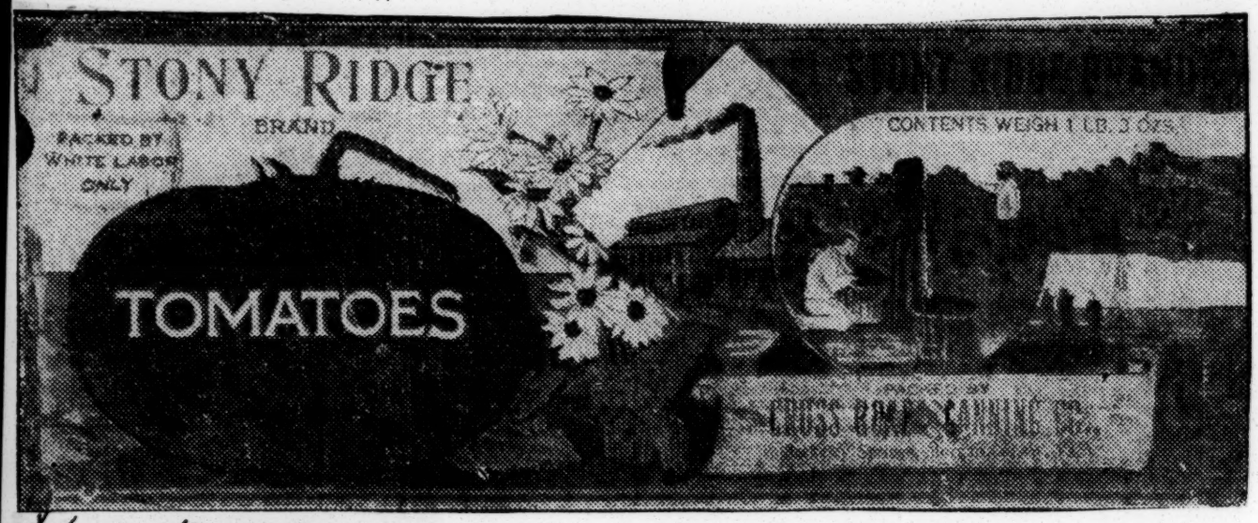
"I can well understand why objections should be made to this clause by the colored people, and for your information, on all of our new labels, we have discontinued the use of it. I can now realize the clause should have read 'No Oriental labor employed in our canneries.'

"For your further information, probably 90 per cent of all salmon canneries operating in Alaska employ labor during the packing season, composed principally of Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos. Mexicans and Indians, or natives. Some colored help is also used, but as above stated, there are not a great many of the colored race in the Pacific Northwest.

"It so happens that our janitor Mr. Ira Stewart, is of the colored race, and because of the fact he insists on smoking a good many of the writer's high priced cigars, I am going to insist he write you a letter telling you what not only himself, but many others of his race in the city of Everett, think of the writer, and the set-up of our companies.

"We hope you will pass the above old labels with the objectionable information along to your readers. because we still have a few of the clause, on hand, but as above stated, we have discontinued the use of that wording on all of our new labels.

Discrimination.



Afro-American
2/6/32

"WHITE LABOR ONLY."—A wrapper from a tomato can from a canning company in Berkeley Springs, W.Va. The goods are on sale in Maryland by dealers. An Afro reader discovered that all cans were labeled as can be seen in the upper left corner. "Packed by white labor only."

Labor - 1932

Domestic Service.

TO TEACH SERVANTS USE OF APPLIANCES IS TO OVERCOME SALES RESISTANCE

When New Orleans Public Service Inc., formed its Home Service Department with M. J. Lusk in charge and Mrs. Eva M. Pender as home economist, in early January, decision that this step should be taken was based largely upon previous work along this line, done exclusively among the Negro population of New Orleans, for about a year. This work is of interest to central stations and appliance dealers in every part of the South, where the Negro servant problem has been found to be one of the greatest elements of sales resistance to be overcome.

The Negroes, accustomed to old fashioned equipment in the kitchen and home laundry, accepted their lot without grumbling. In many instances they feared the unknown element of electricity, even for ironing clothes, to say nothing of refrigeration, washing, ironing, air conditioning and the hundred and one other tasks that electrical current now performs with effortless ease for the user, as compared with old methods. At the same time, it was certain that if the servants themselves could be educated in the expanded use of electricity in the home a force now passively resistant could be changed into an active ally of the appliance dealer.

Determining that education of the colored people was the first and most direct step required in the campaign to sell the white housewife on the value of appliances, New Orleans Public Service decided to secure a well-trained colored home economist to work exclusively among the Negroes.

Consulting with New Orleans University, a Negro institution, resulted in Olivia G. Evans, a graduate of the school's Domestic Science department, a former school teacher, Red Cross lecturer and home demonstrator, being sent to the Public Service office to be given a trial. Following brief but intensive training in the various appliances she was supposed to demonstrate, she was put in the field.

Since that time she has appeared weekly before meetings of people of her race, at churches, lodge meetings, schools or other special or regular meetings. Whenever possible the actual articles lectured upon were shown. Where this was not possible motion pictures and still photographs were used. Attendance prizes were given at each demonstration and helped to draw and hold the crowd.

In keeping with the major effort of New Orleans Public Service and the appliance dealers of New Orleans during 1931, her principal talk was devoted to food preservation by refrigeration.

The work done by the demonstrator began to be reflected by results tangible and intangible. The newspapers of New Orleans published by and for the people were enthusiastic in their commendation of this work.

The sale of electrical appliances to Negroes for their own homes showed a marked increase, while there was a pronounced lessening of sales resistance among white employers of colored domestic help which indicaetd that the Negro cook, housemaid and laundress having been educated in the safety, comfort and convenience of electrical appliances, were beginning to demand them in the homes in which they worked.

Indication was given at the time that W. E. Clement, commercial manager of New Orleans Public Service was interviewed ,that while Mr Lusk and Mrs. Pender were formulating their program for active campaigns among the white residents of New Orleans, the colored demonstrator would continue her efforts. She was going over the list of churches lodges, clubs and other organizations before which she had appeared last year as a speaker on food preservation. This year she is centering her efforts upon a lecture on "The Home Laundry", with motion pictures and still photographs as illustrations.

—Electrical South

Domestic Service

LET YOUR WHITE FRIENDS READ THIS!

(San Antonio, Texas, Register.)

Recently a Japanese servant killed the man for whom he worked, because he saw fit to fire him, and with difficulty was restrained from committing further crime against the man's household, so enraged was he.

For many years in America, Negroes were the valets, cooks, butlers, baby nurses, old folks' companions, coachmen, doormen, and when the automobile came they were the chauffeurs. These good citizens of color presided over the household, cared for the children and otherwise gave good and efficient service, and when an employer felt need of a change in his help, he just fired one and got another without fear for his safety or that of his family.

The "black shirt brigade" and other sinister influences have wrought havoc, and spread disruption in some circles against this fine relationship, and many white people displaced their native-born, loyal colored help with foreign born America-hating help.

Negro newspapers and leaders have sensed this situation and have called the attention of the white people to the disastrous results that are and were certain to accrue from this action on their part. It is beginning to show itself very strongly. Quite frequently white men's homes are disintegrated, and murders are perpetrated by this foreign element which were unheard of and unthought of under the old American system of using colored help.

This in itself is a travesty, but when we further think of the economic ills done the faithful Negro citizenry by putting them out of jobs in servile capacities (for foreigners) and closing the doors of industry and advancement to them because of color—and yet welcome the same foreigner into that industry—it is truly heart-rendering and a reflection on the good white people of this country to coutenance such a thing.

To discharge from a servant job a colored man or woman because he or she happen to be of Negro extraction—bar him or her from other work such as store clerks, office assistants, shop work, trades, etc., and yet hire a foreigner for his old job, and one on the only other job he could have, is disgraceful and un-American in principle.

We sincerely hope there shall be a curbing of this practice and that there soon will be a return to the customs of the America of old, when our good white folks and their families were safe, and our good colored folk had work.

PROTEST CITY PAMPHLET SLANDERING SERVANTS

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 18—(CNS)—Representatives of the Negro Welfare Agency have registered stern protest to the Dallas City Council against a city official publication containing discriminatory statements on Negro servants. The publication was inserted in the monthly water rent statement. Part of the contents to which objection was made is as follows: "The Negro burglar (and most professional burglars in the South are Negroes) often has a confederate on the inside playing the role of maid or servant."

Colored citizens here pointed out that, not only was the leaflet a vile slander on Negro servants, but that it was doubly insulting inasmuch as Negro taxpayers were forced to pay the cost of publications defaming themselves.

Charge That Dallas Servants Are Aids To Thieves Draws Ire

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 — A leaflet distributed to citizens of Dallas, Tex., with city water bills, accusing Negro servants of conniving with Negro burglars, thus prejudicing the employment of Negro servants and washwomen, has aroused the colored citizens of Dallas, and has brought a strong protest to the City Council from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The leaflet is reported in the Dallas Express, of February 6, to contain the following advice to the people of the city:

"The Negro burglar (and most of the professional burglars in the South are Negroes) often has a confederate on the inside playing the role of servant or maid. Too many people employ servants and maids without making investigations as to their character and habits. It is not at all uncommon for people to hand out their clothes to washwomen who call at the door seeking employment and whom they have never seen or heard of before. Such folks invite disaster and disaster is generally ready and willing to come when invited."

In its protest to the City Council, the N. A. A. C. P. charges that the leaflet is a deliberate effort to hamstring the efforts of honest, hard-working colored people to earn a living by prejudicing white people against using the services of colored washwomen and servants. The statement concerning the prevalence of Negro burglars is declared to be without any support in fact, and a protest is made against use of taxpayers' money in the printing or distribution of such prejudiced matter.

URGE NEGRO SERVANTS AS KIDNAP CURE

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17—(CNS)—Calling attention to the unswerving loyalty of Negro servants even in what he termed "this age of kidnaping," Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the National Negro Health Movement and a member of the faculty of Howard University Medical School, urged white employers to stick to the practice of hiring Negro servants and nurses in their homes. Dr. Jackson's suggestion was included in a letter to the editor of the Washington Post. It reads as follows:

"To the Editor of The Post—Sir: In these days during which kidnaping has become a more frequent crime every family should look well into the loyalty of the servants it employs. Ever since 1619 Negroes have served and nursed the children of this nation, and I do not know of a single case of kidnaping to be charged up against them.

"The present period of unemployment has been hard upon the Negro worker. Household jobs have been taken by others, many of whom are not American citizens. Service in hotels and apartment houses has passed from them, and it becomes difficult to measure the sufferings of the least complaining and most loyal American citizen.

"In this present economic struggle the survival of the favored yet not always the fittest is playing a great part, but we are impressed with the idea that it is more human, more American to make as many of our citizens able to survive as possible. My faith in America and the American people is supreme, and I believe when they stop to think over the matter they will want servants whose loyalty has been tested and proved throughout the centuries."

Cooking Class At Power Company For Negroes

The cooking class for negro women, at which instruction was given in the making and baking of light bread, cinnamon rolls and whole meat muffins, held yesterday afternoon beginning at the Alabama Power Company kitchen, was well attended and much interest was manifested by all those present.

Further classes will be held at the same place at 3 p.m., today and tomorrow. Today, instruction will be given in the preparation of oven meals and salads. Tomorrow, the class will be instructed in the making and baking of cakes.

URGES WHITES TO AVOID KIDNAPING BY HIRING BLACKS

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—Calling attention to the unswerving loyalty of Negro servants even in what her termed "this age of kidnaping," Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the National Negro Health Movement and a member of the faculty of Howard University Medical School, urged white employers to stick to the practice of hiring Negro servants and nurses in their homes. Dr. Jackson's suggestion was included in a letter to the editor of the Washington Post. It reads as follows:

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Loyalty And Heroism Of Colored Servants Lauded By Dixie Daily

Courier 3-26-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAZETTE

Tifton, Ga
APR 1 1932

COLUMBIA, S. C., Mar. 24—(ANP)—The traditional courageous loyalty of colored employes was treated editorially in The State, daily newspaper of this city, this week. Under the title, "Faithful As Usual," the editor wrote.

"A week or so ago, when a disgruntled Kentucky mob stormed into the governor's mansion at Frankfort, there was a Negro servant who acted with the loyalty that Negro servants have shown again and again to their employers. This doorman, Douglas Majors, seeing the crowd drifting toward the mansion, rushed to the door and, according to report, threw himself across the portal to defend the home of the people for whom he worked. They pushed him aside and went in.

"The effort of the servant to protect the home was futile. But his immediate and instinctive move to save it from invasion in his employer's absence showed that devotion, even in the face of danger, which colored servants, as perhaps no other domestic help, show in times of trouble."

The Bainbridge Post-Searchlight pays tribute to colored nurses for loyalty:

"The Lindbergh case makes one thing very prominent in home life. The rich folks of the North have quit using negro servants because it became stylish to use foreigners as servants. Regardless of the natural-born loyalty of the negro, he was gradually forced out and few people of wealth in the big cities have negro servants at all. Nobody ever heard of a negro servant kidnaping or aiding in the kidnaping of a child. And it is traditional that the old negro mammy nurse would lose her life defending a child that was in her care."

WORK AWAITS GOOD NEGRO DOMESTICS—DR. RICHARDSON

Enid 6-17-32

"No woman in her right mind is going to let race prejudice or anything else stand in the way of continued employment of satisfactory home workers" says Dr. Katharine B. Richardson. This distinguished civic leader, founder of Mercy hospital, and creator of the Mercy ward of Wheatley Provident hospital, was recounting to a Call representative her findings when she went forth to find out why her friends and neighbors were not being served satisfactorily.

She continued: "I have always found it true that my friends and acquaintances would deny themselves to almost any extent rather than dismiss a woman who could be depended upon to relieve them of housekeeping cares, and that in this, race or color bore no weight whatever."

Kansas City, Kans.

Vacation With Pay

Because of her work for children, Dr. Richardson is an expert observer of home life and understands the absolute necessity of employment upon which it depends. She herself had found the services of a Negro women invaluable. Mrs. Margaret Oliver of 2813 Norton is "my greatly respected housekeeper," as she puts it, and employe for two years, suceeding housekeepers who had served 19 and 12 years respectively. Her work is more than satisfactory, so good that she gets vacations with pay like all the employes of Mercy hospital.

Dr. Richardson says:

"I went to any number of people and asked them why it was that they made themselves get along with what many times was slatternly, unsatisfactory white help, when, as I believed, it must be that there were many "Margarets" unemployed and fairly longing for a position. In no instance did the answer given me vary in the slightest degree and in not one did the question of race prejudice figure. In answering me, each woman used practically the same words in declaring that the utter unreliability of the majority of the Negro workers was the sole and only reason for their non-employment. The first woman to whom I talked said, 'What with lodges and sitting up with sick folks, going to picnics, and forty other things of that kind, one never knows whether breakfast is going to be ready at the proper time or whether it would be a day or two before the family found out what had happened.' She said that almost invariably, at the end of three or four days, Mary or Susan, would telephone in, asking if her place had been filled, and each time giving practically the same sort of excuses. I went from house to house among people I knew, always asking the same questions and receiving the same response. It just simply amounts to this: In housekeeping work no one is going to employ an individual who cannot be depended upon to do her very best, and, on the other hand, except under most unusual conditions, is any woman going to dismiss a housekeeper such as the one who serves my home."

A Tribute

Being a woman of action, Dr. Richardson wants workers to know the thought back in the employer's mind which must be overcome before steady employment can be possible. Dependability is everything. Dr. Richardson concludes with this word of advice to the unemployed and tribute to Mrs. Oliver:

"Margaret Oliver is a fine example of the very best and most trustworthy in housekeeping work, and depression or no depression, I feel perfectly sure that any number of her kind could find employment without the least difficulty if only they set themselves to reach her standard of excellence. I hope that as long as I may need her services they may never be denied me."

EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

MAR 10 1932

Get Negro Nurses

THINKING OUT LOUD:

After having read so much lately about the recent kidnapings, especially of children, and more especially of the famous baby of Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, and having my heart and mind so deeply disturbed by these terrible acts, I cannot refrain from writing these few words to just drop at least one little thought in the minds of my readers.

The thought is this: Has it ever occurred to you who hire nurses and maids to attend to your darling little ones that never, so far as I can recall, has ever a child been kidnaped or molested in the slightest degree where the nurse was a negro girl or woman? Negro nurses have always guarded the children entrusted to their care with their lives. They've kept their vigil by day and night—even from the time of the Civil War when the men and boys have gone from their homes to protect their cause and country with their lives, the negro nurses were left in charge of the women and children, and were proud to report to their masters on their return home that they had "done their work."

If this little item may drop one little seed for growth of thought in the minds of people who may need a nurse or maid to attend their children or any of their household needs, then I feel my sincere wish has not been in vain.

I believe we may safely count on one finger every act of a negro nurse to harm or help someone else on the outside, harm the precious little life entrusted to her care and keeping.

C. H. CAVINESS.
2518 Wyoming St.

Domestic Service—the Afro American Next Step

Baltimore, Md.
7-9-32

Of 2,529 servants interviewed by government experts in a Philadelphia survey, 1,100 were colored.

Colored and foreign born servants are about equal in number in Philadelphia, the figures show.

But they also show something else. All the women who had a record of 20 years or more in domestic service are colored. Why?

Foreign born white women, knowing little of our country and barely speaking our language, go into domestic service because it's a good way to learn the language and customs, and at the same time secure room and board and save money.

More whites stay nights where they work than colored servants.

Saving every penny, in a few years, these foreign born women move out of domestic service into factories and then by way of night schools into office jobs.

Meantime the colored servant, other avenues being closed, remains a servant year after year.

They work usually 12 hours a day, starting at 7 or 8 in the morning and quitting at 7 at night. One cook was found with a day of 14½ hours. Pay of white women averages $13.35 per week; colored, $14.50. Five colored women were found with two years' training in high school. No whites had more years of training than this.

Philadelphia comments also indicate that men are preferred in some places to women. One employer declared she "preferred a house boy or man to a woman." Another "found a respectable colored man, the most efficient employee for housework, care of grounds and care of automo-

Foreign

FORCED LABOR GUARDED.

Commercial Appeal 5-3-31

Belgian Congo Devises Method for Protecting Workmen.

GENEVA, May 2.—(UP)—The Belgian Congo has just devised a system for preventing the forced labor and exploitation of its native inhabitants in surrounding countries, such as was revealed in the recent investigation into labor condition in Liberia. According to a report made to the International Labor Bureau here the government foreign employers hereafter must first make a deposit of 10,000 francs for each native engaged in order to insure that he will be returned in a perfectly intact and healthy condition.

FOREIGN LABOR IS GETTING JOBS, SAYS

NEW YORK, Mar. 31—(CNS)—In a recent letter to Roscoe C. Bruce, resident manager of the Dunbar Co-operative Apartments here and himself a Harvard man, Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, of the department of economics at Harvard University called striking attention to the affect of immigration upon native Negro labor.

Said Professor Carver in part: "I wonder if your people realize fully how they are being affected by immigration. As you know, Asiatic immigration, except that from the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, has been stopped. European immigration has been restricted by the quota system. There is no restriction whatever on immigration from the Western Hemisphere, and, as stated above, from the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands.

"Several facts should interest American Negroes intensely. Mexican peons are displacing Negroes in the cotton fields in Texas and Filopino laborers in the fruit and sugar beet fields of the Southwest. West Indian Negroes are displacing American Negroes on the sugar plantations of Florida and Louisiana.

"As you already know, the barber shops have been filled with Italians and Greeks. They displaced the Negroes before the quota system was adopted, which greatly reduces the number of immigrants from European countries. Greeks have displaced Negroes as bootblacks.

"It seems to me that American Negroes ought to realize what the importation of Filopinos, Mexicans and West Indians is likely to do to them. If they do realize it fully, they should present a solid front against any Congressman or Senator who opposes further restriction. Mexico already has a law requiring every industry to employ at least 90 per cent native Mexicans. Certainly she could not with a straight face object if we had a law requiring every industrial plant and every truck farm and cotton plantation to employ at least 90 per cent native Americans. It seems to me, however, that the logical thing to do would be to extend the quota system which now applies to Europe to the whole American continent."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUL 9 1932

Wants No More Imported Negro Labor in Nassau

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

I am a daily reader of The Eagle and derive great benefit from your editorial page.

May I mention one cause which can be added to the long list which contributes to unemployment? The induction of Negro labor from the South for State, county, village and private road and grading jobs in Nassau County by local general contractors.

It has been my privilege to view at first hand the fruits of this practice. For the past several years the general contractors of Nassau County, with scant exception, have hired Negro laborers paying their way North and then deducting the fare from their first few weeks' pay. When the busy season was in progress these colored laborers were not such a problem, although they worked for much less, but now that there is no work, these men are still with us, competing against white men for whatever work there is to do. Competition is desirable but not this kind, for the big reason that the wage necessary to maintain the white standard of living of even the laboring class can not hope to compete with the colored who have a standard as yet not classified. We must furnish relief to this element and I strongly object to the methods which made these conditions possible and as they are.

There never was and never will be a day when our dollars could hire more value than the dollars spent hiring local men, skilled or unskilled. If these money-mad contractors were placed in any other position but as employers they probably would see the evil of their practice.

H. E. B.

Mineola, L. I., July 7.

FILIPINO FARMERS ORDERED TO LEAVE

Florida Colony Starts Trek To Find New Homes After Ultimatum

Advertiser 7-26-32

PAHOKEE, FLA., July 25.—(AP)—The last of a colony of 58 Filipino farmers, who were ordered by white neighbors to evacuate their leased holdings in this rich bean producing area, started their trek in search of new homes tonight.

Most of the group, who came here two years ago, left Saturday. Eleven remained today, six of whom had been granted to stay because they had started raising a Summer bean crop.

F. M. George, a leading resident of Canal Point, who said he and another white resident of the community gave the six Filipinos permission to stay, disclosed today they had agreed to leave before 10 o'clock tonight, the deadline set for departure of the colony.

George said he and a group of residents would make a "survey" tonight to see that all of the Filipinos had left.

He reported that an inspection of the Filipino tracts today failed to bear out reports that additional Orientals had arrived from California to colonize here.

A group of white farmers, estimated variously at from 200 to 250 in number, visited the Filipino colony Friday night and ordered the members to evacuate by tonight. Reason for the action was understood by Chief of Police F. R. Harrison to be a report that some 3,000 additional Filipinos were en route here from the Imperial Valley of California.

Harrison said he is checking reports that more Filipino truck farmers have come here only to disappear in the back country on hearing of the trouble.

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White residents, he said, had permitted the six to remain until crops they had planted were harvested, after which these also had agreed to leave. He understood the ousted farmers were going to Cuba.

Harrison said resentment of long standing against presence of the Filipino farmers had been fanned to fever heat recently by reports that 2,000 more Filipinos were coming in from California and by the episode involving the white girl.

Affairs reached a climax last night when 200 white residents of the Canal Point-Pahokee district went to the little Filipino colony and emphatically ordered its inhabitants to be gone by next Monday night.

One of the colonists had admitted to him his guilt in the affair with the white girl and promised to make amends, Chief Harrison said, and he had been apprehensive of race disorders until the evacuation started. After addressing a crowd of 15 white men at Pahokee this afternoon, he added, he was convinced that danger of any outbreak of violence was passed.

Harrison and Policeman O. K. Carr said the Filipinos made their first appearance in the rich truck country along Lake Okeechobee more than a year ago when a small group of them leased about 2,000 acres of land from a white resident of Pahokee who had tried ineffectually to lease it to white people.

Recent reports emanating from their colony were that 2,000 more Filipinos were coming from the Imperial Valley in California where they had met with reverses in their farming. The reports, coupled with the presence of some of the Filipinos, rendered white Everglades growers fearful that their section in the future might have to cope with racial agriculture problems such as have been experienced in parts of California.

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Florida Will Eject Bahaman Negroes

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Aug. 13 —(AP)—The Palm Beach Times said today that a move to rid the Everglades of unnaturalized Bahaman negroes had been launched under the leadership of the group of white farmers who recently ejected a colony of Filipinos.

The first step, said The Times, will be to induce immigration authorities to make a roundup of British negroes who have entered the region illegally. Many such negroes are believed by immigration officers to be living around the shores of Lake Okeechobee and many more are expected to come in seeking work during the winter truck growing season.

"Opposition to the presence of the alien 'Nassaus,'" says The Times, "is based on the grounds that these people have no right to be in the United States in the first place and that they take employment that otherwise would go to American citizens.

"They come in rum boats and by other means that will enable them to elude the immigration authorities. Some remain in Florida but large numbers go back home in the Spring, taking their Winter's savings with them."

Maj. A. W. Larrance of the local immigration office promised his cooperation in any such move.

More than a score of Filipinos several weeks ago obeyed orders of a group of white farmers to abandon their settlement near Canal Point. They moved to Indiantown in an adjoining county.